

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

http://archive.org/details/northcarolinafar1956unse

5
99-248

NORTH CAROLINA

Farm Report

Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

No. 199 RALEIGH, N. C. JANUARY 11, 1956

N. C. INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS UP 13 POINTS

Livestock and Livestock Products Index at Lowest Level Since May 1950

The ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets increased 13 points during the month ended December 15, 1955.

Higher prices received for wheat, peanuts, calves, eggs, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and apples were primarily responsible for the increase in the index.

The December index of 286 compares

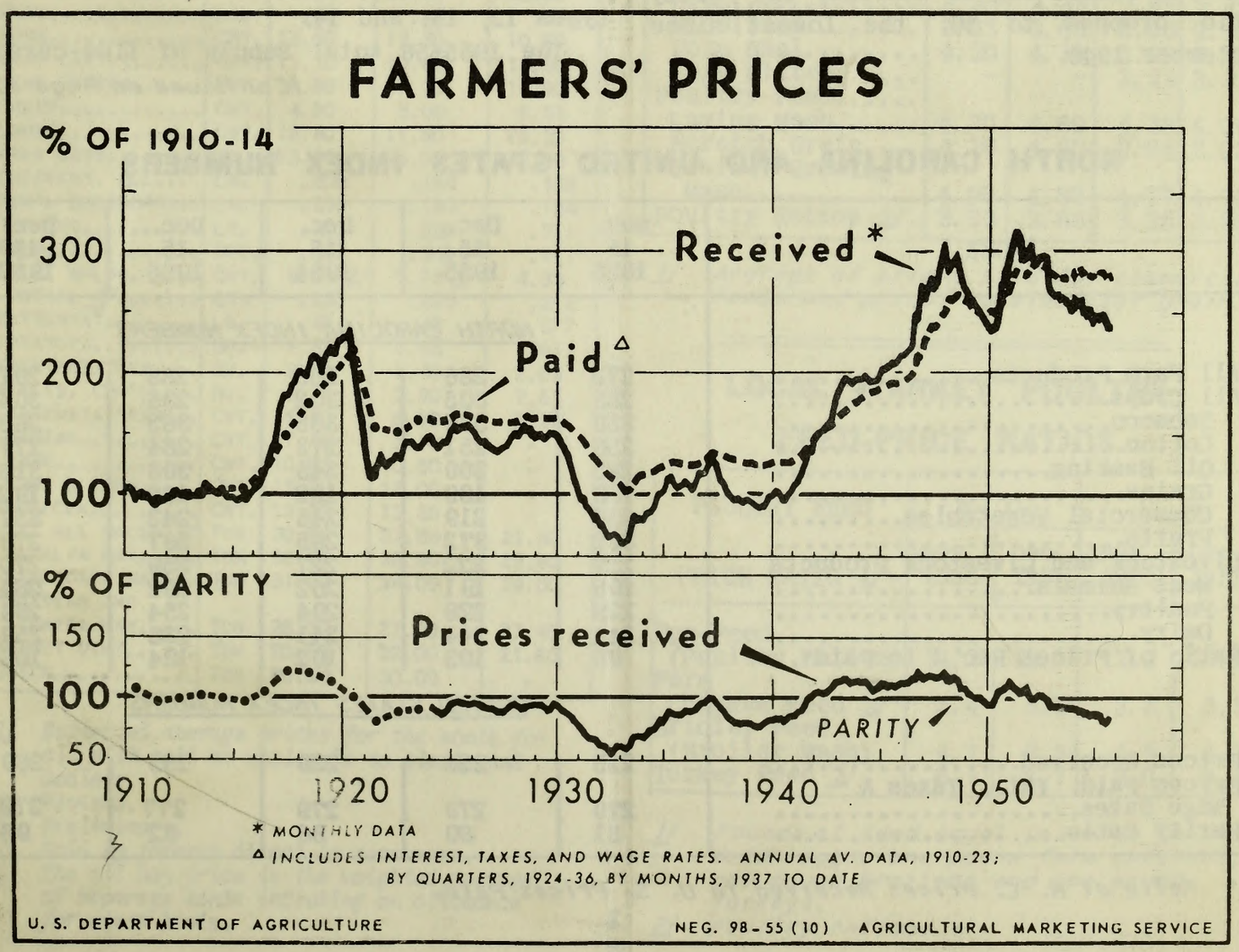
(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED DOWN 1 PERCENT

Parity Index Unchanged

Continued declines in prices received by farmers for hogs, cattle, and cotton lowered the Prices Received Index one percent during the month ended in mid-December. The mid-December index at 223 percent of its 1910-14 average compares with 225 in November and 239 in December 1954. Prices received for eggs, fruit, corn and tobacco rose during the past month. The Crop Index rose 1 percent during the month while the Livestock and Livestock Products Index declined 3 per-

(Continued on Page 2)



N. C. PRICES *(continued)*

with an index of 285 a year earlier and an index of 288 for December 15, 1953.

The decline in the "Livestock and Livestock Products" index to 222 was due mostly to lower hog, beef cattle and chicken prices. This marks the lowest point reached by this index since May 15, 1950.

U. S. PRICES *(continued)*

cent. These indexes were both 7 percent below a year earlier.

Except for feeder livestock, which declined further during the month, changes in the prices of goods and services bought by farmers were relatively small. A one point decline in the Index of Prices Paid for Production Items was offset by a one point increase in the Index of Prices Paid for family living items, leaving the Parity Index unchanged from the 279 of November.

With the Parity Index unchanged and the Index of Prices Received for farm products continuing to decline, the Parity Ratio dropped to 80, the lowest since September 1940.

OUTLOOK AND SITUATION FOR TOBACCO LEAF FLUE-CURED, TYPES 11-14

The 1955 auction market season average price for gross sales (including resales) was 52 cents per pound, practically the same as in each of the last two seasons -- although there was some variation by belts. Marketings were nearly completed by the end of December in the Old Belt -- the last markets to close. The Old Belt average price was the highest on record. In the Eastern Belt, the average price was some lower than in 1954 and the second lowest in 6 years.

The quanity of flue-cured placed under loan in the 1955 season totaled about 298 million pounds -- about one-fifth of the crop -- and was greater than in any previous season. In the type 12, 13, and 14 markets, substantially greater quantities were placed under loan than in any previous season but in the 11a markets, less went under loan than in any previous year except 1949. In the 11b markets, the loan volume was the second largest for any postwar year but did not exceed other years nearly as much as for types 12, 13, and 14.

The 1955-56 total supply of flue-cured

(Continued on Page 4)

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Nov. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1954	Dec. 15 1953	Dec. 15 1952
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	273	286	285	288	297
All Crops	286	305	302	296	304
Tobacco	356	386	365	363	363
Cotton	256	251	273	264	277
Oil Bearing	285	300	345	308	313
Grains	138	139	182	168	192
Commercial Vegetables	214	219	245	243	357
Fruits	362	372	295	297	278
Livestock and Livestock Products	227	222	227	259	270
Meat Animals	208	191	252	292	264
Poultry	229	228	204	254	284
Dairy	244	244	241	238	259
Ratio of Prices Rec'd to Paid*	98	103	102	104	106
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	225	223	239	255	269
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wage Rates	279	279	279	277	279
Parity Ratio	81	80	86	92	96

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices Received to U. S. Prices Paid.*

FEED PRICES GENERALLY LOWER

Local Market Poultry Feed-Price Ratios Up

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most feed items decreased slightly during the month ended December 15, 1955. All poultry feed, corn meal, middlings, cottonseed meal, soybean meal, 20 and 24 percent protein feed were all costing farmers a little less than a month earlier. Prices paid for the other feeds were unchanged from the previous month.

Lower feed prices and higher prices received for eggs and turkeys were responsible for the increase in three of the poultry feed-price ratios.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. Nov. 15 1955	N. C. Dec. 15 1955	U. S. Dec. 15 1955
		DOLLARS		
TOBACCO	LB.	.513	.521	.572
CORN	BU.	1.08	1.08	1.15
WHEAT	BU.	1.92	1.96	1.95
OATS	BU.	.80	.79	.626
BARLEY	BU.	1.11	1.13	.920
RYE	BU.	1.95	1.90	.944
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.05	2.00	1.72
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.06	2.02	2.11
PEANUTS	LB.	.125	.135	.119
COTTON	LB.	.310	.304	.3119
COTTONSEED	TON	37.00	37.00	45.00
WOOL	LB.	.46	.46	.392
HOGS	CWT.	13.80	12.30	10.60
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	11.10	10.60	13.50
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	16.80	17.70	15.90
SHEEP	CWT.	4.90	5.00	5.51
LAMBS	CWT.	18.40	17.80	16.50
MILK COWS	HD.	93.00	98.00	142.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.200	.184	.188
COM'L BROILERS	LB.	.200	.180	.194
TURKEYS	LB.	.300	.320	.311
EGGS	DOZ.	.530	.548	.471
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.85 2/	5.75 3/	4.35
RETAIL 4/	QT.	.220	.225	.212
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.49	.49	.577
POTATOES	BU.	1.35	1.45	.817
SWEETPOTATOES	BU.	2.20	2.40	2.03
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	2.70	2.90	2.67
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	8.70	8.80	7.20
KOREAN	CWT.	7.40	7.10	-
KOBE	CWT.	10.00	10.80	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	15.00	15.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	12.50	13.20	-
HAY, ALL BALED 5/	TON	30.60	31.50	21.30
ALFALFA HAY	TON	38.00	39.80	22.60
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	31.20	34.00	24.00
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	28.30	27.00	27.40
PEANUT VINE	TON	20.80	22.00	21.60
OTHER	TON	30.50	30.00	-

1/ Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Sold by farmers direct to consumers.
5/ The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. Nov. 15 1955	N. C. Dec. 15 1955	U. S. Nov. 15 1955	U. S. Dec. 15 1955
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed..				
Under 29% Protein All	3.75	3.70	3.62	3.63
16% Protein	3.60	3.60	3.55	3.58
18% Protein	3.65	3.65	3.59	3.57
20% Protein	3.95	3.90	3.80	3.80
24% Protein	4.05	3.95	3.99	3.97
29% & Over	4.45	4.45	4.30	4.24
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.43	4.41
Soybean Meal	4.20	4.05	4.07	3.95
Cottonseed Meal	3.35	3.25	3.71	3.69
Meat Scrap	4.65	4.65	4.80	4.65
Grain By-Products.				
Bran	3.35	3.35	2.85	2.87
Middlings	3.65	3.60	3.00	2.98
Corn Meal	4.20	4.10	3.29	3.28
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.21	3.21
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.70	4.60	4.38	4.36
Scratch Grain	4.10	4.00	3.94	3.93
Broiler Growing Mash	4.90	4.80	4.77	4.78
Poultry Ration 1/	3.72	3.66	3.36	3.38

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

LOCAL MARKET POULTRY FEED-PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. Nov. 1955	N. C. Dec. 1955	U. S. Nov. 1955	U. S. Dec. 1955
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	14.2	15.0	12.9	13.9
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.3
Brioler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	4.1	3.8	4.5	4.1
Turkey Feed 2/	8.1	8.7	9.0	9.2

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.
2/ Poultry ration.

NOVEMBER HATCHERY REPORT

North Carolina's Commercial hatcheries produced an estimated 7,104,000 chicks during November. This production was 30 percent higher than the output of 5,449,-000 for November a year ago and 90 percent above the November 10-year average, 1949-53, and is the highest November production of record. For January through November state hatchings amounted to 86,240,000, an 18 percent increase over comparable hatchings for 1954.

The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries during November in the U. S. was the largest of record for the month. Production totaled 109,467,000 chicks, compared with 86,522,000 in November last year and the 1949-53 average of 81,752,000. The previous high production in November was 107,456,000 chicks produced in 1953. The demand for chicks, especially for broiler chicks is strong, and a record or near record December hatch is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on December 1 was 30 percent larger than a year earlier. Approximately 25 percent more broiler chicks were placed in the 13 principal commercial broiler areas during November than a year ago. Of the chicks hatched during November 94,786,000 were for broilers and 14,681,-000 were produced for other purposes.

TURKEY OPERATIONS

Heavy breed turkey production in the U. S. continues to be larger than a year ago, while light breed production continues to be smaller. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during November totaled 372,000, compared with 179,000 in November last year. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on December 1 totaled 1,275,000 compared with 749,000 on December 1 last year.

Light breed poults hatched during November totaled 575,000 compared with 1,-041,000 in November last year. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on December 1, totaled 1,309,000 compared with 2,249,000 last year.

FLUE-CURED OUTLOOK *(Continued)*

tobacco is a record 3,560 million pounds - 10 percent larger than for 1954-55. The 1955 crop at 1,504 million pounds exceeded the 1954 crop by 14 percent despite a 5 percent cut in acreage allotments and harvested acreage. Average yields per acre for the entire flue-cured area were 20 percent above 1954, and nearly one-sixth above the previous record high of 1950. Yields averaged a record high in each of the major producing areas, exceeding the 1944-53 averages by 20 percent for type 11 and 30-33 percent for the other types. The carryover at the outset of 1955-56 was 2,056 million pounds -- up 7 percent from a year earlier.

The 1956 marketing quota announced in early July results in an acreage allotment totaling about 889,000 acres compared with 1,007,000 acres allotted in 1955. This amounts to a reduction of about 12 percent for most farms. If yields per acre approximate the 1953-55 average of 1,341 pounds per acre, this acreage would produce a crop of about 1,190 million pounds, but if yields should average as much as much as in 1955), this acreage would produce about 1,335 million pounds. Carryover on July 1, 1956, is expected to be about 2,280 million pounds over one-tenth larger than in mid 1955. Thus total supply for 1956-57 might range from 3,470 to 3,615 1956-57 might range from 3,470 to 3,615 million pounds, with 1956 acreage allotments as they now stand. In view of this prospect for very large supplies again next year, several leaders in the flue-cured area have indicated they believe a further cut is needed in the 1956 flue-cured allotment. This would require legislative action by Congress and another referendum of growers early in 1956 in order to be ahead of growers' preparations for planting the 1956 crop.

More eggs, chickens, and turkeys are likely to be produced on farms in 1956 than in 1955. Higher poultry product prices in 1955 have made gross returns above feed cost sufficient to induce expansion for the coming year, particularly in view of the prospect that feed prices will continue relatively low.

NOVEMBER SLAUGHTER SLIGHTLY DOWN FROM 1954

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during November, 1955, totaled 26,525,000 pounds, liveweight. This production was only two percent under the record November output of 27,068,000 pounds established in 1954. Although liveweight of hogs and sheep slaughtered was greater than for the same month a year ago, it was more than offset by a corresponding decrease in the weight of other animals butchered.

Liveweights in pounds of animals slaughtered by species for November of 1955 and 1954, respectively, were as follows: Cattle 11,250,000 and 12,278,000; Calves 907,000 and 1,045,000; Sheep and Lambs 23,000 and 9,000; and Hogs 14,345,000 and 13,736,000. Latest November hog slaughter was at the highest level it has been since 1952 whenit stood at a record of 15,542,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES

Meanwhile, red meat production by commercial livestock slaughter plants in the United States during November totaled 2,403 million pounds. This was 3 percent more than the 2,323 million pounds a month earlier and 9 percent more than the 2,199 million pounds a year earlier.

Meat production for the first 11 months of 1955 at 23,085 million pounds was 7 percent more than the 21,535 million pounds produced during the corresponding period in 1954. Compared with the 11-month period a year ago, beef production was up 5 percent, pork output was up 13 percent and lamb and mutton was up 4 percent. Veal output was down 4 percent from the corresponding period in 1954.

Beef production for November totaled 1,139 million pounds, 3 percent less than October, but 8 percent more than a year ago.

Veal production was 129 million pounds, 9 percent less than a month earlier and 4 percent less than a year earlier.

Pork production during November totaled 1,074 million pounds, 14 percent above the previous month and 13 percent above the same month last year. November lard production totaled 265 million pounds - 24 percent more than a month ago and 17 percent more than a year ago.

Production of mutton and lamb in November totaled 61 million pounds. Output was 2 percent under a month ago but 3 percent over a year ago.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER*

Species	NOVEMBER				JANUARY THROUGH NOVEMBER			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	16.0	14.5	12,278	11,250	143.3	151.4	110,598	115,739
Calves	5.7	4.9	1,045	907	60.7	59.0	10,836	10,868
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.2	9	23	1.2	1.3	108	116
Hogs	64.0	65.0	13,736	14,345	606.0	643.0	130,303	138,558
TOTAL	85.8	84.6	27,068	26,525	811.2	854.7	251,845	265,281
U. S.	*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
Cattle	2.2	2.2	1,992	2,120	22.9	23.6	21,161	22,171
Calves	1.1	1.1	247	236	11.7	11.4	2,586	2,482
Sheep & Lambs	1.3	1.3	124	128	14.6	15.0	1,386	1,435
Hogs	7.0	8.1	1,651	1,891	57.4	65.8	13,772	15,624
TOTAL	11.6	12.7	4,014	4,375	106.6	115.8	38,905	41,712

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

N. C. 1956 WHEAT ACREAGE UP

According to reports received from wheat producers it it estimated that 392,000 acres of wheat have been seeded for the State's 1956 crop. This is 7 percent above the acreage seeded for 1955, 4 percent above the seedings for 1954 but 12 percent below average.

In general, conditions during the Fall were favorable for land preparation and seeding operations in most sections of the State and growers were able to seed their intended acreages. Stands were generally good in most areas and the crop made good growth during the warm weeks before cold weather set in.

Based upon the condition as of December 1, the production for 1956 is estimated at 8,624,000 bushels which is 20 percent above the 7,172,000 produced last year and also 20 percent above average.

The acreage seeded to winter wheat in the United States for the 1956 crop is forecast at 45,203,000 acres or 2 percent above the 1955 crop of 44,393,000 acres. A crop of 735,438,000 bushels is in prospect for 1956. based on conditions as of December 1 and other factors. A crop of this size would be 15 percent less than average but 4 percent more than the 1955 crop.

N. C. SECOND LARGEST FOR LESPEDEZA SEED PRODUCTION

The N. C. 1955 production of lespedeza seed is forecast at 33,250,000 pounds of clean seed. This compares with 16,380,000 pounds harvested in 1954 and the 1944-53 average of 32,028,000. North Carolina ranks second among producing states in production this year. This years yield per acre is estimated at 190 pounds of clean seed, compared with 130 pounds last year and 202 for the 10-year average.

United States production of lespedeza seed in 1955 is estimated at 168,885,000 pounds, largest crop in 6 years, nearly twice the 1954 crop of 84,830,000 pounds, but only 3 percent above the average of 164,340,000 pounds. The 926,500 acres harvested in 1955 compare with 576,500 acres in 1954 and the average of 846,720 acres. Yield in 1955 is estimated at 182 pounds, compared with 147 pounds in 1954 and the average of 191 pounds.

RYE ACREAGE SEEDED FOR 1956 UP

The acreage seeded to rye for the 1956 crop in North Carolina for all purposes was 115,000 acres -- about 3 percent above the 1955 crop of 112,000 acres but 13 percent below the 1944-53 average crop of 132,000 acres. The condition of the crop on December 1 was the highest of record at 90 percent, compared with 87 for 1955 and an average of 86 for the ten-year (1944-53) crop.

The acreage of rye sown for all purposes in the United States for 1956 is the second largest since 1943. The estimated 4,646,000 acres sown is 8 percent less than the 5,033,000 acres seeded last Fall but is nearly a third more than the 10-year average of 3,632,000 acres.

The decrease in seeded acreage from last year may be attributed to the increase in winter wheat seedings and dry soil conditions in main producing areas that delayed or prevented seedings at the usual time.

Farmers' cash receipts through September of this year total about 4 percent below a year earlier while production expenses are slightly higher. Consequently realized net income of farm operators in 1955 is running about a tenth below a year earlier. Prospects for 1956 point to some further decline. Receipts from livestock and livestock products may total as large and perhaps slightly larger than in 1955, if the current expansion in hog production ends, but crop receipts are likely to be smaller. Farmers' production expenses may be a little lower, but it seems unlikely that they will offset significantly the drop in gross farm income.

PIG CROP ESTIMATES -- NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES

ITEM	SPRING CROP (DECEMBER 1-JUNE 1)				FALL CROP (JUNE 1-DECEMBER 1)			YEARLY TOTAL (SPRING & FALL)	
	1944-53 AVERAGE	1954	1955	1956*	1944-53 AVERAGE	1954	1955	1954	1955
NORTH CAROLINA	*THOUSANDS*								
SOWS FARROWING...	140	157	165	160	108	118	117	275	282
PIGS SAVED.....	888	1,052	1,122	-	701	814	760	1,866	1,882
PIGS PER LITTER**	6.3	6.7	6.8	-	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.7
UNITED STATES									
SOWS FARROWING...	8,485	7,669	8,309	8,116	5,195	5,014	5,569	12,683	13,878
PIGS SAVED.....	54,213	52,852	57,342	-	33,912	33,978	37,914	86,830	95,256
PIGS PER LITTER**	6.39	6.89	6.90	-	6.53	6.78	6.81	6.85	6.86

* *Number indicated to farrow from breeding intentions reports.*
** *Actual number.*

FALL PIG CROP BELOW YEAR AGO

Smaller Spring Crop Expected

North Carolina's 1955 fall pig crop (pigs saved June 1 - December 1) totaled 760,000 head. Such a pig crop is 7 percent below the 814,000 head saved during the fall of 1954, and is 8 percent larger than the 1944-53 average fall crop.

The fall pig crop plus the 1,122,000 saved during the spring give a total of 1,882,000 for the year. This is about 1 percent more than the total of 1,866,000 pigs saved during 1954 and is 18 percent above the 1944-53 average.

Sows farrowing in the State during the fall of 1955 is estimated at 117,000 head. Thus, an average size litter of 6.5 pigs was realized. During the fall of 1954, 118,000 sows farrowed, while the average size litter was 6.9 pigs.

Intentions reports from North Carolina swine producers indicate that 160,000 sows have been and will be bred for spring farrowing (December 1, 1955 - June 1, 1956). This number is slightly smaller than the estimated 165,000 farrowing during the spring of 1955 and compares with the 1944-53 spring average of 140,000.

The 1955 pig crop for the United States totaled 95.3 million head, an increase of 10 percent from a year ago. The spring pig crop at 57.3 million head was up 8 percent and the fall crop at 37.9 million head was 12 percent larger than last year. The number of sows farrowing this fall was 11 percent larger than last year. The number of pigs saved per litter for the fall crop at 6.81 pigs is the highest on record.

For the 1956 U. S. spring pig crop, reports on breeding intentions indicate a total of 8,116,000 sows to farrow, 2 percent below the number farrowing last spring. If the intentions for spring farrowings materialize and the number of pigs saved per litter equals the 10-year average with an allowance for upward trend, the 1956 spring crop would be 56.0 million head. A crop of this size would be 2 percent smaller than last spring.

FALL SOWS FARROWING BY MONTHS -- N. C. AND U. S.

YEAR	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	TOTAL	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
N. C.	*THOUSAND SOWS*							*PERCENT OF TOTAL*					
1954	13	17	23	27	21	17	118	11.0	14.1	19.7	23.0	17.7	14.5
1955	14	18	25	29	19	12	117	12.2	15.7	21.1	24.7	16.2	10.1
U. S.													
1954	769	709	1,280	1,308	641	307	5,014	15.4	14.1	25.5	26.1	12.8	6.1
1955	749	825	1,368	1,471	795	361	5,569	13.4	14.8	24.6	26.4	14.3	6.5

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. LIBRARY COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

G

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICI

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Nov. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1955	Nov. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1955	Nov. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1955
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3242	.3119	.3497	.3509	93	89
Wheat, Bu.....	1.94	1.95	2.49	2.50	78	78
Corn, Bu.....	1.09	1.15	1.81	1.82	60	63
Oats, Bu.....	.605	.626	.851	.851	71	74
Barley, Bu.....	.919	.920	1.33	1.33	69	69
Rye, Bu.....	.897	.944	1.66	1.66	54	57
Beef Cattle, Cwt.....	14.10	13.50	21.10	21.10	67	64
Hogs, Cwt.....	12.20	10.60	21.10	21.10	58	50
Lambs, Cwt.....	17.20	16.50	23.10	23.10	74	71
Chickens, All, Lb....	.200	.188	.287	.287	70	66
Eggs, Doz.....	.434	.471	.458	.458	83 5/	93 5/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/.	4.43 3/	4.35 4/	4.63	4.63	88 5/	86 5/

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

o. 200 RALEIGH, N. C. JANUARY 23, 1956

FARMERS REQUESTED TO LIST CROP REPORTS

All landowners having three or more acres are requested to cooperate with their County officials and township listers by making their crop report during the January listing period. There is a strong demand for agricultural information covering farming operations on the County level. This information is requested and used by individuals, public agencies and by local groups as well as State and National organizations. The annual Farm Census made by farmers enables agricultural workers at all levels to prepare effective farm programs which are in the interest of the farmers' welfare.

Farming today is just as much of a business enterprise as running a store or a factory and successful management in both instances depends largely on the possession of sound factual information about all phases of the operations involved. Farmers, individually or collectively, cannot wisely plan for the future without using and studying all available facts pertaining to agriculture in the same way as efficient business men analyze their operations.

The Farm Census helps the farmer by annually focusing his attention on stock-in-trade. It encourages him to take an accounting of his land, livestock and equipment. The information thus developed, enables him to do a better job of farming and farm marketing. Information furnished by farmers is kept strictly confidential and is available only to the landowner who makes the report. It is not connected, nor can it be used in any way, as a check against the farmer's personal and property taxes..

DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION SECOND HIGHEST OF RECORD FOR THE MONTH IN N. C.

Egg production in North Carolina during December 1955 was estimated at 106 illion -- 1 million below the record igh December production of 107 million or 1954. Estimated total production in he State during 1955 reached 1,451 million - 2 percent above the 1954 production nd the highest yearly total of record.

In the Nation, farm flocks laid 5,467 illion eggs in December -- 2 percent less han in December 1954. Egg production as below that of a year ago in all parts f the country except the South Atlantic tates. In these States production reached a record high level and was 4 percent bove a year ago.

Egg production in 1955 reached a record igh of 67,355 million eggs -- 3 percent more than in 1954 and 16 percent above the 1944-53 average. Most of the increase was due to a higher rate of lay in 1955.

MILK PRODUCTION FOR DECEMBER

Estimated milk production on Tarheel farms during December 1955 totaled 129 million pounds -- only 1 million pounds below the record high 130 million pounds produced in December of 1954. A further comparison shows that the 1955 production was 3 million pounds below 1953, but 15 million pounds above the 1944-53 average December production.

Production on United States farms during December is estimated at 9,023 million pounds -- 2 percent above December 1954 and 12 percent above the 1944-53 average. Seasonally, production increased 3 percent from November to December as compared with an average gain of 4 percent.

RECORD HATCH FOR DECEMBER

Chickens hatched by commercial hatcheries in North Carolina during December attained a total of 7,540,000. This was an all-time record for the month, exceeding the December hatch of 4,790,000 for the previous year by 57 percent and outstripping the 1949-53 ten-year December average of 3,597,000 by 110 percent.

There is a strong current demand for chicks for both broiler production and flock replacements, and hatchings for remaining winter months are expected to continue at a relatively high level.

Total chicks hatched commercially in 1955 amounted to 93,780,000, a 21 percent increase over the 77,623,000 hatch for 1954.

The national output of chicks by hatcheries during December was also the largest of record for the month. The number of chicks produced totaled 118,774,000 compared with 86,971,000 in December 1954 and the 1949-53 average of 84,315,000. The previous record hatch in December was 116,198,000 in 1953. The demand for chicks for both broiler production and egg production is strong and a record or near record hatch in January is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on January 1 was 32 percent larger than a year earlier. Approximately 44 percent more broiler chicks were placed in the 13 principal commercial broiler areas during December 1955 than a year earlier. Of the chicks hatched during December, 102,006,000 were for broiler production and 16,768,000 were for other purposes.

Turkey Operations

Heavy breed turkey poult production in December was reported to be larger than in December 1954 while light breed poult production was reported to be smaller. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during December totaled 966,000 compared with 539,000 in December 1954. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on January 1 totaled 2,660,000 compared with 1,460,000 on January 1 last year.

Light breed poults hatched during December totaled 938,000 compared with 1,655,000 in December 1954. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on January 1, totaled 1,346,000 compared with 2,018,000 last year.

NORTH CAROLINA NET FARM INCOME FOR 1954 UP SLIGHTLY

Total net farm income to North Carolina farmers in 1954 is estimated at 577 million dollars. This represents 51.2 percent of the gross farm income of $1,126,400,000. The estimate of net income is contained in a new series of income figures published recently by the agricultural Marketing Service and covering the six-year period 1949 to 1954 inclusive. Net income was determined by subtracting from the gross income, production expenses -- estimated at $531,900,000 -- and a loss of $17,600,000 in inventory values during the year.

The net income of $577,000,000 in 1954 compares with $569,600,000 for 1953 when net income was also calculated at 51.2 percent of gross income. In both of these two years the farmers percentage share is below that in other years from 1949 through 1954. In 1951 net farm income amounted to 60.6 percent of gross income.

Total net income per farm in North Carolina during 1954 is calculated at $2,029, compared with $1,973 in 1953 and the record high for the six-year period of $2,381 realized in 1951. For the United States as a whole, average net income of $2,413 per farm is 17 percent below the 1951 high point of $2,919.

The North Carolina per capita net farm income has decreased 15 percent since 1951. having been estimated by years as follows: $518 in 1951; $458 in 1952; $429 in 1953; and $441 in 1954.

FARM FEED SUPPLIES

Farm supplies of feed grains are generally adequate in most all sections of the State. In some areas reports indicate a surplus. The large production of corn in 1955 is the principal factor for the adequate supply.

Supplies of hay and roughage are reported to be mostly ample. There are some localized areas that report local shortages, while a few also indicate some surplus supplies. For the State as a whole, supplies are considerably better than they have been for a number of years.

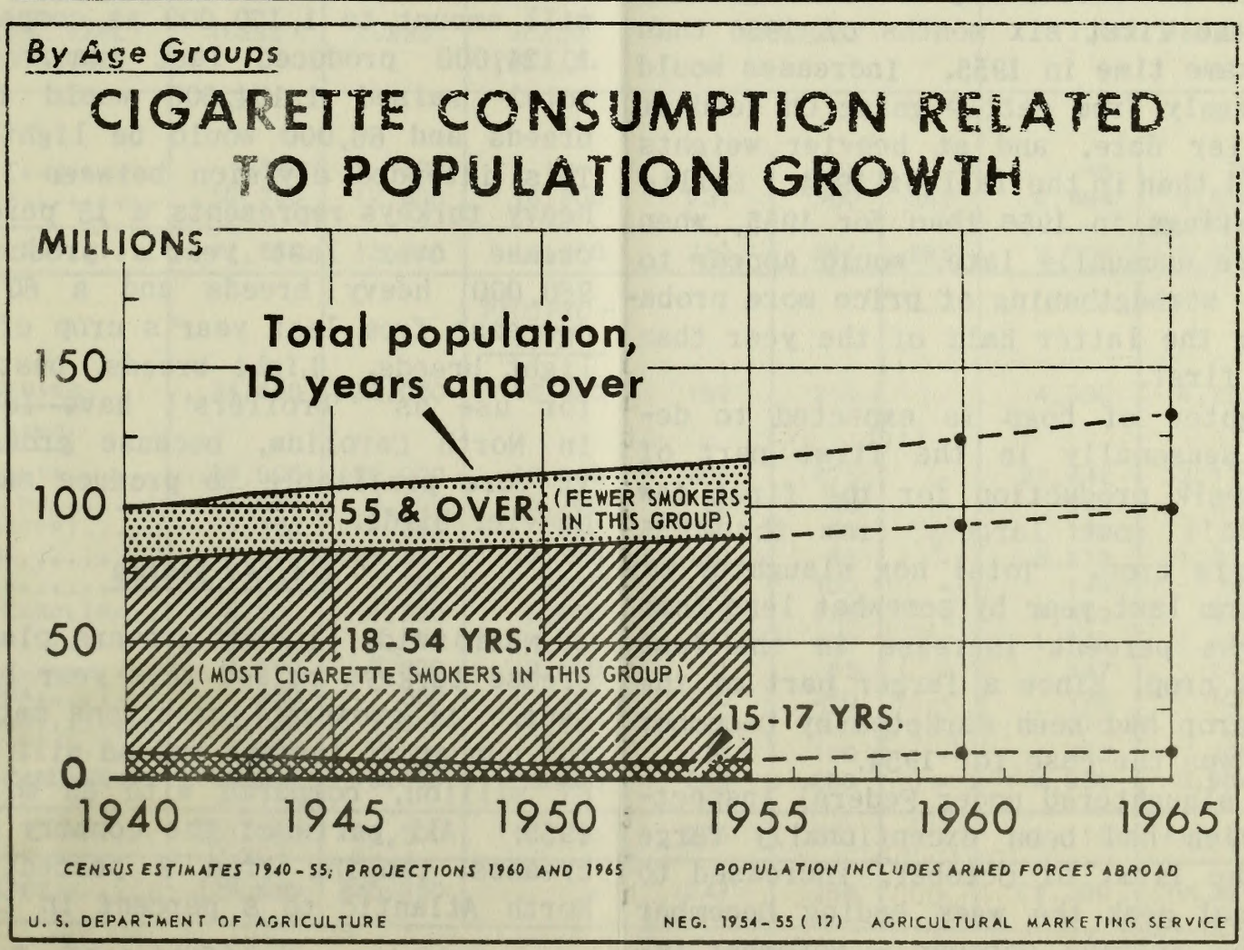
INCREASED CIGARETTE OUTPUT FOR 1955

Output of cigaretts in calendar 1955 probably totals near 414 billion-3 percent more than in 1954, but 5 percent below the 1952 record. A significent share of the decline from 1952 to 1955 is due to the decrease in output for shipment to troops overseas. The number of troops stationed outside the continental United States has been substantially reduced since 1952 and shipments for that outlet have dropped about 8 billion.

The 1955 domestic consumption (tax-paid removals) is about 383 billion, 3.9 percent greater than in 1954, but 2.8 percent below the peak of 1952. The number of tax-paid cigarettes dropped 2 percent between 1952 and 1953 but measured in pounds of tobacco, consumption increased a little due to the increased number and proportion of king size cigarettes in 1953. There was relatively little change in the proportionate share of king size from 1953 to 1954 and probably no great change from 1954 to 1955.

On the other hand, filter tip cigarettes increased substantially from 1953 to 1955 and a large majority are king size in length. King size, filter tip cigarettes require about the same quantity of tobacco per unit of output as the regular size but, of course, less tobacco than the king size, all-tobacco cigarettes. It is estimated that all filter tip cigarettes increased from 3 percent of the total output in 1953 to about 10 percent in 1954 and probably to about 17 percent for calendar 1955. Unofficial trade reports indicate that by late 1955, filter tip cigarettes amounted to at least one-fifth of total output.

During 1956, domestic consumption of cigarettes is expected to continue to gain. Prospects for continued high levels of economic activity and consumer incomes are favorable factors. However, many consumers are having to pay higher prices for cigarettes. Twelve of the 41 States taxing cigarettes increasedthe rate of tax in the last year and beginning in 1956, Missouri will levy a cigarette tax. Also, smokers switching to filter tip cigarettes pay more per pack. Present Federal law provides for a reduction in the Federal tax rate on cigarettes as of April 1, 1956. The present rate of 8 cents per pack was placed in effect during the Korean emergency, November 1, 1951. Original legislation provided that this rate revert to 7 cents per pack as of April 1, 1954, but amendments twice postponed this.



REVIEW AND OUTLOOK FOR BEEF AND PORK

More livestock was slaughtered and more meat was produced in the United States during 1955 than ever before. The turnout was especially large for the last quarter, when total commercial production of meat exceeded that of the same period for the previous year by about eight percent. Fourth-quarter beef production, up about six percent, established a new record, chiefly through slaughter of a backlog of highly finished steers on feed. Commercial pork production for the last quarter was around 3,150 million pounds, an increase over the October - December period for 1954 of 14 percent. This was a new peacetime high in pork output for the quarter, and it was almost equal to the record fourth quarter production of wartime 1943. Slaughter of steers was especially heavy as large supplies of long-fed animals built up during the summer and early fall, and the usual seasonal price increase failed to develop.

Even though the long-fed steer inventory was greatly reduced by the end of December, sufficent numbers were still on hand to maintain a substantial slaughter, and to deter early price recoveries. Total slaughter of cattle may be some greater during the first six months of 1956 than at the same time in 1955. Increases would come largely from cattle going on feed at an earlier date, and at heavier weights last fall than in the fall of 1954. Earlier marketings in 1956 than for 1955, when they were unusually late, would appear to make any strengthening of price more probaable for the latter half of the year than for the first.

Slaughter of hogs is expected to decrease seasonally in the first part of 1956. Pork production for the first few weeks will come largely from the 1955 spring pig crop. Total hog slaughter may be up from last year by somewhat less than the eight percent increase in the last spring's crop, since a larger part of the spring crop had been marketed by December 31 than was the case for 1954.

Hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection, which had been exceptionally large since the first of October, increased to a seasonal peak the week ending December 10. The average October - November increase over 1954 in inspected slaughter amounted to 18 percent. Total slaughter for the entire season will be up more than the increase in last spring's crop, because about 3/4 million more sows and gilts than for the previous year were released for slaughter by reduced spring farrowing's. Slaughter from about mid-February through July will consist mostly of hogs from the 1955 fall pig crop. The increase in that crop was 12 percent, but slaughter probably will be up more because of releases of stock by an expected downturn in coming fall farrowings.

Prices of hogs are expected to recover appreciably from their extreme lows of early December, but the increase will be limited by large marketings of fall pigs. By mid-spring prices probably will begin their usual spring-summer advance, but they are unlikely to regain last year's highest levels at any time in the first half of 1956.

LARGER TURKEY CROP EXPECTED

Turkey growers in North Carolina plan to increase turkey numbers this year by four percent over the number raised in 1955. If producers' intentions as of January 1 are carried out, turkeys raised will amount to 1,170,000 as compared with 1,124,000 produced last year. Of the total raised 1,104,000 would be heavy breeds and 66,000 would be light breeds. This intended division between light and heavy turkeys represents a 15 percent increase over last year's production of 960,000 heavy breeds and a 60 percent decrease from last year's crop of 164,000 light breeds. Light breeds, best adapted for use as ''broilers'' have lost favor in North Carolina, because growers find it more profitable to produce mature and heavier birds.

United States

Nationwide, turkey growers plan to increase turkeys raised this year by 6 percent. If growers' intentions materialize the number of turkeys raised will be about 67 million, compared with 63 million in 1955. All parts of the country plan increases ranging from 3 percent in the North Atlantic to 8 percent in the South

(Continued on Page 8)

PROSPECTIVE COMMERCIAL POTATO ACREAGE UNCHANGED

Early commercial potato plantings are expected to total 15,000 acres in North Carolina this year. If growers carry out their current intentions, the 1956 acreage will be the same as was harvested in 1955 but over 37 percent below the 1945-1954 average crop of 24,000 acres.

Intended plantings of the crop for late spring harvest in 12 producing states is 117,350 acres. This will be 7 percent less than the acreage harvested in 1955 and 22 percent less than average. The intended acreage in California is 62,000 acres -- 10 percent less than in 1955. In Alabama, the intended acreage is 19,200, 30 percent less than the amount planted in 1955 but 4 percent more than the 18,500 acres harvested last year. Growers in South Carolina reported an expected 8 percent decline.

The winter crop of early commercial potatoes, grown entirely in Florida in 1956, is forecast at 4,646,000 bushels. The 1955 crop was 3,868,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 2,532,000 bushels. Prospects for the winter crop are good. Harvesting is active in the Everglades, with digging expected to continue during most of January. Yields and quality are good. In the Fort Myers-Imokalee area, potatoes are making good to excellent progress. Digging of the red varieties in this area is expected to start the first week of January. A good crop is indicated in Dade County. Harvest is expected to start by the middle of February. No appreciable damage to potatoes by the cold weather during the first week of January has been reported.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES INTENDED PLANTINGS FOR 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1945-54*	1955	INDICATED 1956	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1945-54*	1955	INDICATED 1956	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1945-54*	1956	INDICATED 1956
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES:	*ACRES*	*ACRES*	*ACRES PRELIM.*	*BUSHELS*			*1,000 BUSHELS*		
WINTER:									
TEXAS	830	500		57	55		48	28	
FLORIDA	10,730	12,800	16,300	231	300	285	2,484	3,840	4,646
GROUP TOTAL	11,560	13,300	16,300	219	291	285	2,532	3,868	4,646
			PROSPECTIVE						
EARLY SPRING:	24,630	25,050	26,400	182	250	-	4,330	6,252	-
LATE SPRING:									
CALIFORNIA	69,000	69,000	62,000	406	475	-	27,842	32,775	-
LOUISIANA	9,030	4,600	3,700	78	45	-	644	207	-
MISSISSIPPI	1,520	600	600	90	65	-	139	39	-
ALABAMA	21,170	18,500	19,200	150	65	-	3,218	1,202	-
GEORGIA	1,040	600	650	130	100	-	141	60	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	8,800	6,500	6,000	165	125	-	1,459	812	-
ARIZONA	4,150	4,800	4,000	374	400	-	1,548	1,920	-
TEXAS	4,890	3,800	3,600	71	65	-	347	247	-
OKLAHOMA	950	500	300	130	210	-	128	105	-
ARKANSAS	3,030	1,300	1,200	87	100	-	270	130	-
TENNESSEE	3,500	1,300	1,100	120	160	-	423	208	-
NORTH CAROLINA	24,000	15,000	15,000	208	260	-	4,959	3,900	-
GROUP TOTAL	151,080	126,500	117,350	276	329	-	41,119	41,605	-
ALL STATES	279,840	235,950	-	247	298	-	68,300	70,301	-

* *Group averages (including All States) are simple averages of annual data.*

FARM STOCKS

Corn

Stocks of corn on North Carolina farms January 1, 1956 totaled 45,273,000 bushels compared with 28,333,000 bushels a year ago and 42,191,000 for the 1945-54 ten-year average. The large stocks on farms January 1 resulted from the good crop in 1955 when 68,055,000 bushels were produced.

The United States stocks of corn on farms January 1, 1956 is estimated to be 2,191 million bushels compared with 2,093 million bushels a year ago and 2,058 million for the ten-year average. Stocks were 10 percent above January 1 a year ago in the eastern part of the Corn Belt with the largest increase in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri where 1955 production was up from the preceding year. Stocks were 12 percent lower, however, in the Western Corn Belt where 1955 production was under 1954 -- down sharply in Nebraska, Iowa, South Dokota and Kansas, changes in the two areas of the Corn Belt largely offset each other, resulting in only a small decline of 2 percent for the entire Belt.

Wheat

January 1, 1956 stocks of wheat on North Carolina farms are estimated at 2,008,000 bushels compared with 2,333,000 bushels a year ago and 2,223,000 for the 10-year 1945-54 average. For the past several years the State's wheat acreage has been on the decline.

The United States farm stocks of wheat are the lowest since 1950. The estimated 321 million bushels of wheat stored on farms is nearly as large as a year earlier but 14 percent less than the 10-year average January 1 stocks of 374 million bushels. The relatively small stocks result from the smaller wheat crop of 1955, a reduction in the amount of wheat resealed on farms from the 1954 and earlier crops and the reduction in the quantity of 1955 crop wheat under Government Commodity loans stored on farms.

Hay

Stocks of hay on North Carolina farms as of January 1 are estimated at 333,000 tons. Present hay stocks are about equal to the 10-year average although 27 percent more than was on farms for the same period a year earlier.

United States farm stocks of hay on January 1, 1956 are estimated at 73.9 million tons. These holdings are 1.3 million tons larger than last year, and the second largest of record, having been exceeded only by the 75 million tons on farms January 1, 1943.

Stocks are fairly well distributed over the country. They are above average in all regions except the North Atlantic group of states and even here stocks are about equal to the average of the last three years.

FAVORABLE VEGETABLE OUTLOOK FOR 1956

IF SUPPLIES NOT EXCESSIVE

With anticipated healthy economic conditions and high level of disposable income, the prices received by farmers for vegetables in 1956, compared with a year earlier, will depend largely on the volume produced and marketed. If output is about the same as in 1955, prices are expected to average near 1955 levels, possibly a little higher.

The prospects for a continued high level of employment and record or near record disposable income indicate that consumer demand for fresh vegetables in 1956 will be as strong as in 1955. Preliminary estimates reveal that economic activity for the third quarter of 1955 was at a record level, and prospects are that it will continue to be high in the year ahead.

With the present accelerated economic activity, relatively high earnings and rising wage costs, business management is expected to bring about further increases in investments for plants and equipment in 1956. Construction work, an important contributor to the high level of industrial activity during the past year, is likely to be a sustaining force in 1956. While residential construction may well be below that of a year earlier, commercial construction probably will rise gradually into 1956. The prospect is for some increase in spending by State and local governments, with much of the increased outlay going for schools and highways.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER

December 1955 was cold and dry, the coldest in ten years and the driest of this century. Sunshine was plentiful, averaging about 60 percent of the daylight hours, as compared with a long-term December average of near fifty percent.

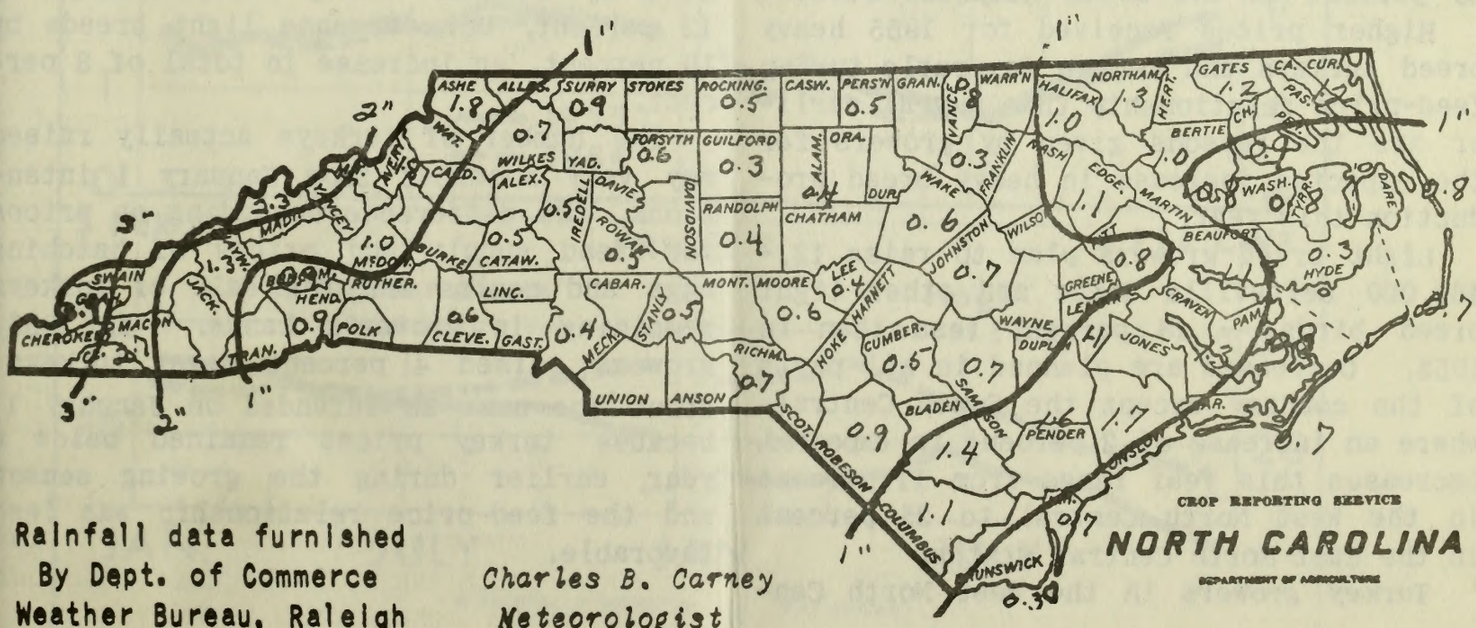
High pressure centered either to the West or the North governed the State's weather most of the month, and prevailing winds were Northerly. Low pressure storms passing at some distance affected the weather on several occasions, notably the 4-5th and 8-9th, butno storm center crossed the State during the month. High pressure centers, on the other hand, lay over North Carolina or adjoining states on at least seven days of December.

Cold weather prevailed throughout December, with the exception of a brief period around the 4th of the month and another similar period around Christmas Day. These two periods, lasting only about three days each, brought record high temperatures for the time of year to many places. Christmas Day was the warmest of record over a broad area from the southern mountains to the coast, with the mercury reaching 80 in the interior southeastern counties. On the cold side, freezing weather occurred on about twice the usual number of December days, and lowest temperatures dropped below twenty in central North Carolina on six different mornings. The average temperature was about five degrees below normal, the lowest in ten years at most places, and in twenty years at some localities.

Rainfall was the lighest of record in most of Piedmont North Carolina, and it was the driest December since 1889 over the State as a whole. The average monthly total was about half an inch over the Piedmont, one inch over the Coastal Plain, and less than two inches over the mountains, for an average over the State of about one inch.

Rain was frequent but light during the first ten days of December, falling every day in some places. During the rest of the month there were only a few days with rain, and amounts that fell were still light. There was light snow or sleet in the mountains on seven or eight days; light flurries spilled over into the Piedmont on the 1st and 2nd, and measurable snow was recorded in the Northeastern counties on the 30th.

INCHES OF RAINFALL DECEMBER


1"
2"
3"
ASHE 1.8
ALLEG. SURRY 0.9
STOKES
ROCKING. 0.5
CASW.
PERS'N 0.5
GRAN.
VANC. 0.8
WARR'N
HALIFAX 1.3
NORTHAM.
GATES 1.2
CA.
CURR.
PAS.
CH.
PER.
WATA.
WILKES 0.7
YAD.
FORSYTH 0.6
GUILFORD 0.3
ALAM.
ORA.
DUR.
WAKE 0.3
FRANKLIN
NASH 1.0
EDGE. 1.1
MARTIN 1.0
BERTIE 0.9
WASH. 0.5
TYR. 0.8
DARE 0.8
HYDE 0.3
BEAUFORT 1.1
CRAVEN 0.8
PAM.
JONES 1.1
LENOIR 1.1
GREENE 0.8
WAYNE 1.1
DUPLIN 1.1
SAMPSON 1.6
BLADEN 1.4
PENDER 1.7
ONSLOW 0.7
COLUMBUS 1.1
BRUNSWICK 0.3
ALEX.
IREDELL
DAVIE
ROWAN 0.3
DAVIDSON
RANDOLPH 0.4
CHATHAM 0.6
JOHNSTON 0.7
WILSON
LEE 0.4
HARNETT
MOORE 0.6
MONT.
CABAR.
STANLY 0.5
RICHM. 0.7
HOKE
CUMBER. 0.6
SCOT.
ROBESON 0.9
CALD.
CATAW.
BURKE 0.5
MCDOW.
RUTHER.
POLK
CLEVE. 0.4
GAST.
MECK.
UNION
ANSON
MADI. 2.3
YANCEY
MITC.
AVERY 0.5
WATAUGA
CARTER 1.0
HEND.
TRAN.
BUNCOMBE 1.3
HAYW.
SWAIN
JACK.
GRAHAM
CHEROKEE
MACON
CLAY
LINC. 0.6
0.9
0.7
0.7
0.7

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. LIBRARY COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

TURKEY CROP *(Continued)*

Central and the West.

Heavy breed growers intend to raise 53,452,000 Bronze and other heavy breed turkeys this year -- 14 percent more than last year. All parts of the country plan increases in heavy breed birds varying from 7 percent in the North Atlantic to 38 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Higher prices received for 1955 heavy breed turkeys and a more favorable turkey feed-price relationship than a year earlier are the reasons given by growers for the expected increase in heavy breed production this year.

Light breed growers plan to raise 13,489,000 Beltsville White and other light breed birds -- 16 percent less than in 1955. Decreases are planned in all parts of the country except the South Central, where an increase of 2 percent is expected. Decreases this year range from 11 percent in the West North Central to 25 percent in the East North Central States.

Turkey growers in the West North Central States, an important producing area, plan a 10 percent increase in heavy breed turkeys, but a 11 percent decrease in light breed turkeys giving a 5 percent increase in all turkeys. Growers in the Western States, the largest commercial producing area in the United States, expect to increase heavy breed turkeys by 12 percent, but decrease light breeds by 19 percent. an increase in total of 8 percent.

The number of turkeys actually raised may vary somewhat from January 1 intentions, the difference depending on prices for feed supply and prices of hatching eggs and poults and the sale of turkeys remaining in grower's hands. In 1955, growers raised 4 percent fewer turkeys, about the same as intended on January 1, because turkey prices remained below a year earlier during the growing season and the feed-price relationship was less favorable.

North Carolina Library Commission
Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA Farm Report
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

O. 201 RALEIGH, N. C. FEBRUARY 10, 1956

N. C. INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED UP 2 POINTS

The ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by North Carolina farmers increased 2 points during the month ended January 15, 1956. The 2 point rise was due to higher prices received for meat animals and poultry. The January index of 288 compares with an index of 289 a year earlier and an index of 293 on January 15, 1954.

Higher beef cattle, veal calf, lambs, all chickens, broiler, and egg prices were primarily responsible for the 5 point increase in the livestock and livestock products index.

The ''All Crops'' index at 305 was unchanged from the previous month and compares with an index of 306 a year earlier.

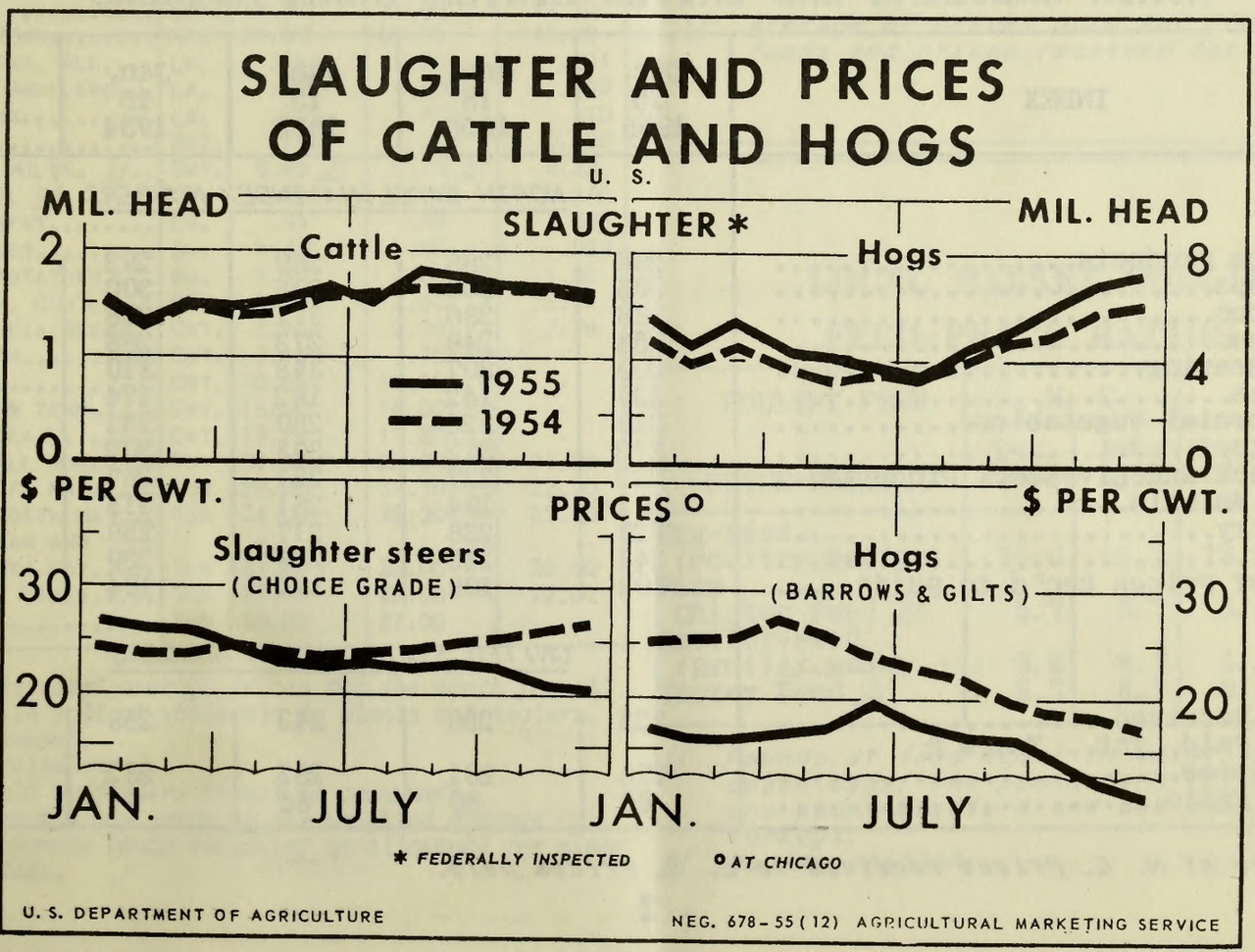
U. S. PRICES RECEIVED AND PARITY INDEX UP 1 PERCENT

Parity Ratio Unchanged

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose 1 percent (3 points) during the month ended in mid-January. Higher prices for meat animals, tender vegetables, strawberries, and potatoes were primarily responsible. The index at 226 percent of its 1910-14 average was 7 percent below a year earlier.

Higher prices for feeder livestock and substantial advances in tax and interest payments per acre, were the principal contributors to a 1 percent advance in the Parity Index (Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) during the month

(Continued on Page 2)



ended January 15. At 281, the Index was nearly 1 percent below a year ago.

The Parity Ratio remained at 80, about 7 percent below a year ago.

LOWER FEED COSTS IN THE U. S. IMPROVE POULTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCT-FEED PRICE RATIOS

Because of lower feed prices this winter, dairy and poultry product-feed price ratios are higher than a year earlier. While the cost of poultry ration has been around 10 percent lower this winter than last, egg prices have been much higher. The egg-feed price ratio based on U. S. average prices was 13.9 in December, the highest for December since 1950, and much more favorable to poultrymen than the 8.7 of a year earlier. The farm chicken feed price ratio and the turkey-feed price ratio also have been much more favorable than a year earlier, although they have remained below the 1944-53 average. Lower dairy feed prices were accompanied by little change in prices of milk and butterfat and the relationship between the price of these products and the price of feed also improved during the year. The decline in the price of corn, however, was accompanied by a much sharper drop in the price of hogs and the hog-corn price ratio this winter has declined well below average. The average price received by farmers for hogs in mid-December was equivalent to 9.2 bushels of corn, the lowest ratio since May 1948. The hog-corn ratio in December 1954 was 12.2 and the 1935-53 average 13.1.

U. S. FARM EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY LOWER WAGE RATES SLIGHTLY HIGHER

The number of persons at work on farms during the week of December 18-24, dropped to 6,088,000. The decrease from a month earlier amounted to about 22 percent, the usual decline for the month. The number of family workers dropped 1,163,000 while the number of hired workers was down 575,000 or about 35 percent.

In comparison with a year ago, there were 3 percent fewer workers employed on farms in late December. There was a small increase in the number of hired

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Dec. 15 1955	Jan. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1955	Jan. 15 1954	Jan. 15 1953
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	286	288	289	293	294
All Crops	305	305	306	300	302
Tobacco	386	386	371	368	363
Cotton	251	248	273	268	267
Oil Bearing	300	307	348	310	309
Grains	139	142	182	174	189
Commercial Vegetables	219	223	250	241	357
Fruits	372	372	303	302	278
Livestock and Livestock Products	222	227	231	267	263
Meat Animals	191	194	251	315	276
Poultry	228	238	217	259	263
Dairy	244	243	236	239	252
Ratio of Prices Rec'd to Paid*	103	109	102	104	104
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	223	226	243	258	267
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wage Rates	278	281	283	282	284
Parity Ratio	80	80	86	91	94

* *Ratio of N. C. prices received to U. S. prices paid.*

FEED PRICES MOSTLY STEADY

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most feeds on January 15, 1956 remained on about the same level as a month earlier. Farmers were paying slightly more for cottonseed meal and corn meal; however, this increase was mostly offset by lower prices being paid for meat scrap and middlings.

The local market feed price ratios for egg-feed and broiler-feed increased, while the turkey and farm chicken ratios were unchanged.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. Dec. 15 1955	N. C. Jan. 15 1956	U. S. Jan. 15 1956
		DOLLARS		
Tobacco	Lb.	.521	.520	.513
Corn	Bu.	1.08	1.11	1.16
Wheat	Bu.	1.96	1.97	1.95
Oats	Bu.	.79	.80	.622
Barley	Bu.	1.13	1.15	.924
Rye	Bu.	1.90	1.90	.952
Sorghum Grains	Cwt.	2.00	2.05	1.78
Soybeans	Bu.	2.02	2.07	2.19
Peanuts	Lb.	.135	.139	.119
Cotton	Lb.	.304	.300	.3067
Cottonseed	Ton	37.00	37.00	45.50
Wool	Lb.	.46	.46	.395
Hogs	Cwt.	12.30	12.30	10.90
Beef Cattle	Cwt.	10.60	11.00	13.90
Veal Calves	Cwt.	17.70	18.70	16.80
Sheep	Cwt.	5.00	5.00	5.78
Lambs	Cwt.	17.80	18.80	17.10
Milk Cows	Hd.	98.00	98.00	145.00
Chickens, All	Lb.	.184	.201	.201
Com'l Broilers	Lb.	.180	.200	.203
Turkeys	Lb.	.320	.320	.310
Eggs	Doz.	.548	.558	.466
Milk, Whlse. 1/	Cwt.	5.85 2/	5.75 3/	4.23
Retail 4/	Qt.	.225	.222	.210
Butterfat	Lb.	.49	.49	.576
Potatoes	Bu.	1.45	1.55	.994
Sweetpotatoes	Bu.	2.40	2.60	1.99
Apples, Com'l	Bu.	2.90	2.90	2.76
Lespedeza Seed	Cwt.	8.80	9.20	7.79
Korean	Cwt.	7.10	7.70	-
Kobe	Cwt.	10.80	10.90	-
Com. & Tenn.	Cwt.	15.00	16.00	-
Sericea	Cwt.	13.20	13.20	-
Hay, All Baled 5/	Ton	31.50	29.90	21.30
Alfalfa Hay	Ton	39.80	37.10	22.70
Lespedeza Hay	Ton	34.00	32.30	23.50
Soybean and Cowpea Hay	Ton	27.00	29.00	28.00
Peanut Vine	Ton	22.00	22.00	22.00
Other	Ton	30.00	27.00	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Revised.*
3/ *Preliminary.*
4/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
5/ *The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. Dec. 15 1955	N. C. Jan. 15 1956	U. S. Dec. 15 1955	U. S. Jan. 15 1956
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed..				
Under 29% Protein All	3.70	3.70	3.63	3.65
16% Protein	3.60	3.60	3.58	3.59
18% Protein	3.65	3.65	3.57	3.59
20% Protein	3.90	3.90	3.80	3.84
24% Protein	3.95	3.95	3.97	3.95
29% & Over	4.45	4.45	4.24	4.28
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.41	4.38
Soybean Meal	4.05	4.05	3.95	3.97
Cottonseed Meal	3.25	3.35	3.69	3.74
Meat Scrap	4.65	4.50	4.65	4.55
Grain By-Products.				
Bran	3.35	3.35	2.87	2.86
Middlings	3.60	3.55	2.98	2.97
Corn Meal	4.10	4.25	3.28	3.33
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.21	3.29
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.60	4.60	4.36	4.36
Scratch Grain	4.00	4.00	3.93	3.93
Broiler Growing Mash	4.80	4.80	4.78	4.79
Poultry Ration 1/.	3.66	3.67	3.38	3.39

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET POULTRY FEED-PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. Dec. 1955	N. C. Jan. 1956	U. S. Dec. 1955	U. S. Jan. 1956
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	15.0	15.2	13.9	13.7
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.7
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2
Turkey Feed 2/	8.7	8.7	9.2	9.1

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

OUTLOOK FOR CHICKENS, EGGS, AND TURKEYS

More eggs, chickens, and turkeys are likely to be produced on farms in in 1956 than in 1955, and prices may average a little lower. Higher poultry product prices in 1955 brought gross returns enough above feed costs to induce expansion for the coming year, particularly in view of the prospect that feed prices will continue relatively low.

Demand for eggs and poultry meat is unlikely to rise in 1956 despite prospects for slightly higher consumer purchasing power and nonfarm employment. Supplies of red meat, which compete with poultry meat, will likely be large and prices lower than a year earlier.

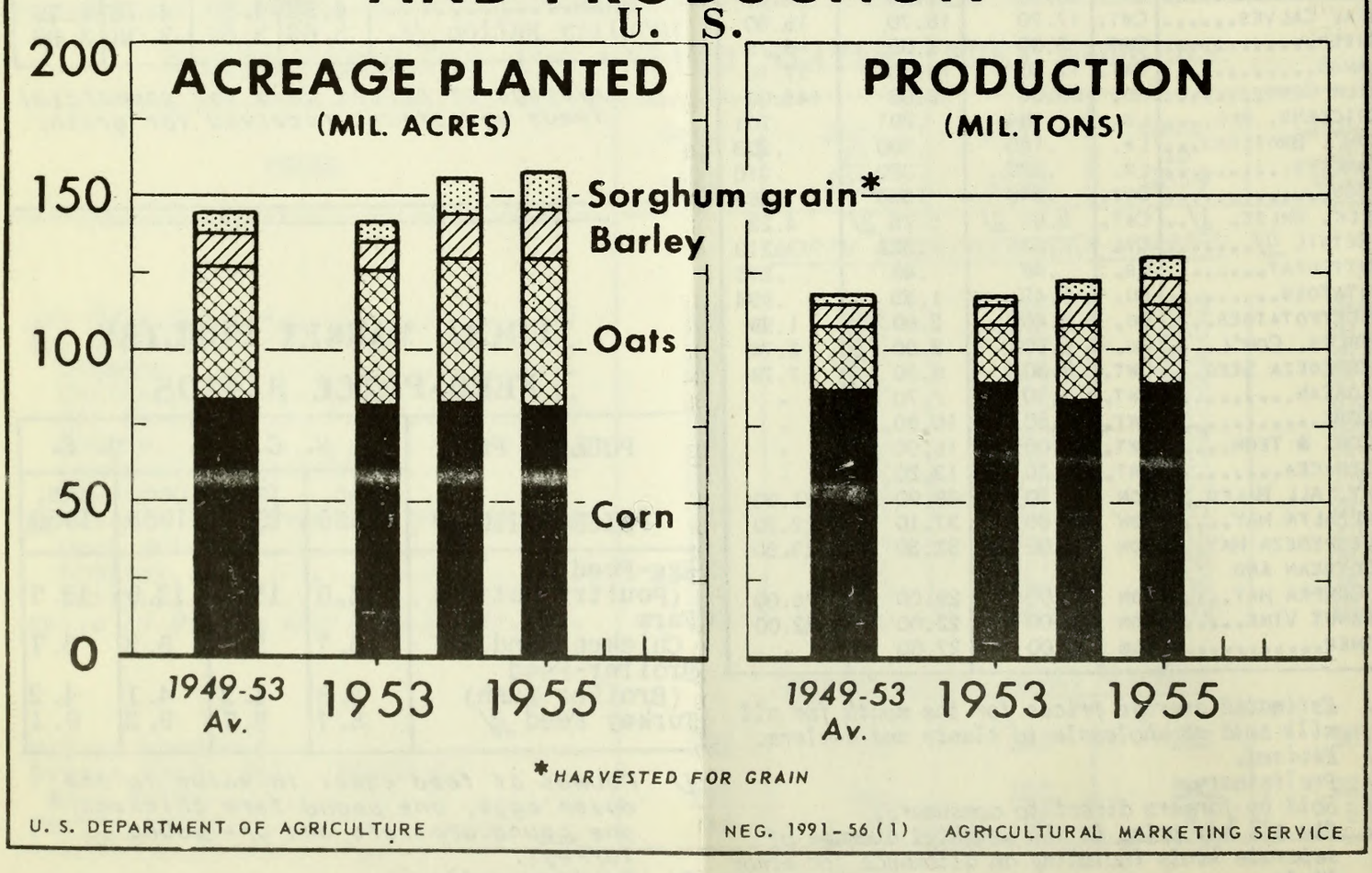
Egg production up to mid-summer 1956 is likely to average close to corresponding 1955 levels. The anticipated 2 or 3 percent decrease in potential layers will be about offset by prospective increases in the rate of lay.

After mid-summer, egg production will be increasingly influenced by the number of replacement pullets added to the laying flock. Replacements are likely to be up from the record low of 1955 but below the 620 million raised in 1954.

Egg prices during much of 1956 are likely to average lower than in 1955. February and March prices may be lower than in 1955 since the unusual run-up in egg prices which occurred in late January and February, and continued into March, is not likely to be repeated. Later in the spring, if flock replacements go up, demand for storage may be weak in anticipation of a fall egg supply larger than 1955's record. Farmers' prices through most of the first half of 1956 may be around the average for the second quarter of 1955, which was 34.5 cents.

Broiler production in 1956 is likely to continue the long-time upward trend. The rising production, and possibly continued red meat prices near present levels, will likely hold average

(Continued on Page 5)



COMMERCIAL BROILER PRODUCTION IN IMPORTANT BROILER STATES IN 1955

Commercial broiler production in 22 important States covered by weekly chick placement reports totaled 944 million birds in 1955 -- 3 percent more than in 1954. The 22 States having weekly placement reports produced about 87 percent of the Nation's broilers in 1954.

Georgia led all States with about 178 million birds followed by Texas with 79 million, Arkansas with 77 million, Delaware with 70 million, North Carolina with 60 million, Maryland and Alabama with 58 million birds each.

The average price received for the 1955 production was 25.1 cents per pound live weight compared with 22.9 cents in 1954. The 22 States produced about 2,878 million pounds live weight of commercial broilers -- 3 percent more than 1954. Gross income from sales in these States was $722,170,000 -- 12 percent more than in 1954.

broiler prices at a lower level than the 1955 average.

Total consumption of broilers probably will rise in 1956. Supplies of farm chickens will be up slightly. The result is likely to be a small increase over 1955 in per capita consumption of total chicken.

Higher prices for turkeys in the fall of 1955 combined with lower feed prices resulted in a much more favorable situation for turkey producers compared with a year earlier. This improvement probably will induce an expansion of turkey production in 1956.

An october survey indicated that flock owners then intended to keep 13 percent more heavy breed turkey hens for hatching-egg production than a year earlier and 7 percent more light breed hens. The Department urged growers to use the report as a basis for adjusting their 1956 production.

COMMERCIAL BROILER PRODUCTION AND GROSS INCOME IN 22 STATES, 1954-55 1/

State and Total	1954 2/				1955			
	Number Produced	Pounds Produced	Price Per Lb.	Gross Income 3/	Number Produced	Pounds Produced	Price Per Lb.	Gross Income 3/
	Thousands		*Cents*	*Thous.Dol.*	*Thousands*		*Cents*	*Thous.Dol.*
Maine	30,677	110,437	22.5	24,848	33,438	120,377	24.2	29,131
Conn.	25,099	90,356	23.6	21,324	25,852	90,482	25.9	23,435
Pa.	28,431	99,665	24.7	24,617	29,000	95,700	26.1	24,978
Ind.	36,368	116,378	23.0	26,767	32,368	103,578	25.4	26,309
Ill.	9,148	27,444	24.0	6,587	8,691	26,073	25.2	6,570
Mo.	25,664	76,992	22.1	17,015	25,664	76,992	24.3	18,709
Del.	69,820	216,442	22.6	48,916	69,820	216,442	25.9	56,058
Md.	58,367	180,938	22.6	40,892	58,367	180,938	25.9	46,863
Va.	59,332	183,929	22.5	41,384	54,585	169,214	24.5	41,457
W. Va.	25,434	81,389	22.9	18,638	21,873	69,994	24.8	17,359
N. C.	58,349	169,212	22.4	37,903	59,516	178,548	24.2	43,209
S. C.	11,011	30,831	22.8	6,844	10,020	29,058	24.5	7,119
Ga.	154,471	463,413	22.0	101,951	177,642	515,162	24.3	125,284
Fla.	11,736	34,034	24.1	8,202	9,389	27,228	26.2	7,134
Ala.	47,739	143,217	22.8	32,653	58,242	174,726	24.6	42,983
Miss.	40,308	112,862	22.2	25,055	37,486	104,961	24.5	25,715
Ark.	78,525	219,870	22.0	48,371	76,954	215,471	24.4	52,575
La.	11,398	34,194	23.0	7,865	11,626	34,878	25.0	8,720
Texas	71,790	208,191	23.3	48,509	78,969	236,907	25.5	60,411
Wash.	9,590	29,729	26.1	7,759	9,782	30,324	26.7	8,097
Oreg.	5,525	16,575	25.2	4,177	6,133	19,012	25.9	4,924
Calif.	50,017	160,054	26.2	41,934	49,017	161,756	27.9	45,130
Total	918,799	2,806,152	22.9	642,211	944,434	2,877,821	25.1	722,170

1/ States having weekly chick placement reports. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes consumption in households of producers which is less than 1 percent of total production.

RECORD COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER IN 1955

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during December of 1955 totaled 22,555,000 pounds liveweight -- about 10 percent below the record high kill for December 1954 of 25,004,000 pounds. Slaughter during December was seasonally lower than the 26,525,000 pounds killed during November 1955. By species the December slaughter was made up of 8,464,000 pounds of cattle, 714,000 pounds of calves, 13,368,000 pounds of hogs and 9,000 pounds of sheep and lambs.

Total commercial slaughter in the State for 1955 amounted to 287,836,000 pounds. This was the highest yearly total of record, exceeding the previous record set in 1954 by 4 percent.

United States

Red meat production in commercial slaughter plants in the United States during December 1955 totaled 2,430 million pounds. This was 1 percent above the output of 2,403 million pounds in November and 7 percent above the 2,270 million pounds for December 1954. Red meat production in 1955 totaled 25,515 million pounds, establishing a new yearly record which was 7 percent above the previous record high of 23,805 million pounds produced in 1954.

December beef production totaled 1,116 million pounds, 2 percent less than November but 4 percent more than the same month a year earlier.

Beef production during the year totaled 13,225 million pounds, the highest annual output of record. This was 5 percent above the previous record of 12,601 million pounds produced in 1954. Cattle slaughtered totaled 25,758,200 head during 1955.

Slaughter of calves during the year ending December 31 totaled 12,384,700 head. This was 3 percent less than the 12,746,000 head slaughtered in 1954. Veal production during the year totaled 1,487 million pounds, 4 percent less than the output of 1,551 million pounds a year earlier.

December pork production was estimated at 1,140 million pounds, 6 percent above a month ago and 13 percent above the same

(Continued On Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER*

SPECIES	DECEMBER				JANUARY - DECEMBER			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	12.8	10.9	9,611	8,464	156.1	162.3	120,209	124,203
Calves	4.9	4.1	891	714	65.6	63.1	11,727	11,582
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.1	9	9	1.3	1.4	117	125
Hogs	69.0	63.0	14,493	13,368	675.0	706.0	144,796	151,926
TOTAL	86.8	78.1	25,004	22,555	898.0	932.8	276,849	287,836
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
U. S.								
Cattle	2.1	2.1	1,997	2,053	25.0	25.8	23,158	24,224
Calves	1.1	1.0	225	208	12.7	12.4	2,811	2,690
Sheep & Lambs	1.3	1.3	128	127	15.9	16.3	1,514	1,563
Hogs	7.4	8.6	1,783	2,027	64.8	74.4	15,554	17,652
TOTAL	11.9	13.0	4,133	4,415	118.4	128.9	43,037	46,129

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

month a year earlier.

Pork production during 1955 totaled 10,056 million pounds, up 13 percent from the output of 8,932 million pounds the previous year. The number of hogs killed in 1955 totaled 74,442,400 head, 15 percent more than the 64,826,700 head killed during 1954.

Production of mutton and lamb in December totaled 61 million pounds, the same as a month earlier and a year ago.

Total sheep and lamb slaughter for 1955 was estimated at 16,292,000 head, which was 2 percent above the 15,919,600 head slaughtered in 1954. Output of mutton and lamb during the year was 747 million pounds, 4 percent more than the 721 million pounds produced in 1954.

During December, poultry meat output totaled 427 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. This was 18 percent less than November and 3 percent less than December 1954 but 24 percent more than the 10-year average for the month.

Poultry meat production during 1955 totaled 4,143 million pounds ready-to-cook basis. This was 2 percent less than in 1954.

FARM EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE RATES *(Continued)*

workers, but this was more than offset by the decrease in the number of family workers.

The average number of persons employed on farms in 1955 was 8,237,000, down about 2.5 percent from 1954. The decline was in both family and hired workers although the number of hired workers decreased only 1.8 percent while the number of family workers showed a drop of 2.8 percent.

Farm wage rates on about January 1 averaged slightly higher than a year earlier for the country as a whole. The seasonally adjusted wage rate index for January 1 this year was 522 compared with 521 a year earlier. Individual types of wage rates were all higher than a year earlier. January 1 farm wage rates averaged higher than a year earlier in all geographic regions. Apparently farm wage rates are being influenced to some extent by increases in wage rates in non-agricultural jobs.

LITTLE CHANGE SEEN IN U. S. WOOL SITUATION FOR 1956

Wool production in 1956 in not likely to be greatly different from last year, as little change in the number of stock sheep is suggested by slaughter figures.

Mills will probably use about the same quantities of both apparel and carpet wool that they used in 1955.

Prospects are for a slightly larger world supply of wool during the 1955-56 season. Production is expected to be a little larger, and stocks are up slightly from a year ago.

Prices received by farmers for wool in 1955 will average substantially below the 53.9 cents per pound received for the 1954 season. Individual producers will receive incentive payments based on the percentage needed to bring the U. S. average price received per pound up to the incentive level of 62 cents per pound.

For the 1956 marketing year the incentive level is continued at 62 cents per pound, grease basis, and incentive payments will be made as under the 1955 program. It appears likely that the average of prices received in the open market in 1956 will not be greatly different from the 1955 average and will again be substantially below the incentive level.

U. S. FARM INCOME

Total cash receipts from farm marketings in December are tentatively estimated at 2.7 billion dollars, down 15 percent from November but only about 2 percent below December of 1954. Receipts from livestock and products were about 1.3 billion dollars and crop receipts are tentatively estimated at 1.4 billion. Both estimates show the usual seasonal decline from November.

Adding the tentative estimate for December to the 11-month total previously published gives a preliminary total of 29.2 billion dollars for 1955 cash receipts, down 3 percent from 1954. However, this figure is subject to revision in March when more information on monthly marketings in 1955 will be available.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. LIBRARY COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY	
	Dec. 15 1955	Jan. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1955	Jan. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1955	Jan. 15 1956
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton Lb.....	.533	.509	.3509	.3484	89	88
Wheat, Bu.....	1.95	1.95	2.50	2.38	78	82
Corn, Bu.....	1.15	1.16	1.82	1.73	63	67
Oats, Bu.....	.626	.622	.851	.846	74	74
Barley, Bu.....	.920	.924	1.33	1.33	69	69
Rye, Bu.....	.944	.952	1.66	1.66	57	57
Beef Cattle, Cwt.....	13.50	13.90	21.10	21.20	64	66
Hogs, Cwt.....	10.60	10.90	21.10	21.00	50	52
Lambs, Cwt.....	16.50	17.10	23.10	23.30	71	73
Chickens, All, Lb....	.188	.201	.287	.281	66	72
Eggs, Doz.....	.471	.466	.458	.455	93 5/	109 5/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/.	4.36 3/	4.23 4/	4.63	4.61	86 5/	87 5/

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina Library Commission
Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

NO. 202 RALEIGH, N. C. JANUARY 23, 1956

SMALLER CATTLE NUMBERS: HOGS UNCHANGED

More Sheep - - Less Workstock

Total cattle on North Carolina farms as of January 1, 1956 is estimated at 955,000 head. This number is short of the all-time high record inventory of 995,000 for January 1, 1954 (revised) by four percent. It is, however, 26 percent above the 1945-54 ten-year average of 757,000. This is the second consecutive year since 1949 that cattle inventories have failed to show an increase over the

(Continued On Page 2)

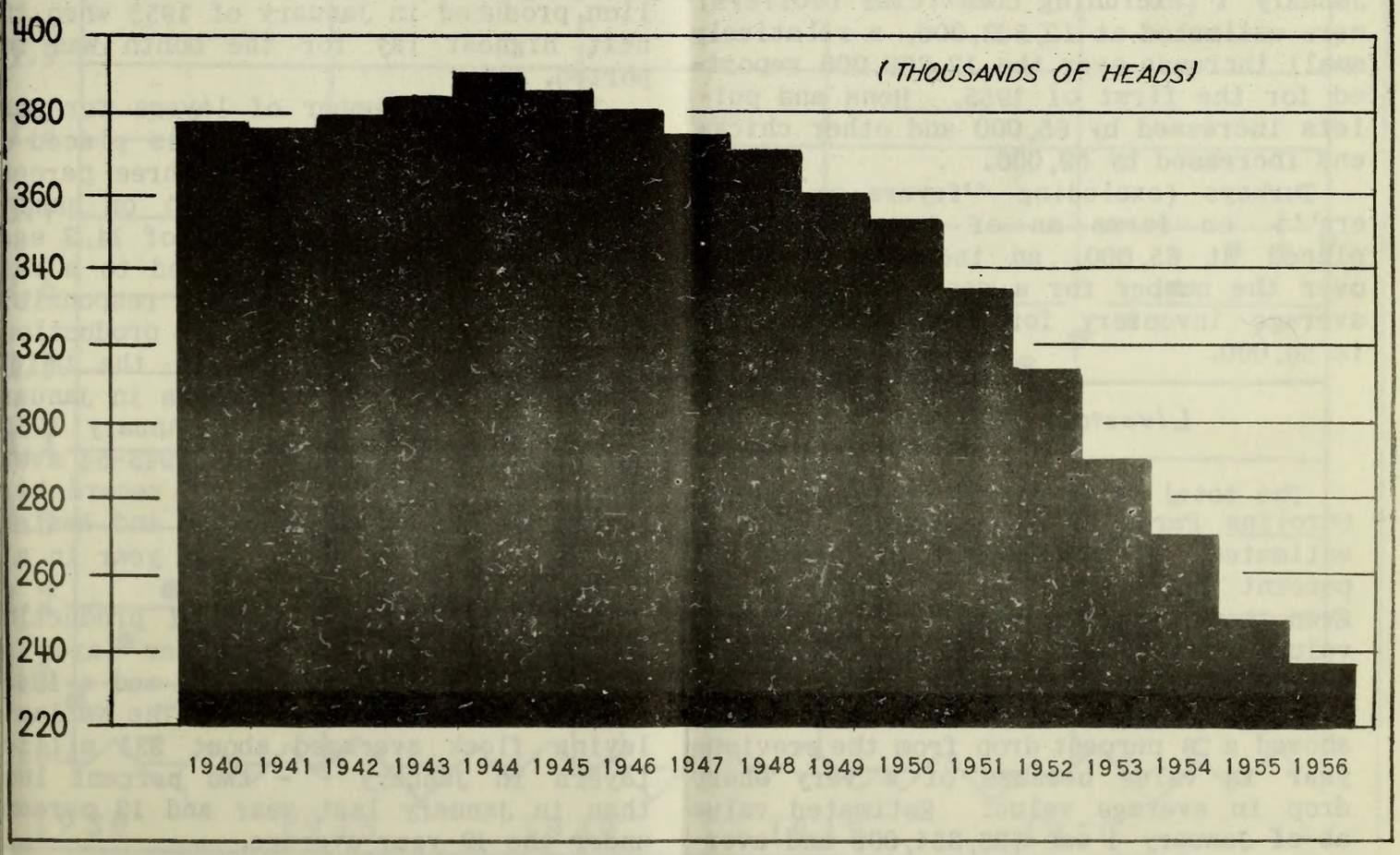
Milk Production Sets New Record In 1955

Milk production in North Carolina in 1955 amounted to 1,683,000,000 pounds according to the latest estimate. This was the highest annual output on record, exceeding the previous high (established in 1953) by 6,000,000 pounds. Although the average number of milk cows on farms during the year, estimated at 358,000, was less than for any year since 1951, a record total. Milk flow was attained

(Continued On Page 3)

HORSES AND MULES ON NORTH CAROLINA FARMS AS OF JANUARY 1

1940 - 1956



previous year. Practically all of the 30,000 loss in numbers from January a year ago was in cattle kept for milk. There was no great change in total beef cattle numbers, and beef cows and steers actually showed a small increase, with the 7,000 loss coming from young heifers, other calves and bulls. Cattle kept for milk dropped from 566,000 to 543,000, a reduction of 23,000.

Hogs on farms this year at 1,276,000 are the same as for the January 1 estimate a year ago. This inventory is 8.5 percent above the ten-year average of 1,176,000. By age groups pigs numbered 750,000 a decrease of 41,000 from the previous year. Sows and gilts were short of last year's number by 2,000, but other hogs six months old and over increased by 43,000, thus offsetting the loss in the inventory of pigs and sows.

Sheep and lambs as of January 1, 1956 were estimated at 53,000. This number was 2,000 above the estimate for 1955 (revised) and 11,000 above the 1945-54 ten-year average.

Workstock on farms at the first of the year continued to show a decrease, the number for this year being placed at 236,000 as compared to 248,000 for a year earlier, a reduction of about five percent and a drop from the ten-year average of approximately 31 percent.

Inventories of chickens on farms as of January 1 (excluding commercial broilers) were estimated at 12,523,000, a relatively small increase over the 12,389,000 reported for the first of 1955. Hens and pullets increased by 65,000 and other chickens increased by 69,000.

Turkeys (excluding "fryers or broilers") on farms as of January 1 were placed at 65,000, an increase of 1,000 over the number for a year earlier. The average inventory for 1945 through 1954 is 50,000.

Livestock Values

The total value of all cattle on North Carolina Farms as of January 1, 1956 is estimated at $66,850,000 or about six percent more than for a year earlier. Even though numbers were less the greater value arose from a change from $64.00 to $70.00 average value per head.

Hogs, though unchanged in numbers, showed a 28 percent drop from the previous year in value because of a very sharp drop in average value. Estimated value as of January 1 was $23,351,000 and average value per head was $18.30 as compared to $25.30 for a year ago.

An increase in inventories of sheep resulted in a total first of year value three percent greater than for January 1, 1955. Current estimate of value is $853,000. Value per head was placed at $16.10, only a dime short of the average value last year.

Chickens on farms January 1 were valued at $14,401,000, an increase of 16 percent over last year. Average value each was placed at $1.15 as compared to $1.00 last year. Average value of turkeys at $5.30 each was unchanged from last year but a total value of $344,000 was up 1.5 percent from last year because of a change in inventory.

Horses and mules suffered a loss both in average value and total value. Average value at $90.00 was down $2.00 from last year and a decrease in numbers brought their total value as of January 1 down to $21,240,000, a decrease from the previous year of seven percent.

RECORD JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

Egg production in North Carolina during January 1956 is estimated at 130 million. This is by far the highest January output on record, and it is 13 million eggs, or 11 percent, above the 117 million produced in January of 1955 when the next highest lay for the month was reported.

The average number of layers for January on hand in the state is placed at 9,099,000. This was only three percent above the 8,846,000 (revised) on hand a year earlier. A rate of lay of 14.3 eggs per bird, however, as compared to a rate of 13.2 last year was largely responsible for the heavy increase in production.

Meanwhile, farm flocks in the United States laid 5,161 million eggs in January one percent less than in January 1955, but seven percent above the 1945-54 average. Egg production was at record high levels in the South Atlantic and Western States, but it was below last year in all other parts of the country.

The United States rate of production in January was 15.6 eggs per layer as compared with 15.5 a year ago and a 1945-54 January average of 12.9. The Nation's laying flock averaged about 331 million layers in January - - two percent less than in January last year and 13 percent under the 10-year average.

through the all-time high production of 4,700 pounds of milk per cow. The average per cow was 180 pounds above the next highest, reached in 1954.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF MILK COW NUMBERS, PRODUCTION PER COW, AND TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION BY MONTHS IN NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1954 AND 1955

Month	Milk Cows On Farms		Production Per Cow		Total Production	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousands		*Pounds*		*Million Lbs.*	
Jan.	375	364	342	360	128	131
Feb.	374	363	320	330	120	120
Mar.	373	362	360	374	134	135
Apr.	372	361	388	410	144	148
May	371	360	425	440	158	158
June	370	359	412	413	152	148
July	370	358	420	423	155	151
Aug.	369	357	407	432	150	154
Sept.	368	356	381	412	140	147
Oct.	367	355	367	382	135	136
Nov.	366	354	347	352	127	125
Dec.	365	353	353	368	129	130
Year	*370	*358	4520	4700	1672	1683

* *Average of monthly estimates.*

With the exception of June and July, monthly milk production per cow established new records for each month of 1955. For June and July the 1955 per cow production has been exceed only by comparable production in 1949 and 1950.

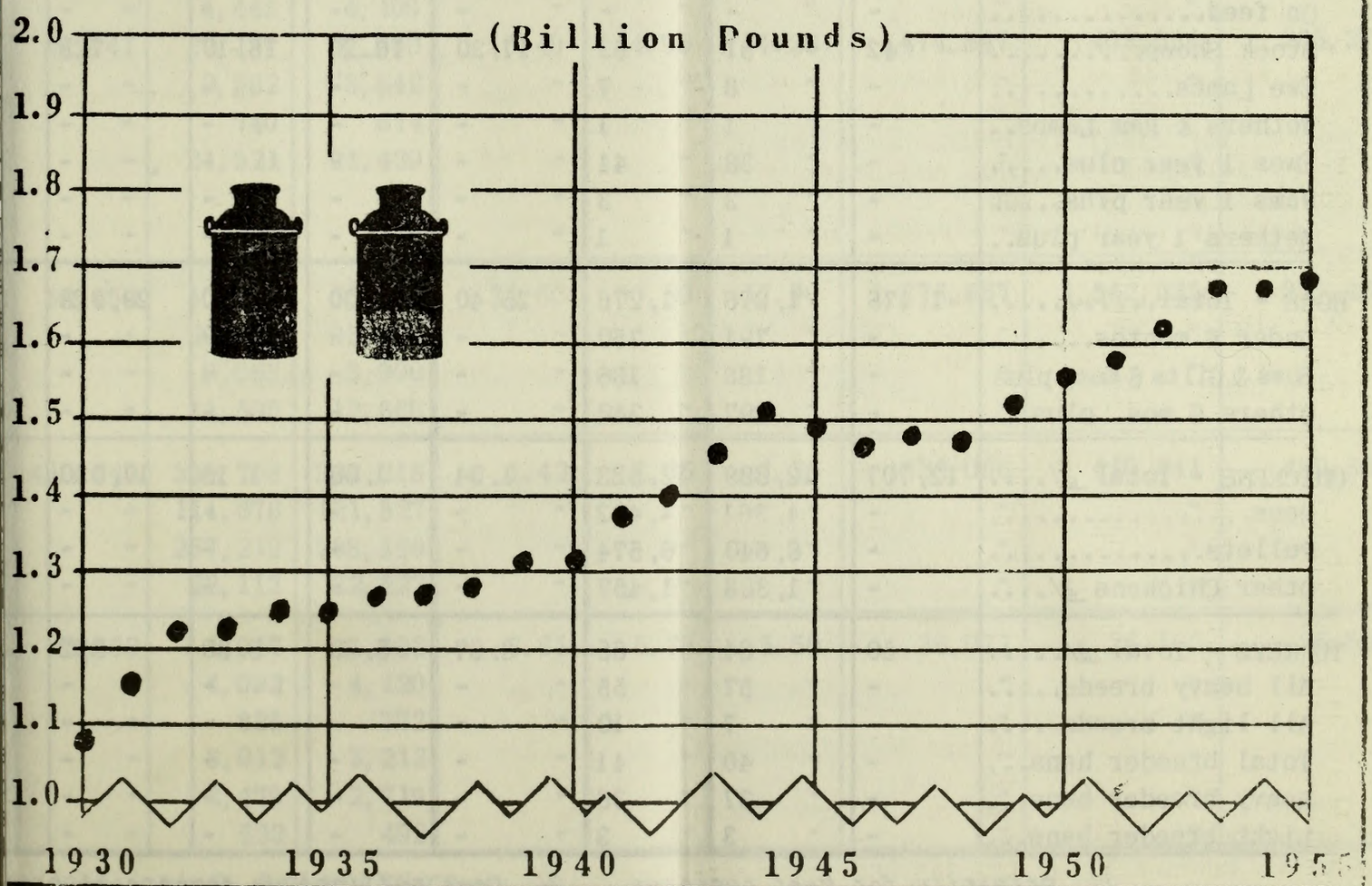
On an annual basis, total milk production has shown an almost steady increase since the first record in 1924 when the estimate was reported at 1,050,000,000 pounds. By 1940 the production had passed 1,300,000,000 pounds, and for last year the output at 1,683,000,000 pounds was about 56 percent above that 25 years earlier.

Milk produced on farms in the United States totaled 123,454,000,000 pounds. This was an all-time high annual output and it was one percent above the revised estimate of 122,094,000,000 pounds produced the year before. The 1955 record production was three percent above the turn-out a decade earlier and 23 percent above the 1925-39 average.

First monthly estimates for 1956 places the January production of milk in North Carolina at 133,000,000 pounds. This is the highest January production of record.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL MILK PRODUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA

1930 - 1955



LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY ON FARMS: INVENTORY NUMBERS

SPECIES AND CLASSIFICATION	NORTH CAROLINA							
	Numbers On January 1			Value Per Head			Total	
	1945-54 Average	1955 Revised	1956 Prel.	1945-54 Average	1955	1956	1945-54 Average	Re
	THOUSAND HEAD			DOLLARS			THOUSAN	
HORSES AND MULES -Total	343	248	236	162.00	92.00	90.00	57,102	2
2 years plus.....	-	244	232	-	-	-	-	
Under 2 years old....	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	
CATTLE - Total.....	757	985	955	92.80	64.00	70.00	70,260	6
Milk Stock:.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cows & Heifers 2 yrs. plus.	379	391	383	120.00	83.00	90.00	45,247	3
Heifers 1 - 2 years..	79	88	80	-	-	-	-	
Heifer Calves.....	88	87	80	-	-	-	-	
Other Cattle: 1/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cows 2 years plus....	-	185	190	-	-	-	-	
Heifers 1 - 2 years..	-	73	63	-	-	-	-	
Calves.....	-	107	102	-	-	-	-	
Steers 1 year plus...	-	33	37	-	-	-	-	
Bulls 1 year plus....	-	21	20	-	-	-	-	
SHEEP - Total.....	42	51	53	17.30	16.20	16.10	728	
On feed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stock Sheep.....	42	51	53	17.30	16.20	16.10	728	
Ewe Lambs.....	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	
Wethers & Ram Lambs..	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Ewes 1 year plus.....	-	38	41	-	-	-	-	
Rams 1 year plus.....	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	
Wethers 1 year plus..	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
HOGS - Total,.....	1,176	1,276	1,276	25.40	25.30	18.30	29,928	
Under 6 months.....	-	791	750	-	-	-	-	
Sows & Gilts 6 mos. plus	-	188	186	-	-	-	-	
Others 6 mos. plus...	-	297	340	-	-	-	-	
CHICKENS - Total 2/....	12,707	12,389	12,523	1.34	1.00	1.15	17,050	4
Hens.....	-	4,361	4,492	-	-	-	-	
Pullets.....	-	6,640	6,574	-	-	-	-	
Other Chickens 2/....	-	1,388	1,457	-	-	-	-	
TURKEYS - Total 3/.....	50	64	65	6.37	5.30	5.30	322	
All heavy breeds.....	-	57	55	-	-	-	-	
All light breeds.....	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	
Total breeder hens...	-	40	41	-	-	-	-	
Heavy breeder hens...	-	37	38	-	-	-	-	
Light breeder hens...	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	

1/ Primarily for beef purposes. 2/ Does not include commercial bro

ES ON JANUARY 1 - NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES

Numbers On January 1			Value Per Head			Total Value		
1945-54 Average	1955 Revised	1956 Prel.	1945-54 Average	1955	1956	1945-54 Average	1955 Revised	1956 Prel.
THOUSAND HEAD			*DOLLARS*			*THOUSAND DOLLARS*		
8,212	4,309	3,962	66.70	56.20	62.60	574,186	242,104	247,939
-	4,101	3,763	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84,040	96,592	97,465	118.00	88.20	88.00	9,862,798	8,517,027	8,581,370
-	35,361	34,877	-	-	-	-	-	-
24,654	23,462	23,318	171.00	134.00	139.00	4,159,767	3,148,392	3,235,106
5,681	5,786	5,492	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,334	6,113	6,067	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	61,231	62,588	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	25,659	25,758	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	6,514	6,293	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	18,785	19,106	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	8,444	9,644	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,829	1,787	-	-	-	-	-	-
34,736	31,582	31,109	-	-	-	551,754	471,490	443,841
-	4,445	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
29,941	27,137	27,009	16.40	14.90	14.30	474,547	403,524	365,375
-	3,982	3,842	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	740	674	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	21,321	21,439	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	860	842	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	234	212	-	-	-	-	-	-
56,853	50,474	55,088	31.50	30.60	17.70	1,776,657	1,542,285	977,165
-	29,906	33,520	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	9,063	8,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	11,505	12,668	-	-	-	-	-	-
449,649	390,708	382,218	1.42	1.05	1.26	636,056	410,741	480,399
-	111,376	121,527	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	257,219	238,169	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	22,113	22,522	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,533	4,917	4,892	6.61	5.33	5.50	36,071	26,185	26,898
-	4,092	4,120	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	825	772	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3,012	3,212	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2,479	2,719	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	533	493	-	-	-	-	-	-

es not include turkey fryers.

SPRING CABBAGE ACREAGE EXPECTED TO INCREASE

Based on intentions reports received from spring cabbage producers in North Carolina, the 1956 late spring crop will total about 2,400 acres. If growers carry out their present intentions, the 1956 crop will be 14 percent above the harvested acreage last year and about 11 percent above the 10-year average crop. The 1955 harvested acreage was considerably below the planted acreage last year due to heavy damage by the late March freeze, so the intended acreage for 1956 is equal to the acreage planted in 1955.

The prospective for the seven late spring producing states in 1956 is 10,420 acres -- 13 percent more than the acreage for harvest last year but 5 percent below average.

LATE SPRING CABBAGE ACREAGE

STATE	ACREAGE		
	Average 1949-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	ACRES		
N. CAROLINA.	2,170	2,100	2,400
Virginia....	2,280	2,400	2,500
Tennessee...	3,290	2,100	2,800
Kentucky....	380	150	120
Maryland....	1,250	900	900
Missouri....	1,010	1,000	1,100
Ohio, S. E..	570	550	600
Group Total.	10,940	9,200	10,420

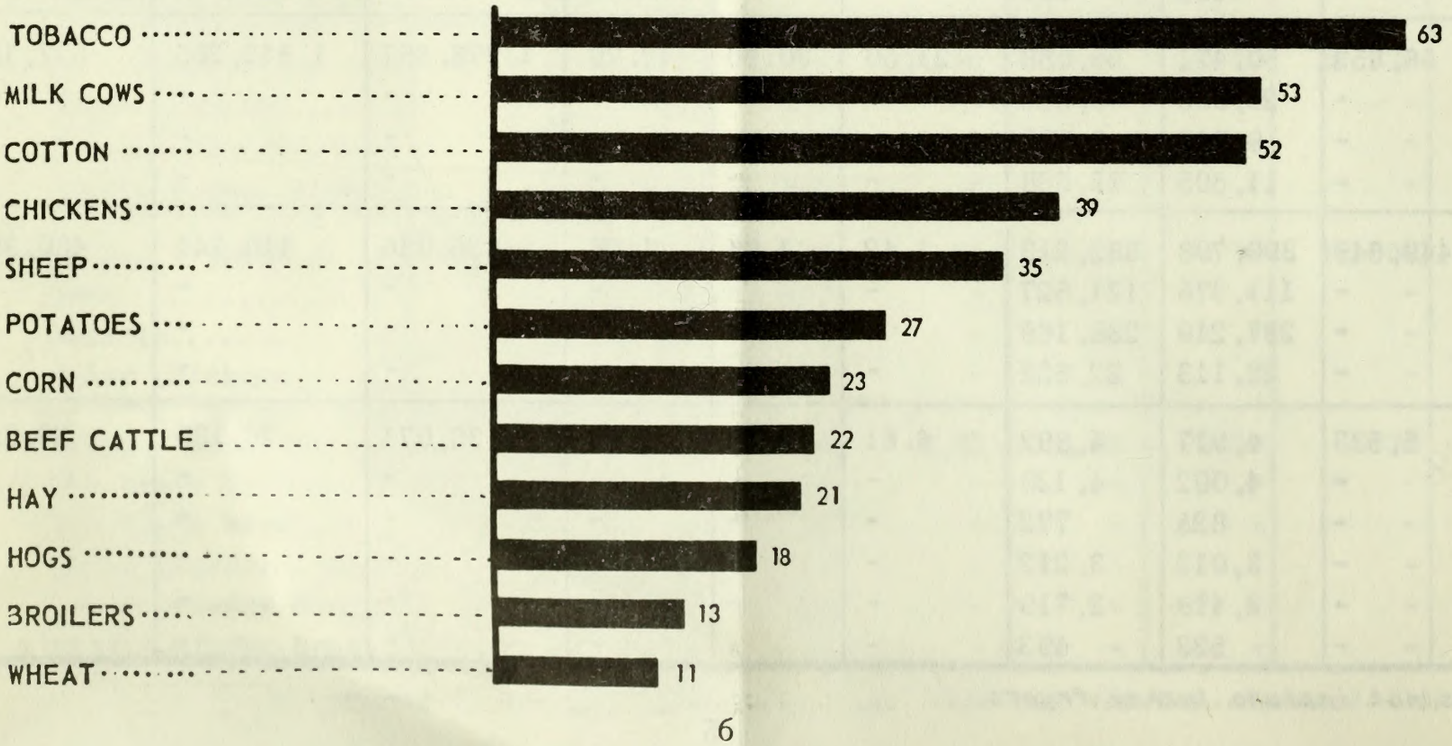
FARM LABOR

There were 5,541,000 persons at work on farms in the United States during the week of January 22-28. This was 547,000 less than a month earlier. Family workers accounted for 4,629,000 of the total and hired workers the remaining 912,000. Both groups of workers decreased in numbers by more than the usual percentage. The number of family workers decreased 8 percent while the number of hired workers dropped 15 percent.

In comparison with a year earlier, the number of persons working on farms in late January 1956 was 248,000 less, a drop of 4 percent. The number of family workers decreased 5 percent but the number of hired workers showed a slight increase.

As usual at this time of the year, farm work was generally slack in most parts of the country and many farmers were doing only necessary chores. Temperatures averaged above normal in New England and in an area from the Mississippi River westward over the Southern Rockies to Central California. In the remainder of the country, temperatures averaged below normal and the weather was mostly too cold for outside work. Rainfall was moderate to heavy in the Pacific Coast States, in Nevada and Utah, and in the southeastern part of the country. Rain or snow fell in most other areas except West Texas and Southern New Mexico but generally totaled less than a half inch.

Wide Range in Man-Hours Per $100 of Production, 1955



N. C. HONEY PRODUCTION SHARPLY OFF

Because of adverse weather and a poor flow of nectar, honey production in North Carolina amounted to only 3,477,000 pounds during 1955, a 31 percent reduction from the 5,018,000 pound output for 1954. Producing colonies of bees in 1955 totaled 183,000 as compared to 193,000 colonies the year before. Average production per colony amounted to only 19 pounds, the lowest since 1950.

Beekeepers received and estimated average 33.6 cents per pound for the 1955 crop as compared to a price of 32.7 cents per pound for the 1954 crop. The 1955 crop is valued at $1,168,000 as compared to $1,641,000 for the 1954 crop.

For the United States, 1955 honey production amounted to 253 million pounds, 17 percent more than was produced in 1954. Honey production per colony was 47.7 pounds compared with 39.8 pounds in 1954 and a 1949-53 average of 43.7 pounds.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JANUARY

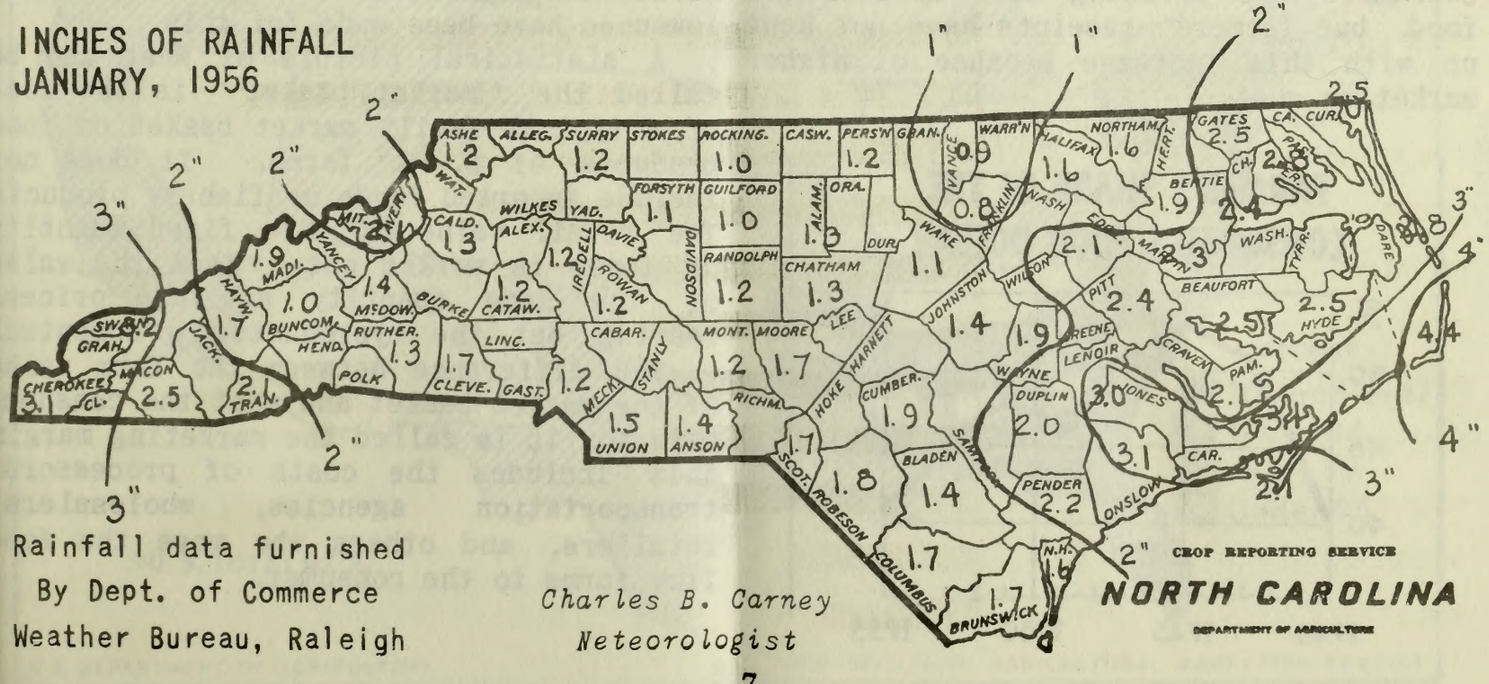
Offshore low pressure dominated North Carolina weather during a great deal of January, with the result that northerly winds were unusually persistent. This caused heavy cloudiness along the immediate coast, while inland sections received more sunshine. The sunniest areas were in the Piedmont. Considerable cloudiness was maintained in most mountain areas by cold, damp northerly winds flowing down out of the Great Lakes area; these winds shed their moisture as light snow flurries in the Mountains, and flowed down over the Piedmont as rather dry, fair-weather winds. The winds were cold in all sections, and precipitation was light except on the outer banks.

Heavy cloudiness and persistent northerly winds made the weather unusually cold in eastern North Carolina during January. The average temperature on the outer banks at Hatteras was eight degrees below that of an average January, and the offshore waters were reported as uncommonly cold. The North Carolina Mountains also had temperatures below normal, ranging as much as four degrees below normal at most points. The Piedmont area had considerably more sunshine and more moderate temperatures; the average in Charlotte and Winston-Salem was only 1.5 degrees below normal.

January was consistently cold except for a few days around the 3rd, again around the 12th, and once more around the 30th, when the mercury reached the 60s briefly. The coldest nights reached the 20s or below in all sections.

January was dry in all sections of North Carolina except the outer banks, where Hatteras reported 4.41 inches of rainfall, just about normal for the month. The northeastern quater of the State in general received from two to three inches, as did the western and southern slopes of the Mountains. Elsewhere in the State, totals for the month were generally less than two inches. Even in the drier portions of the State, rain fell in small quantities on ten or more days.

Snow fell in the northeastern sections on six different days, and in the Mountains on twice as many, but amounts were small in all cases, and total snowfall very light compared with that of January 1955.



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
Meteorologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

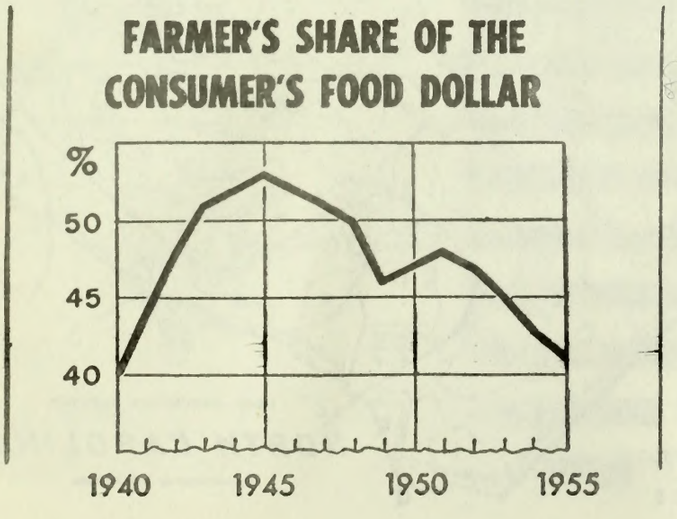
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. LIBRARY COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

FARMER'S SHARE OF FOOD DOLLAR DROPS

The farmer's share of the consumer's retail food dollar has dropped steadily from a record high of 53 percent in 1945 to 41 percent in 1955. In December 1955 the farmer was getting only 38 percent, or about the same share he got in 1939. Consumers are spending more dollars for food, but farmers' receipts have not kept up with this increase because of higher marketing costs.



The farmer, of course, sells many things besides food -- cotton, tobacco, and wool, for instance. And some of the food products can be turned to other uses such as alcohol or starch. Also, some foods have byproducts, such as hides, but in the series of figures on the food dollar allowances have been made for this.

A statistical picture of what can be called the "market basket" is the cost of a typical family market basket of food products of U. S. farms. It does not include imported foods or fishery products. The retail value of this fixed quantity of foods is worked out. Then the value of the same quantity at farm prices, leaving out the byproducts is computed.

The difference between the farm value of the market basket and what the consumer pays for it is called the marketing margin. This includes the costs of processors, transportation agencies, wholesalers, retailers, and others who move the food from farms to the consumer.

North Carolina Library Commission
Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

ONO 203 RALEIGH, N. C. F MARCH 16, 1956

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX DOWN 1 POINT

Livestock And Livestock Products Index Down 6 Points

The ''All Farm Products'' index of Prices Received by North Carolina Farmers at local markets declined 1 point during the month ended February 15, 1956. The February index of 287 compares with an index of 294 a year ago and an index of 296 on February 15, 1954.

The livestock and livestock products index declined 6 points during the month

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED STEADY AND PARITY INDEX DOWN

Parity Ratio Up 1 Point

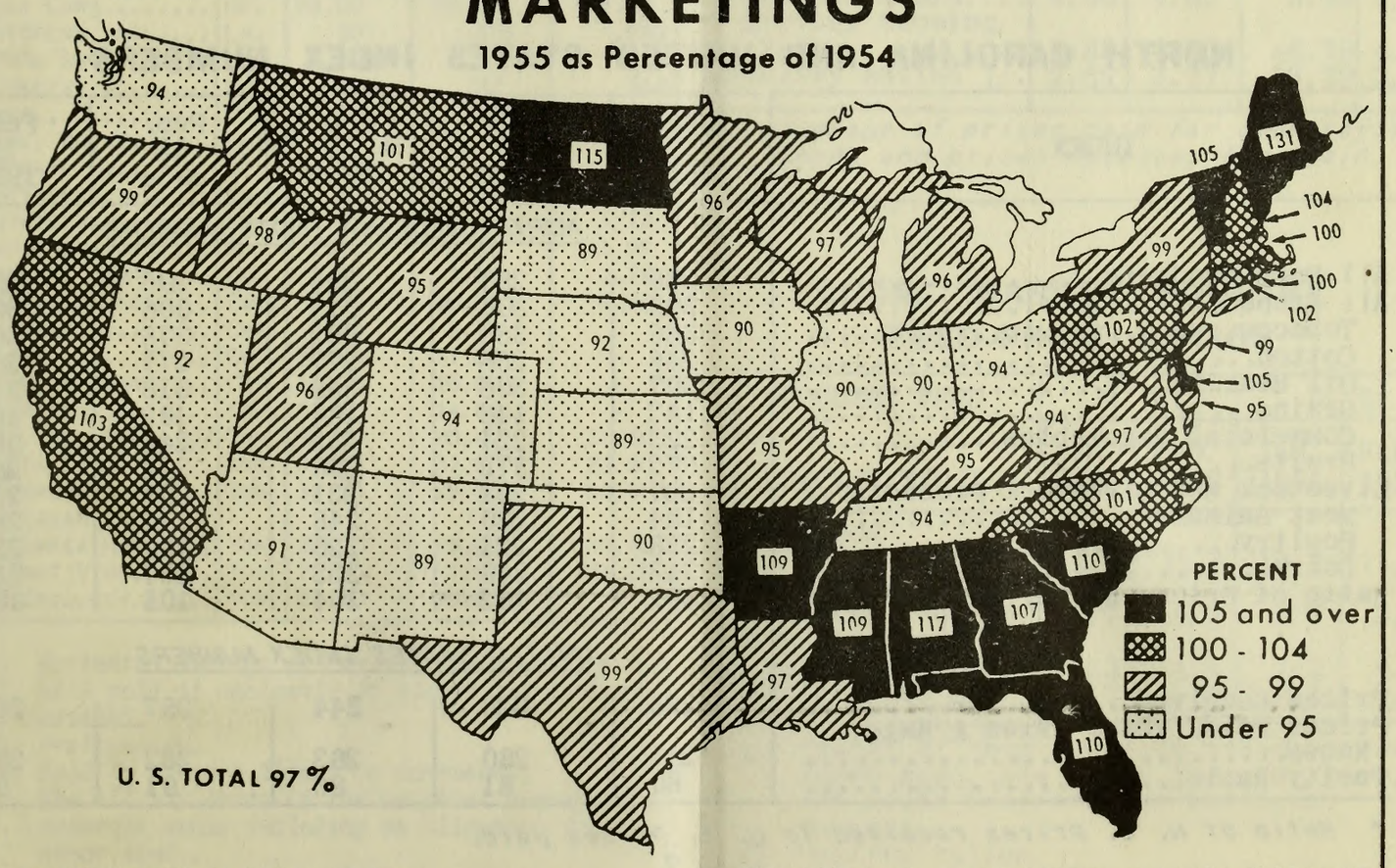
The Index of Prices Received by Farmers was the same in mid-February as a month earlier. The more important price increase during the month were for hogs, potatoes, oranges, lettuce, and cotton. The offsetting decreases were led by eggs, strawberries, wholesale milk, and cabbage. The index at 226 percent of its 1910-14 average was 7 percent below a year earlier.

The Parity Index (Prices Paid by Farm-

(Continued on Page 2)

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS

1955 as Percentage of 1954



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3093-56(2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

North Carolina Library Commission
Raleigh

N. C. PRICES *(continued)*

ended February 15, 1956. Lower egg and milk prices were primarily responsible for this decline.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers at 102 remained unchanged from the previous month.

U. S. PRICES *(continued)*

ers, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) was down 1 point in mid-February, primarily because of lower seed and food prices. At 280, the index was 1 percent lower than a year ago.

The Parity Ratio (ratio of the Index of Prices Received to the Index of Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) rose 1 point to 81. This was the first increase recorded since last April. The February ratio was 6 percent lower than a year earlier.

Prices of cattle in 1956 will probably average slightly higher than in 1955 but hog prices may average slightly lower. Total meat output will likely exceed last year during the first half of 1956, but it may be smaller than a year earlier in the second half.

U.S CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS IN 1955

Farmers received 29.4 billion dollars from marketings in 1955, down 3 percent from 1954 because of lower average prices. The total volume of marketings was a little larger than in the previous year.

Cash receipts from livestock and products last year were 16.0 billion dollars, 4 percent below 1954, with prices averaging 7 percent lower and marketings somewhat larger. Crop receipts in 1955 totaled 13.4 billion dollars, less than 1 percent below 1954 as lower average prices were largely offset by increased marketings.

Cash receipts in 1955 were below 1954 in 30 States and above 1954 in 18 States. Most of the changes were relatively small, with only 6 States showing changes of more than 10 percent in either direction. The largest declines were 11 percent in South Dakota, Kansas, and New Mexico. The largest increase was 31 percent in Maine. Alabama and North Dakota showed increases of 17 and 15 percent, respectively. *(The Farm Income Situation, March 6, 1956)*

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Jan. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1955	Feb. 15 1954	Feb. 15 1953
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	288	287	294	296	292
All Crops	305	306	313	306	303
Tobacco	386	386	382	376	363
Cotton	248	256	277	277	268
Oil Bearing	307	306	348	318	310
Grains	142	146	184	182	190
Commercial Vegetables	223	221	252	243	361
Fruits	372	372	298	312	288
Livestock and Livestock Products	227	221	231	259	253
Meat Animals	194	200	248	319	285
Poultry	238	221	220	239	237
Dairy	243	240	233	237	251
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	102	102	104	105	104
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	226	226	244	257	263
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wage Rates	281	280	283	282	281
Parity Ratio	80	81	86	91	94

* *Ratio of N. C. prices received to U. S. prices paid.*

MOST FEED PRICES UP

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most feed items increased slightly during the month ended February 15, 1956. Average prices paid for mixed dairy feed, cottonseed meal, and poultry feed were above the average price paid on January 15th; however, these increases were offset to some extent by lower prices being paid for soybean meal and grain by-products. Meat scrap was unchanged from the previous month.

The decline in the egg-feed ratio was due to lower prices received for eggs and slight increase in prices paid for poultry feed.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C.		U. S.
		JAN. 15 1956	FEB. 15 1956	FEB. 15 1956
		DOLLARS		
CORN	BU.	1.11	1.16	1.18
WHEAT	BU.	1.97	1.98	1.95
OATS	BU.	.80	.82	.619
BARLEY	BU.	1.15	1.10	.915
RYE	BU.	1.90	1.90	.946
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.05	2.05	1.81
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.07	2.16	2.25
PEANUTS	LB.	.139	.136	.118
COTTON	LB.	.300	.310	.310
COTTONSEED	TON	37.00	38.00	46.20
WOOL	LB.	.43	.44	.402
HOGS	CWT.	12.30	12.60	12.00
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	11.00	11.60	14.00
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	18.70	18.70	17.00
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	5.00	6.00
LAMBS	CWT.	18.80	18.30	17.70
MILK COWS	HD.	98.00	98.00	148.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.201	.219	.210
COM'L BROILERS	LB.	.200	.220	.214
TURKEYS	LB.	.320	.32	.314
EGGS	DOZ.	.558	.470	.402
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.80 2/	5.70 3/	4.12
RETAIL 4/	QT.	.222	.218	.209
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.49	.49	.573
POTATOES	BU.	1.55	1.65	1.14
SWEETPOTATOES	BU.	2.60	2.60	1.98
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	2.90	2.90	2.74
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	9.20	10.00	8.44
KOREAN	CWT.	7.70	8.40	-
KOBE	CWT.	10.90	11.80	-
COM. & TENN	CWT.	16.00	16.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	13.20	14.80	-
HAY, ALL BALED 5/	TON	29.90	30.40	21.20
ALFALFA HAY	TON	37.10	37.60	22.50
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	32.30	32.50	23.60
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	29.00	29.50	28.40
PEANUT VINE	TON	22.00	21.90	22.20
OTHER	TON	27.00	28.00	-

1/ Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Sold by farmers direct to consumers.
5/ The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	Jan. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1956
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.70	3.80	3.65	3.65
16% Protein	3.60	3.65	3.59	3.60
18% Protein	3.65	3.80	3.59	3.61
20% Protein	3.90	3.95	3.84	3.83
24% Protein	3.95	4.00	3.95	3.99
29% & Over	4.45	4.40	4.28	4.26
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.38	4.32
Soybean Meal	4.05	4.00	3.97	3.92
Cottonseed Meal	3.35	3.45	3.74	3.76
Meat Scrap	4.50	4.50	4.55	4.46
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.35	3.30	2.86	2.87
Middlings	3.55	3.50	2.97	2.96
Corn Meal	4.25	4.00	3.33	3.33
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.29	3.26
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.60	4.70	4.36	4.36
Scratch Grain	4.00	4.05	3.93	3.93
Broiler Growing Mash	4.80	4.85	4.79	4.81
Poultry Ration 1/	3.67	3.77	3.39	3.40

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

LOCAL MARKET POULTRY FEED-PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C.		U. S.	
	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	15.2	12.5	13.7	11.8
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4
Turkey Feed 2/	8.7	8.5	9.1	9.2

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.
2/ Poultry ration.

N. C. EGG PRODUCTION UP 3 PERCENT IN 1955

Egg production on North Carolina farms during 1955 amounted to 1,469 million eggs, a record high output and 3 percent above the 1954 previous record high of 1,426 million.

The average number of layers on farms in North Carolina during 1955 at 8,143 million was 222 thousand hens below the 1954 record high of 8,365 million. The annual average rate of lay per 100 layers at 1,510 was also a new record high and compares with the previous record of 1,430 established in 1954.

N. C. EGG PRODUCTION, RATE OF LAY AND NUMBER OF LAYERS

MONTH	Average Number Layers		Eggs Per 100 Layers		Eggs Produced	
	000		*Number*		*Millions*	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
Jan.	9,200	8,846	1,215	1,314	112	116
Feb.	9,030	8,591	1,411	1,366	127	117
Mar.	8,608	8,338	1,817	1,767	156	147
Apr.	8,102	7,999	1,794	1,800	145	144
May	7,762	7,831	1,764	1,820	137	143
June	7,508	7,496	1,530	1,686	115	126
July	7,340	7,244	1,438	1,556	106	113
Aug.	7,674	7,414	1,364	1,407	105	104
Sept.	8,346	7,838	1,269	1,362	106	107
Oct.	8,683	8,343	1,246	1,383	108	115
Nov.	8,936	8,762	1,140	1,296	102	114
Dec.	9,188	9,014	1,169	1,364	107	123
YEAR	8,365	8,143	1,430	1,510	1,426	1,469

U. S. TURKEY OPERATIONS

Heavy breed turkey poult production in January was larger than in January last year, while light breed poult production was smaller. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during January totaled 1,888,000 compared with 1,196,000 a year ago. Of the heavy breed poults hatched, 867,000 were of the heavy white breeds. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on February 1 totaled 7,218,000 compared with 4,286,000 on February 1 last year. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators, 1,887,000 were of the heavy white breed. Light breed poults hatched during January totaled 886,000 compared with 1,323,000 in January last year. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on February 1 totaled 1,171,000 compared with 1,887,000 last year.

N. C. WOOL PRODUCTION UP 10 PERCENT

Wool production in North Carolina during 1955 totaled 270,000 pounds -- 10 percent above the 245,000 pounds produced in 1954. The increased production was due to an increase in the number of sheep shorn and heavier weight per fleece. The average weight per fleece of 6.0 pounds compares with 5.7 pounds in 1954.

For the United States wool production totaled 275 million pounds in 1955. This was 2 percent below the 1954 production. Of the total wool production in 1955, 233 million pounds were shorn wool and 42 million pounds pulled wool. The average price received by growers for shorn wool during the period April 1955 through January 1956 was 44 cent per pound. Over 90 percent of the wool was estimated sold by the end of January. The price for the April - January period compares with 53.2 cents per pound received for 1954 wool and the 10-year average of 52.3 cents. Value of sales for shorn wool produced in 1955 were estimated at 103 million dollars, 18 percent below the 126 million dollars received for the 1954 clip and 23 percent below the 10-year average.

WOOL PRODUCTION AND INCOME

YEAR	Sheep Shorn No. 1/	Wt. Per Fleece	Production	Price Per Lb. 2/	Value Of Sales 3/
	Thous.	*Lbs.*	*Thous. Lbs.*	*Cents*	*Thous. Dol.*
			NORTH CAROLINA		
1954	43	5.7	245	53	130
1955	45	6.0	270	47	127
			UNITED STATES		
1954	27,692	8.52	235,807	53.2	125,538
1955	27,327	8.54	233,370	44	102,591

1/ Includes shearing at commercial feeding yards.

2/ Average price for wool sold April 195 through January 1956.

3/ 1955 production multiplied by April-January average price.

Hog slaughter will decrease this winter but will remain above last year; cattle slaughter will also equal or exceed last winter but probably will be below 1955 in the last half of the year.

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION BUSHELS
NORTH CAROLINA 1955 SWEET POTATO CROP INDICATED FOR SALE

A total of 932,000 bushels of the North Carolina 1955 sweet potato crop had been sold by growers prior to February 1 of 1956, according to indications obtained from a special farm survey conducted by the North Carolina Crop Reporting service at the end of January. The 932,000 bushels indicated to have been sold up to February 1 represents 21.2 percent of the 4,400,000 bushels estimated by the Crop Reporting Board last December to have been produced for use on farms and for sale. According to reports from a representative sample of farmers, sweet potato growers still had 574,000 bushels in their possession for sale on February 1. Thus, the quantity already sold plus the additional quantities available for sale totaled 1,506,000 bushels -- 34.2 percent of total production. The remainder of the crop is indicated to have been used or to be saved for use as food, feed and seed on farms where grown, or lost through shrinkage or decay. Total sales to February 1 represent 61.2 percent of all sweet potatoes expected to be sold by farmers.

Due to damage from last year's hurricanes and to excessive rainfall accompanying and following the hurricanes, much of the crop in the commercially important Coastal Plains counties was of unmerchantable quality. For that reason, a sizeable proportion of the 1955 production was used for feed. Also, fairly large quantities of sweet potatoes are reported to have been a complete loss through decay both before and after harvest.

Growers indicated that of the 574,000 bushels still available for sale by them on February 1, 492,000 bushels were stored on their own farms, while the remainder was stored in commerical facilities.

A February 1 survey of commercial storage houses indicates that there were 621,000 bushels of sweet potatoes in commercial storage on that date. This includes stocks owned by farmers as well as those owned by commercial concerns. When the 621,000 bushels of sweet potatoes in commercial storage are added to the 492,000 bushels stored on farms, there is an over-all total of 1,113,000 bushels indicated to be available for consumption on February 1. It was expected that losses of sweet potatoes in storage might be quite heavy this year so that the quantity still to be made available for the consumer market is somewhat uncertain.

Of the 932,000 bushels which had left farmers' hands by February 1, 800,000 bushels, or 85.8 percent, was produced in the Coastal Plains counties where the bulk of the commercial acreage is grown. Quantities of farm stocks still available for sale in the Coastal Plains amounted to 370,000 bushels, which total was only 64.5 percent of the 574,000 bushels in growers' hands for the State as a whole. In other words, growers in the Coastal Plains counties had delivered, by February 1, a much larger percentage of the total quantity expected to be sold than had growers in other areas of the State. Details of the special survey are shown in the following table.

NORTH CAROLINA SWEET POTATOES - 1955 CROP PRODUCTION, QUANTITIES FOR SALE, AND QUANTITIES STORED

	State Total	Coastal Plains Counties	All Other Counties
Bushels Sweet Potatoes Produced	4,400,000	-	-
Bushels Sold prior to Feb. 1	932,000	800,000	132,000
Bushels available for Sale Feb. 1	574,000	370,000	204,000
Bushels Stored on farms Feb. 1	492,000	293,000	199,000
Bushels in commercial storage Feb. 1	621,000	-	-
Bushels Stored in all positions Feb. 1	1,113,000	-	-

JANUARY COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER A RECORD

Commercial slaughter of North Carolina livestock during January amounted to 25,760,000 pounds liveweight. This was a record kill for the month, exceeding the previous high of 24,830,000 pounds slaughtered a year earlier by about four percent. By species the slaughter for the first month of this year was made up of 10,279,000 pounds of cattle; 824,000 pounds of calves; 14,649,000 pounds of hogs; and 8,000 pounds of sheep and lambs. The slaughter of cattle, calves, sheep and lambs was slightly less than it was a year ago, the increase coming from the slaughter of hogs which was around nine percent greater than for January of 1955.

UNITED STATES

Red meat production in commercial slaughter plants during January totaled 2,477 million pounds. This was 2 percent above the December total of 2,430 million pounds and 13 percent above the 2,196 million pounds in January 1955. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other wholesale and retail plants, but excludes farm slaughter

January beef production totaled 1,229 million pounds, 10 percent more than December and 15 percent more than January a year ago. The number of cattle slaughtered for the month totaled 2,255,600 head which was 7 percent greater than the 2,112,600 head slaughtered in December and 8 percent greater than the 2,083,500 head slaughtered the same month last year.

January veal production totaled 115 million pounds. This was 2 percent higher than the December output and 1 percent higher than the corresponding month last year.

Pork output for January totaled 1,061 million pounds. It was 7 percent below the December output but 12 percent above January a year ago. Lard production in January totaled 273 million pounds, off 7 percent from a month ago but up 16 percent from a year ago. This amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds of live weight of hogs slaughtered was 14.4 pounds compared with 14.4 pounds in December and 14.3 pounds in January last year.

Lamb and mutton production in January at 72 million pounds, was 18 percent more than a month earlier and 9 percent more than a year earlier.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

SPECIES	NORTH CAROLINA				UNITED STATES			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	Jan. 1955	Jan. 1956	Jan. 1955	Jan. 1956	Jan. 1955	Jan. 1956	Jan. 1955	Jan. 1956
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Mil. Head*		*Mil. Lbs.*	
Cattle	13.6	13.0	10,437	10,279	2.1	2.3	1,974	2,220
Calves	5.0	4.4	912	824	1.0	1.0	207	209
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.1	9	8	1.4	1.5	137	149
Hogs	63.0	66.0	13,472	14,649	6.8	8.1	1,655	1,894
TOTAL	81.7	83.5	24,830	25,760	11.3	12.9	3,973	4,472

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

Raleigh, N. C.

DAIRY SITUATION

Production of milk began 1956 with a new record high for January and present indications are for a new high for the year as a whole. The number of milk cows at the beginning of the year was nearly equal to that of early 1955. The rate of milk production per cow, however, has been at a record high level for the past year and a half and promises to continue high through 1956. The number of milk cows also may turn upward before the end of the year. Favoring a continued rise in total milk production has been the improved price and income position for dairy products compared with other farming enterprises, especially hogs. The milk-feed price ratio in recent months has been substantially more favorable for dairying than a year earlier. In fact, in December and January the milk-feed price ratio was the highest since 1946-47.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that current support prices for manufacturing milk and butterfat and current buying prices for butter, Cheddar cheese and nonfat dry milk will be continued through the 1956-57 marketing year which begins April 1. The support prices of 3.15 dollars per cwt. for manufacturing milk and 56.2 cents per pound for butterfat are equivalent to 82 percent and 78 percent of parity, respectively.

With continued large production of milk on farms, prices to farmers for milk and butterfat probably will continue close to the support levels. Retail prices for dairy products are not likely to change significantly during the year. Marketing costs of dairy products have been fairly stable in the past year.

With increasing population, continued large incomes of consumers and fairly stable retail prices for dairy products, the quantity of dairy products consumed in 1956 will show about the same increase over 1955 as production. It is likely that per capita consumption for individual manufactured dairy products will be essentially the same in 1956 as in 1955. However, with continuation of the Special School Milk Program (possibly on an expanded basis) and the program to increase milk consumption by the armed services, per capita consumption of fluid milk in total in 1956 probably will increase a few pounds over 1955. On balance, it appears that the supply of dairy products will exceed demand at support prices by about the same margin as in 1955.

Per capita consumption of dairy products in 1955 totaled about 703 pounds compared with 699 pounds in 1954 and the record low of 688 pounds in 1953. These quantities include dairy products distributed from CCC supplies. Civilian consumption from commercial sources on a per person basis was 674 pounds in 1955 compared with 668 pounds pounds in 1953.

Despite the comparatively small change in per capita consumption of dairy products as a group, there have been significant changes for some products. While consumption of all types of American cheese in 1955 about equaled the previous record of 5.4 pounds, consumption of processed declined, and consumption of natural cheese increased substantially. In the frozen dessert field, there have been increases in consumption of both ''Mellorine Type'' frozen desserts, and iced milks, a low fat-type of ice cream.

(The Demand and Price Situation, Feb. 27, 1956)

JANUARY CHICK PRODUCTION

Chicks hatched in North Carolina Commercial hatcheries during January totaled 8,200,000, a record high for the month. This production was 43 percent higher than the output of 5,737,000 for January a year ago and 77 percent above the 1950-54 January average.

The number of chicks produced by Commercial hatcheries during January in the United States was the largest of record for the month. The number of chicks produced totaled 149,886,000 compared with 111,137,000 in January last year and the 1950-54 average of 113,550,000. The previous record hatch in January was 140,115,000 in 1954. Of the chicks hatched in January, 109,154,000 were for commercial broiler production and 40,732,000 were for other purposes. The demand for chicks for both broiler production and egg production is strong compared to last year, and a relatively large hatch in February is in prospect. The number of eggs in incubators on February 1 for broilers was 18 percent larger and for non-broilers it was 21 percent larger than a year ago.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. LIBRARY COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

G

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	Prices Received By Farmers		Parity Or Comparable Prices 1/		Average Prices As Percentage Of Parity	
	Jan. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1956
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3067	.3100	.3484	.3472	88	89
Wheat, Bu.....	1.95	1.95	2.38	2.38	82	82
Corn, Bu.....	1.16	1.18	1.73	1.73	67	68
Oats, Bu.....	.622	.619	.846	.843	74	73
Barley, Bu.....	.924	.915	1.33	1.32	69	69
Rye, Bu.....	.952	.946	1.66	1.65	57	57
Beef Cattle, Cwt....	13.90	14.00	21.20	21.10	66	66
Hogs, Cwt.....	10.90	12.00	21.00	20.90	52	57
Lambs, Cwt.....	17.10	17.70	23.30	23.20	73	76
Chickens, All, Lb...	.201	.210	.281	.280	72	75
Eggs, Doz.....	.466	.402	.455	.454	109 5/	103 5/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/	4.24 3/	4.12 4/	4.61	4.59	87 5/	87 5/

1/ Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base Period prices and indexes then in effect.
2/ Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
3/ Revised.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

NO. 204 RALEIGH, N. C. MARCH 28, 1956

SMALLER TOTAL CROP ACREAGE IN PROSPECT

Prospective planting reports for North Carolina farmers indicate a 2 percent reduction from last year in the acreage to be planted to the ten crops in the March survey of acreage intentions. Excluded from the report are acreages seeded to wheat and rye and acreage to be seeded to cotton. Seedings of wheat for harvest in 1956 were estimated last December at 392,000 -- 26,000 acres above that seeded for harvest in 1955. Seedings of rye were also estimated last December at 121,000 acres, which total was 9,000 acres above seedings in the Fall of 1954. Although prospective plantings of cotton are not estimated, reduced acreage allotments for 1956 will likely result in smaller acreages planted to that crop.

Smaller acreage allotments are expected to reduce the total acreage planted to all tobacco by 72,000 acres, or 11 percent. Seedings of corn are likely to fall about 4 percent below 1955, while slight reductions are indicated for oats, barley, potatoes and sweet potatoes.

These reductions are more than enough to offset increase in prospect for hay, soybeans, peanuts and sorghums.

The indicated acreages in prospect for 1956 are interpretations of reports from growers, and are based upon past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted. The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreage actually planted in 1956 may turn out larger or smaller than indicated by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the Agricultural Program and the effects of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

PROSPECTIVE DECREASE IN TOBACCO ACREAGE

According to reports on farmers intentions as of March 1, flue-cured tobacco growers in North Carolina expect to plant a 1956 crop of 582,000 acres. Such an acreage would be 71,000 acres short of the 653,000 acres harvested last year, a reduction of approximately 11 percent, and it would be almost 17 percent under the 1945-54 average of 699,000 acres. The expected decrease is very close to the announced cuts in acreage allotments.

Making up the intended 1956 flue-cured totals, the expected plantings by types are as follows: Type 11 for the Old and Middle Belts, 227,000 acres as compared to 255,000 acres for 1955 and the 1945-54 ten-year average of 272,000 acres. In the Type 12 area (Eastern Belt) present intentions are for an acreage of 282,000 as against 317,000 acres harvested in 1955 and a ten-year average of 341,000 acres. Type 13, or Border Belt tobacco, is expected to

(Continued on Page 2)

SMALL DECREASE IN CORN ACREAGE INDICATED FOR 1956

March 1, 1956 prospective plantings of corn indicate that 2,070,000 acres will be planted for all purposes. If farmers carry out their intentions, they will plant 4 percent less acreage than was planted in 1955 and 7 percent less than the 1945-54 average of 2,224,000 acres.

March indications point to a small decrease in all 8 Crop Reporting Districts of the State. Corn acreage allotments are in effect in 27 Eastern North Carolina Counties this year compared with 23 in 1955.

For the United States corn plantings

(Continued on Page 2)

TOBACCO ACREAGE *(Continued)*

occupy about 73,000 acres, which would be 8,000 acres short of the crop for 1955 and 13,000 acres under the 1945-54 average.

Burley tobacco producers have indicated that they will plant about 9,000 acres in 1956. This would be eight percent short of the 9,800 acres harvested in 1955 and 2,230 acres under the average acreage for 1945 through 1954. The current decrease has been prompted chiefly by a reduction in the acres allotted.

Nationwide, combined farmers' intentions indicate that a total of 1,365,600 acres of tobacco will be planted in the United States in 1956. This would be almost a 10 percent decrease from the 1,510,100 acres harvested in 1955. The U. S. acreage for this year would be made up largely by 880,200 acres intended for flue-cured tobacco and an expected acreage of 300,300 for burley. Flue-cured tobacco would, thus, be reduced approximately 11 percent from the 991,700 acres for 1955 and burley would fall short of the previous year's acreage by about seven percent.

CORN ACREAGE *(Continued)*

at 78.7 million acres will be the lowest in 31 years of record if farmers do not exceed the acreage intended about March 1. The indicated acreage would be 3.5 percent below plantings last year and seven percent below average. In the past 10 years, final estimates of plantings have varied from intentions by as much as four percent under to one percent over, with the average about one percent under the prospective acreage.

On February 1, the USDA announced corn acreage allotments for the 1956 crop totaling about 43.3 million acres, or about 24 percent below the acreage planted in the area last year. The national minimum average support price for 1956 corn was announced on February 8 at $1.40 per bushel, 81 percent of the mid-January parity price and 18 cents per bushel below the 1955 support. By March 1, most farmers in commercial areas had their individual corn allotments or knew about the change in county allotments. The allotment in 840 commercial counties this year is 43.3 million acres compared with 49.8 million acres in 805 commercial counties a year ago. The intended drop in planted acreage is quite uniform by areas. The comparatively wide price spread between C.C.C. loan price and market price for the 1955 crop is a factor influencing many producers to plant within allotments this year.

U. S. COTTON SITUATION

The rate of domestic mill consumption of cotton has increased more than seasonally since last August and the total for the marketing year is expected to be about 9.2 million bales, 0.4 million more than in 1954-55. Exports, on the other hand, have been sharply below a year earlier. The season's total is likely to be nearly a million bales below the 1954-55 level of 3.4 million.

Disappearance of 11.7 million bales from the record 1955-56 supply of 25.7 million bales would leave a carryover of 14 million bales next August 1. This would be one million bales above the previous record of 1939 and 2.9 million above August 1, 1955.

Stocks held by the CCC on December 30 were at an all time high of about 13.5 million bales.

FEBRUARY CHICK PRODUCTION

Chicks hatched in North Carolina commercial hatcheries during February amounted to 9,522,000, a record high for the month. This output was 23 percent above the production of 7,759,000 for February a year ago and 55 percent more than the five-year average of 6,142,000 for the period 1950 through 1954.

February chick production for the United States was also the largest for the month on record. The number of chicks hatched totaled 198,171,000 in comparison with 163,360,000 produced in February last year and the 1950-54 February average of 170,341,000. The previous record February hatch occurred in 1954 when production reached 190,662,000. Of this year's February hatch, 112,194,000 were for commercial broiler production and 85,977,000 were for other purposes. The number for broilers was 22 percent larger than a year ago, while the number hatched for other purposes was 21 percent larger.

The demand for chicks both for broiler and egg production is relatively strong, and a larger hatch in March is in prospect. The number of eggs in incubators on March 1 for broilers was 23 percent larger and for non-broilers it was 10 percent larger than a year earlier.

SMALL GRAIN ACREAGES

According to farmers' reports of acreages already seeded and their intentions as of March 1, the total 1956 acres of oats and barley planted for all purposes in North Carolina will be less than the planted acres for 1955. The March 1 reports indicate that the acreage seeded to oats will amount to 709,000, a reduction of six percent from the 754,000 acres planted for 1955. Barley planted is expected to occupy about 64,000 acres, a two percent decrease from the 65,000 acres planted for last year.

Acres intended for wheat and rye were not covered by the current March 1 survey, an estimate of the acreage seeded to these crops last fall having been released in December. The reported fall seeded acreage of wheat for all purposes was placed at 392,000, an increase of seven percent over the plantings of the previous fall. Rye planted for all purposes was estimated at 115,000 acres, a three percent increase for the same period. Adding the December estimates for wheat and rye to the March 1 intentions for barley and oats gives a combined indication of 1,280,000 acres planted to small grain for all purposes for 1956. This is little different from the 1,297,000 acres (only 1.3 percent less) of small grain planted for all purposes for 1955.

For the United States, a total of 59.8 million acres of wheat is indicated by combining the intended seeded acreage of spring wheat with the acreage of winter wheat planted as estimated last December This is an increase of 1.5 million acres over the 58.3 million acres planted for the 1955 wheat crop. Oats acreage seeded last fall and this spring will be the fourth largest of record if farmers carry out their March 1 intentions. An expected 46.1 million acres planted to oats would be four percent less than the record acreage seeded for 1955, but four percent more than the 10-year average. Barley seedings last fall together with those made and to be made this spring point to a total of 14.8 million acres for 1956. This would be eight percent less than the 16 million acres planted for the 1955 crop, but otherwise the largest since 1943. The acreage planted to rye last fall was estimated at 45.2 million, an increase for this year of about two percent over the acreage seeded for all purposes for 1955.

In reviewing these prospective grain acreages, emphasis is placed on the fact that they are planting intentions or seedings for all purposes. Considerable portions of these crops, especially of rye and oats, are usually planted for grazing, winter cover, or soil improvement, of which some part may be harvested for grain. Rye in particular is largely used for these special purposes, and normally only a small part of the crop planted is intended for grain.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN N. C. HAY ACREAGE INICATED

On the basis of intention reports from farmers, as of March 1, the acreage of ''all hay'' will be 1,144,000. This is 33,000 acres, or 3 percent, above the 1955 acres harvested. Acreage increases are indicated for alfalfa, soybeans, peanuts, and ''other hay''. Those indicating a smaller acreage are clover-timothy, cowpea and grain hay.

For the U. S. farmers intend to have a small increase in hay acreages this year. The indicated 1956 total of 74.3 million acres of hay crops of all kinds would be only slightly above the 74 million harvested last year and very little different from the 10-year average of 73.8 million acres. Intentions indicate a small reduction from last year in wild hay and an increase in tame hay. If yields per acre should equal the 1950-54 average, by states, a production of about 105.3 million tons would be realized from the prospective acreage. This tonnage would exceed the 1945-54 ten-year average by about three million tons, but it would fall short of the record 1955 production by almost 4.5 million tons.

SORGHUM ACREAGE CONTINUES TO INCREASE

Recent reports received from producers of sorghum indicate that 144,000 acres will be planted for all purposes in North Carolina in 1954. This compares with 137,000 acres planted in 1955 and the 1945-54 average of 49,000 acres. For the past several years sorghum acreage has been on the increase in North Carolina. In 1955 about 79 percent of the total planted acreage was harvested for grain, 12 percent for forage, 6 percent for silage, and 3 percent for sirup.

March indications point to a total U. S. planted sorghum acreage of 24.2 million acres. This compares with 24.1 million acres planted in 1955 and 14.4 million acres for the 10-year (1945-54) average.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE REPORT

BEETS: Reports from growers indicate that the acreage of beets planted in North Carolina for 1956 totals 330. This is 10 percent above the 300 acres harvested last year.

The total acreage in the four spring states is placed at 1,030 acres compared to 900 acres harvested last year and the average of 1,130 acres.

CABBAGE, LATE SUMMER: Late summer cabbage growers in North Carolina report that they intend to plant 4,900 acres this year. If current plans materialize, the 1955 planted acreage will be about 2 percent more than the 4,800 acres harvested last year.

Intentions reports indicate that about 21,500 acres of cabbage for fresh market and kraut will be planted in the 10 late summer states. This will be about 3 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1955.

LETTUCE: Reports from lettuce growers in the Tar Heel State indicate that 1,800 acres of lettuce has been planted for harvest in 1956. This is 600 acres above last year's harvested acreage and about 550 acres above average. Wet soils retarded planting operations in several sections but most of the crop has now been seeded and is in good condition.

Based on March 1 condition, the yield is expected to average 120 L.A. crates per acre.

Production of early spring lettuce in the five producing states is forecast at 7,664,000 crates, 11 percent more than last year's small crop and 5 percent above average. Production indicated for this year is only slightly below the record high levels established for early spring lettuce in 1950 and 1951. There has been a marked shift between producing areas this year. The California acreage has been held at the lowest level since 1943 by heavy winter rains which interfered with plantings during December and January. Most of this reduction was offset by sharp expansion in spring lettuce in Arizona's Salt River Valley. Acreage there is up 50 percent from 1955 and is close to the record high of 18,500 acres cut in 1941. Harvest of spring lettuce in Arizona is under way and movement from there will increase seasonally during March. No appreciable volume of spring lettuce will be available from Central California until early April. Production during April will be relatively light because of the small acreage planted in December and January, but the Arizona crop should fill this gap.

STRAWBERRIES: The strawberry acreage for harvest in North Carolina is presently estimated at 1,500 acres, the same as was harvested last year.

March 1 reports from the mid-spring states indicated 57,800 acres for harvest -- 39 percent above last year and 8 percent above average.

The first production forecast of the early spring crop in Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas is 968,000 crates, more than double last year's early spring production and 24 percent above average.

WATERMELONS: On March 1 North Carolina watermelon growers reported they intend to plant an estimated 13,000 acres of melons this year. If these intentions are carried out, it will result in a 7 percent drop from last year's harvested acreage.

Total prospective acreage in the early-summer areas is estimated at 315,800 acres, 6 percent less than the acreage harvested last year but 8 percent above average.

SLIGHTLY SMALLER IRISH POTATO ACREAGE EXPECTED

March 1 reports from Tar Heel farmers indicate intentions to plant 37,000 acres of Irish potatoes this year. If present intentions materialize the 1956 acreage will be 3 percent below the 38,000 acres planted last year and 36 percent below the 10-year average planted acreage of 58,000.

The commercial early crop is expected to total 15,000 acres this year, the same as for 1955.

For the U. S. growers are expected to plant 1,393,600 acres of potatoes in 1956. This will be 4 percent below last year and 25 percent below average.

SWEET POTATO ACREAGE

Peports from sweet potato growers in North Carolina indicate that 41,000 acres will be planted in the State during 1956. If current intentions are carried out this year's acreage will be 7 percent below the 45,000 acres planted last year and 18 percent, or 9,000 acres, below the 1945-54 (10-year) average plantings.

For the Nation an indicated 322,800 acres will be planted in 1956. If these intentions are carried out the acreage will be 11 percent below the 1955 planted acres and 31 percent under the 1945-54 average plantings. The reduction in the intended acreage for 1956 is apparently the result of the relatively low prices received for the 1955 crop.

SOYBEAN ACREAGE CONTINUES TO EXPAND

According to reports as of March 1, North Carolina farmers intend to plant 514,000 acres of soybeans grown alone for all purposes in 1956. If these plans materialize, this acreage will exceed the 467,000 planted in 1955 by 10 percent and will be 29 percent above the 1945-54 ten-year average of 398,000 acres. The intended acreage is larger by far than any one previously recorded as planted for the State. The total acreage, of course, is for soybeans for all purposes. Estimates of the acreage that will be harvested for beans and for other uses will be made later in the year.

On a national scale producers expect to plant 21,760,000 acres of soybeans grown alone for all purposes. Such an acreage would be nearly 11 percent above the 19,669,000 acres planted in 1955, the previous high, and a little over 15 percent above the 1945-54 average.

INCREASED PEANUT ACREAGE FOR 1956

Prospective 1956 plantings of peanuts grown alone for all purposes in North Carolina is indicated at 200,000 acres. This would be an increase of four percent over the 192,000 acres planted last year, but it would be short of the 1945-54 ten-year average acreage of 258,000 by almost 23 percent. The currently proposed larger acreage has been made possible by a permitted increase in allotments for Virginia Type peanuts.

For the United States as a whole, a decrease of four percent from the 1955 acreage is indicated for peanuts grown alone for all purposes. The acreage is expected to total 1,923,000 in 1956 as compared to 2,004,000 acres for 1955. First estimates of the 1956 peanut acreage to be used for picking and threshing will be released later in the year.

N. C. CASH FARM RECEIPTS SHOWS INCREASE

Cash receipts from farm marketings in North Carolina amounted to $936,830,000 during the calendar year of 1955 and exceeded similar receipts for 1954 by about one percent. Receipts for livestock and livestock products were slightly down, but this was more than offset by a 1.6 percent increase in cash receipts from crops.

In the South Atlantic Region, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland registered decreases in total cash farm receipts from those of the previous year. On the other hand, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georiga, Florida and Delaware showed sizeable increases, so that there was an overall increase for the region. Nationally the cash receipts from farm marketings as between the two years were down almost three percent.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS, CALENDAR YEAR 1954-1955

STATE AND REGION	LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS		CROPS		TOTAL	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	1,000 DOLLARS		1,000 DOLLARS		1,000 DOLLARS	
N. Carolina...	221,974	219,880	705,849	716,950	927,823	936,830
S. Carolina...	91,261	87,835	227,894	262,178	319,155	350,013
Virginia.....	256,300	248,192	198,230	193,146	454,530	441,338
Georgia.....	279,399	297,889	315,726	338,319	595,125	636,208
Delaware.....	73,705	80,115	24,916	23,742	98,621	103,857
Maryland.....	164,563	165,364	84,001	70,813	248,564	236,177
W. Virginia...	94,030	90,523	28,783	24,339	122,813	114,862
Florida.....	128,715	123,255	418,248	480,871	546,963	604,126
S. ATLANTIC...	1,309,947	1,313,053	2,003,647	2,110,358	3,313,594	3,423,411
UNITED STATES	16,688,038	15,970,661	13,515,345	13,430,776	30,203,383	29,401,437

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1956

CROPS	NORTH CAROLINA					UNIT	UNITED STATES				
	AVERAGE 1945-1954		ACREAGE PLANTED				AVERAGE 1945-1954		ACREAGE PLANTED		
	Acreage Planted	Yield Per Planted Acre	1955	Indicated 1956	1956 % Of 1955	Of Yield	Acreage Planted	Yield Per Planted Acre	1955	Indicated 1956	1956 % Of 1955
	(000)	Units	(000)	(000)	%		(000)	Units	(000)	(000)	%
Corn, All.....	2,224	28.1	2,156	2,070	96	Bu.	84,815	36.3	81,577	78,686	96.5
Oats 1/.....	517	24.5	754	709	94	Bu.	44,307	30.6	48,021	46,063	95.9
Barley 1/.....	48	24.4	65	64	98	Bu.	11,713	23.6	16,102	14,773	91.7
All Hay 2/.....	1,228	1.02	1,111	1,144	103	Ton	73,836	1.39	73,984	74,305	100.4
Potatoes.....	58	143	38	37	97	Bu.	1,858.5	221.3	1,451.9	1,393.6	96.0
Sweet Potatoes.....	50	106	45	41	91	Bu.	466.2	92.1	363.8	322.8	88.7
Tobacco 2/											
Type 11.....	272.1	1,129	255.0	227.0	89	Lbs.	375.0	1,148	354.0	314.0	89
Type 12.....	341.3	1,288	317.0	282.0	89	Lbs.	341.3	1,288	317.0	282.0	89
Type 13.....	85.8	1,258	81.0	73.0	90	Lbs.	210.9	1,256	198.0	177.0	89
All Flue-cured....	699.2	1,228	653.0	582.0	89	Lbs.	1,049.2	1,214	991.7	880.2	89
Type 31 (Burley)..	11.2	1,650	9.8	9.0	92	Lbs.	447.0	1,310	322.3	300.3	93
All Tobacco.....	710.4	1,229	662.8	591.0	89	Lbs.	1,726.0	1,236	1,510.1	1,365.6	90.4
Soybeans 3/.....	398	-	467	514	110	-	14,290	-	19,669	21,760	110.6
Peanuts 3/.....	258	-	192	200	104	-	2,943	-	2,004	1,923	96.0
Sorghums, All Purpose	49	-	137	144	105	-	14,383	-	24,113	24,198	100.4

1/ Includes acreage planted preceding fall.

2/ Acreage Harvested.

3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY, 1956

The only cold spell of more than a day or two duration was the 21st through the 24th, and even then it was not unusually cold for the time of year. The last day of February was cold enough to produce new record low temperatures for the particular date in some places, but only because February 29th occurs less often than other dates.

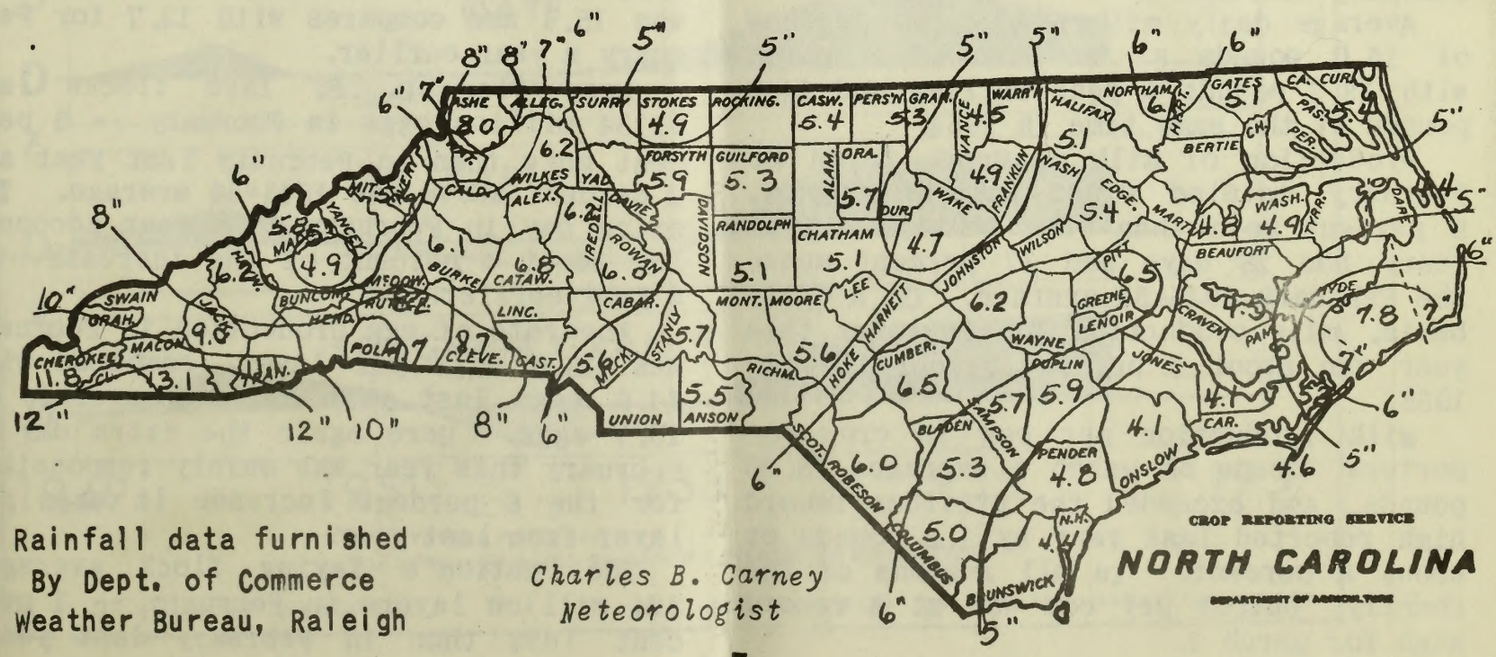
February was the wettest month in North Carolina since last fall's hurricane rains. Amounts up to thirteen inches fell over the Southern Mountains. On the rest of State, amounts ranged from four inches on the southeast coast up to five or six inches over most of the Piedmont and northern Coastal Plain. In the Mountain section, amounts reported ranged from just under five inches at Asheville to six or eight inches over most of the area outside the extremely wet southern slopes.

February rains fell frequently and in light to moderate doses. Even in the wettest places, there was rarely a single day's rain amounting to as much as two inches, and many parts of the State achieved a heavier-than-average total for February without even having an inch in one day. Some places had measurable rain on more than twenty of the twenty-nine days. There was very little snow during the month.

February weather contrasted sharply with the cold, dry weather of December and January. There was not a single case during the month of a large, cold high pressure system moving down from arctic or polar regions over the Southeast and remaining long enough to take full effect on North Carolina. Such systems that moved in were weak, and either moved out quickly or were broken up by passing low pressure storms. The result was a considerable amount of heavy cloudiness during the month; there were several days with fog, and a few with thunderstorms. Strong winds swept practically the entire State on the 25th in connection with the passage of a cold front associated with an intense low pressure system which crossed the northeastern states. Gusts of destructive force struck many areas, and in some places record high winds for the time of year were recorded.

February temperatures averaged more than three degrees above normal over North Carolina, and most of the month was consistently on the warm side. Record high readings for the time of year were recorded at a number of places during the first two weeks and again around the 18th. Lumberton reported a high of 80 degrees on the latter date, and large areas of the State climbed well up in the 70's.

INCHES OF RAINFALL FOR FEBRUARY, 1956



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
Meteorologist

CROP REPORTING SERVICE
NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. LIBRARY COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

FEBRUARY MILK PRODUCTION 5 MILLION POUNDS ABOVE LAST YEAR

Milk production on North Carolina farms during February totaled 125 million pounds, 5 million pounds above the 120 million pounds produced in February of 1955, and 18 percent above the 1945-54 February average.

Average daily milk production per cow of 15.0 pounds as of March 1 compares with 13.7 pounds a year earlier and 14.0 pounds at the same time in 1954.

Production of milk on U. S. farms in February totaled 9,582 million pounds, 8 percent more than last year when February had 28 days and 17 percent above the February 1945-54 average. On a daily basis, milk production for February this year ran about 5 percent higher than in 1955.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on March 1 averaged 18.96 pounds, and exceeded the previous record high reported last year by 1.3 pounds or about 8 percent. In all regions of the Country, output per cow was at a record high for March 1.

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION 17 PERCENT ABOVE LAST YEAR

Egg production on North Carolina farms during February, 1956, totaled 137 million eggs, about 17 percent above the 117 million produced in February of 1955.

The number of layers on hand during February totaled 9,099,000 -- 6 percent more than last year. Eggs laid per layer was 15.1 and compares with 13.7 for February a year earlier.

Meanwhile, U. S. farm flocks laid 5,134 million eggs in February -- 5 percent more than in February last year and 2 percent above the 1945-54 average. The extra day in February this year accounts for about 4 percent of the increase over a year earlier.

The rate of egg production in February was 15.9 eggs per layer, compared with 14.9 eggs last year and the average of 13.7 eggs. Here again the extra day in February this year was mainly responsible for the 6 percent increase in eggs per layer from last year.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 324 million layers in February -- 1 percent less than in February last year.

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

No. 205 RALEIGH, N. C. APRIL 16, 1956

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX DOWN 3 POINTS

The all "Farm Products" index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets declined 3 points during the month ended March 15, 1956. The March index of 284 compares with an index of 298 a year earlier and 296 on March 15, 1954.

A sharp decrease in egg prices was mostly responsible for lowering the poultry index to 194 between mid-February and mid-March.

Lower hog, poultry, egg, and milk prices were primarily responsible for the decline in the Livestock and Livestock Products

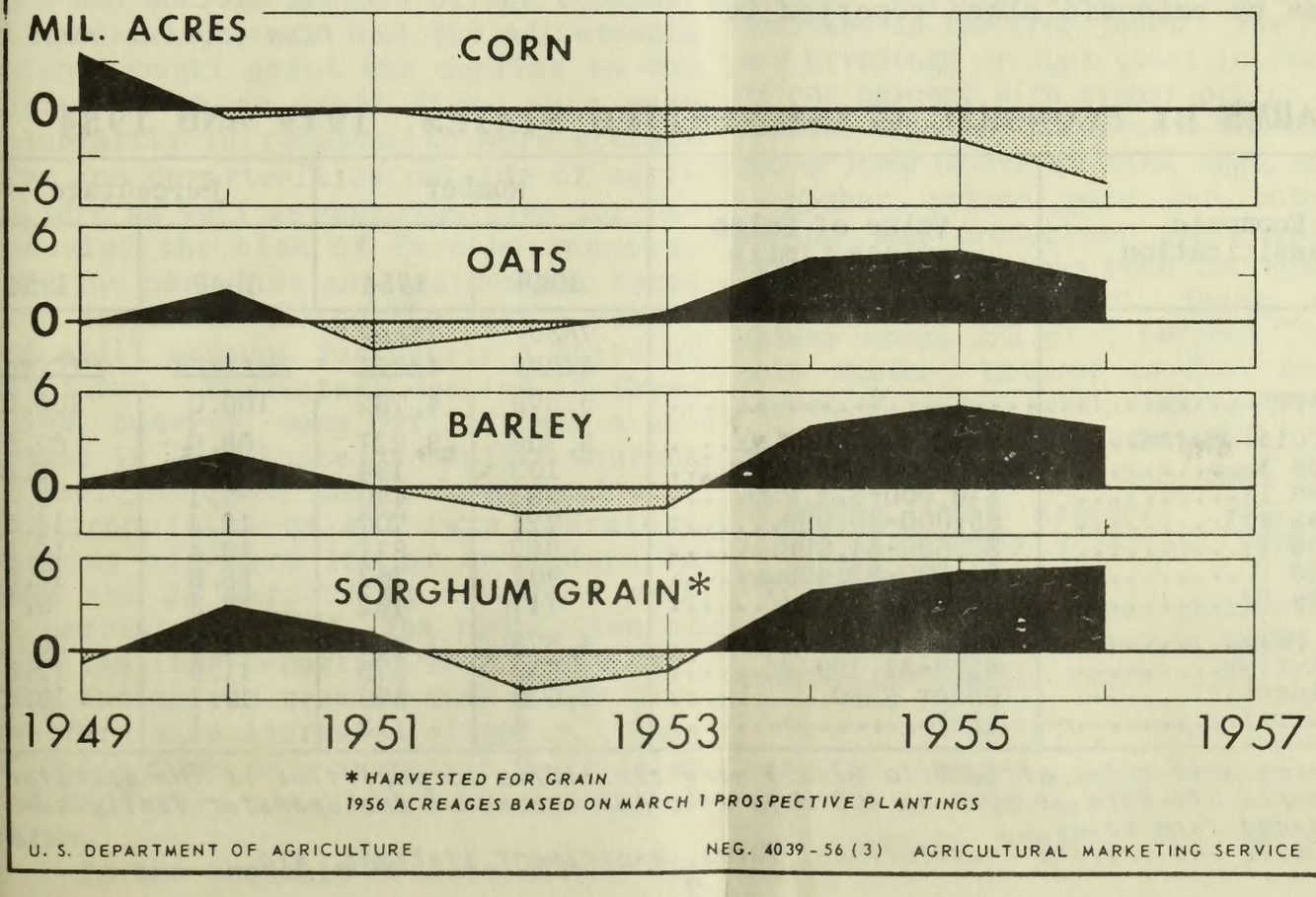
(Continued on Page 3)

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to an unexpected and prolonged delay in the delivery of paper from mills, the publication of recent issues of the FARM REPORT has been necessarily delayed. In the event our order is partially filled, it may be necessary to reduce the number of copies normally printed. Anyone failing to receive a particular issue in which they need for reference should advise this office accordingly.

Change from 1949 - 53 av.

U. S. FEED GRAIN ACREAGE PLANTED



* HARVESTED FOR GRAIN
1956 ACREAGES BASED ON MARCH 1 PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4039-56 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FEWER AND LARGER FARMS SHOWN IN LATE SUMMARY OF U. S. CENSUS

Farms in the United States now number 4,782,000, according to the summary of the 1954 Census of Agriculture released recently by the U. S. Department of Commerce. This represents a decline of 600,000 since 1950. The number of farms declined from 1950 to 1954 in every State except Florida, and in all except 180 of the 3,067 counties in the United States. There are now fewer farms than at any time since 1890.

The general direction of change in farm size from 1950 to 1954 has been a continuation of a quarter century trend toward fewer and larger farms. In general this change from 1950 to 1954 represents a rational and desirable adjustment on the part of farm people to: (1) Increased number and variety of nonfarm employment opportunities available in an expanding economy, (2) technological developments that enable a given labor force to handle an increased quantity of the other resources used in farming, and (3) technological developments that have increased yields per acre and per unit of livestock.

One of the most significant developments revealed by the preliminary census releases is the change in the numbers of farms by economic classes. The economic classification was used for the first time in the census of 1950 and continued in the census of 1954. Comparison of numbers of farms by economic class reported in the two censuses provides a basis for analyzing some of the fundamental changes that have taken place in farming in the last 5 years.

As shown in the accompanying table, farms are divided into two major categories -- commercial and other. The commercial farms are those operated as business units for the primary purpose of providing the major source of income to the operator families. Commercial farms are divided into economic classes on the basis of the value of farm sales. Other farms include part-time and residential units on which farm sales are, for the most part, supplementary to income from nonfarm jobs and businesses.

Commercial farms have decreased by almost 400,000 since 1950. Most of this decrease was among the smaller size groups. Class V and VI farms -- those with gross farms sales of less than $2,500 -- showed a combined decrease of 378,000. There were also decreases throughout the medium size ranges. The only economic classes which gained in number were the two largest, Class I (sales of $25,000 and over) and Class II (sales of $10,000 to $24,999).

Class I farms are characterized by large investments in land, buildings and machinery, a high degree of specialization, and considerable use of hired labor in their operation. They

(Continued on Page 3)

FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS, UNITED STATES, 1949 AND 1954

Economic Classification	Value of Sales Class Limits	Number		Percentage	
		1949	1954	1949	1954
		Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
All Farms		5,379	4,782	100.0	100.0
Commercial Farms	$250 and over 1/	3,706	3,327	68.9	69.6
Class I	$25,000 and over	103	134	1.9	2.8
Class II	$10,000-$24,999	381	449	7.1	9.4
Class III	$5,000-$9,999	721	707	13.4	14.8
Class IV	$2,500-$4,999	882	811	16.4	16.9
Class V	$1,200-$2,499	901	763	16.8	16.0
Class VI	$250-$1,199 1/	717	462	13.3	9.7
Other Farms		1,673	1,456	31.1	30.4
Part-time	$250-$1,199 1/	639	575	11.9	12.0
Residential	Under $250	1,029	879	19.1	18.3
Abnormal	(2/)	4	3	.1	.1

1/ Farms with sales of $250 to $1,199 were classified as part-time if the operator worked off-farm as much as 100 days or other income of the operator family exceeded farm sales.

2/ Public and private institutional farms, experiment stations, etc.

FARMS SHOWN IN U. S. CENSUS

(Continued)

accounted for more than a fourth of the farm sales in 1950. The number of these farms has increased by about 30,000 since 1950, but they account for only 4 percent of the commercial farms.

In comparison with nonfarm business units, however, the majority of even these largest farms are of modest size. Comparable data for 1954 are not yet available, but in 1950 average gross sales per Class I farm were $56,000, and only 5 regular workers were hired per farm. These facts hardly portend ''factories in the field.''

The medium and large commercial family farms (Classes II, III, and IV) still comprise the bulk of commercial agriculture. In terms of numbers, their relative importance has increased from about half to nearly three-fifths of the commercial farms. Some growth in size among these farms as a group is indicated by the increases in the number of Class II and decreases in the number of Class III and IV farms.

Class V and VI farms represent the small, low-production, low-income commercial farms and cropper units that have been disappearing so rapidly from American agriculture in recent years. The substantial decrease in the number of these farms is associated closely with recent growth and development in both farm and nonfarm sectors of the economy. All indications are that the adjustments which brought about the decline in the number of these small farms were made voluntarily in response to more attractive job opportunities outside of agriculture as well as opportunities for increasing the size of farm businesses.

The part-time and residential farms also decreased during the last 5 years, but still account for nearly a third of all farms. The actual decline in these farms, however, does not indicate a decrease in importance of nonfarm sources of employment and income to agriculture. The proportion of all farm operators working off-farm 100 or more days in 1954 was 28 percent as compared with 24 percent in 1950. The proportion of farm families reporting that their nonfarm income was greater than sales from the farm also increased slightly. Some of these farms have increased their sales and thus were classified as commercial farms.

In the economic classification all farms with sales of as much as $1,200 are considered to be commercial, irrespective of off-farm employment or other income. It is apparent, however, that increasing numbers of the smaller commercial farms (with sales of $1,200 or more) are becoming highly dependent upon wages and salaries in nonfarm jobs and businesses.

Agricultural Situation, March 1956.

N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

Index.

The All Crops index was unchanged from the previous month.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers at 82 was 1 point above the mid-February ratio.

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX AND PARITY INDEX BOTH UP PARITY RATIO 1 POINT HIGHER

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased 2 percent (4 points) during the month ended in mid-March. At 230 percent of its 1910-14 average the March index compares with 226 in February and 243 in March 1955. Most crops increased during the month, with higher prices for tomatoes, potatoes, and cotton making the most important contributions to the 3½ percent increase in the Crop Index. The Livestock and Livestock Product Index increased half of one percent with higher prices for beef cattle, hogs, and chickens being nearly offset by lower prices for milk, eggs, and calves.

Higher prices paid for both family living and production goods raised the Parity Index (Prices Paid for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) about 2/3 of 1 percent (2 points) this month. Upturns in food and feeder livestock prices were primarily responsible for this rise although small increases also were recorded for farm supplies, machinery, and tractors. At 282 the index was nearly 1 percent lower than a year earlier.

Farm product prices increased somewhat more than the Parity Index thereby raising the Parity Ratio to 82.

Milk production in the first two months of 1956 was 7 percent above a year earlier and seems on the way to a new record for 1956.

MOST FEED PRICES UNCHANGED

Prices Paid by North Carolina farmers for most feed items were generally steady during the month ended March 15, 1956. All High Protein Feeds, except cottonseed meal, remained on the same level as last month. Average prices paid for 16 percent protein dairy feed corn meal, and laying mash were below the previous month.

All the local market feed price ratio were relatively stable except the egg feed ratio. The lower egg-feed rati was due to the dip in prices receive for eggs.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C.		U. S.
		FEB. 15 1956	MARCH 15 1956	MARCH 15 1956
		DOLLARS		
CORN	BU.	1.16	1.20	1.20
WHEAT	BU.	1.98	2.00	1.97
OATS	BU.	.82	.81	.618
BARLEY	BU.	1.10	1.15	.925
RYE	BU.	1.90	2.00	.985
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.05	2.05	1.84
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.16	2.22	2.38
PEANUTS	LB.	.136	.133	.117
COTTON	LB.	.310	.310	.316
COTTONSEED	TON	38.00	38.00	46.80
WOOL	LB.	.44	.44	.399
HOGS	CWT.	12.60	12.20	12.30
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	11.60	11.80	14.40
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	18.70	19.70	16.70
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	5.00	6.28
LAMBS	CWT.	18.30	18.60	18.10
MILK COWS	HD.	98.00	100.00	150.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.219	.211	.216
COM'L BROILERS	LB.	.220	.210	.219
TURKEYS	LB.	.32	.320	.321
EGGS	DOZ.	.470	.379	.396
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.80 2/	5.60 3/	3.96
RETAIL 4/	QT.	.218	.216	.208
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.49	.49	.57
POTATOES	BU.	1.65	-	1.34
SWEETPOTATOES	BU.	2.60	2.55	2.09
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	2.90	2.90	2.74
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	10.00	9.80	8.56
KOREAN	CWT.	8.40	8.30	-
KOBE	CWT.	11.80	11.50	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	16.00	16.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	14.80	14.70	-
HAY, ALL BALED 5/	TON	30.40	29.90	20.60
ALFALFA HAY	TON	37.60	37.00	22.20
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	32.50	32.10	23.30
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	29.50	28.40	27.90
PEANUT VINE	TON	21.90	20.90	22.20
OTHER	TON	28.00	27.90	

1/ Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Sold by farmers direct to consumers.
5/ The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	Feb. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1956
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.80	3.75	3.65	3.65
16% Protein	3.65	3.60	3.60	3.60
18% Protein	3.80	3.80	3.61	3.60
20% Protein	3.95	3.95	3.83	3.81
24% Protein	4.00	4.00	3.99	3.94
29% & Over	4.40	4.40	4.26	4.23
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.32	4.20
Soybean Meal	4.00	4.00	3.92	3.84
Cottonseed Meal	3.45	3.40	3.76	3.72
Meat Scrap	4.50	4.50	4.46	4.47
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.30	3.30	2.87	2.90
Middlings	3.50	3.50	2.96	2.97
Corn Meal	4.00	3.80	3.33	3.33
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.26	3.23
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.70	4.65	4.36	4.36
Scratch Grain	4.05	4.05	3.93	3.95
Broiler Growing Mash	4.85	4.85	4.81	4.81
Poultry Ration 1/	3.77	3.75	3.40	3.42

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

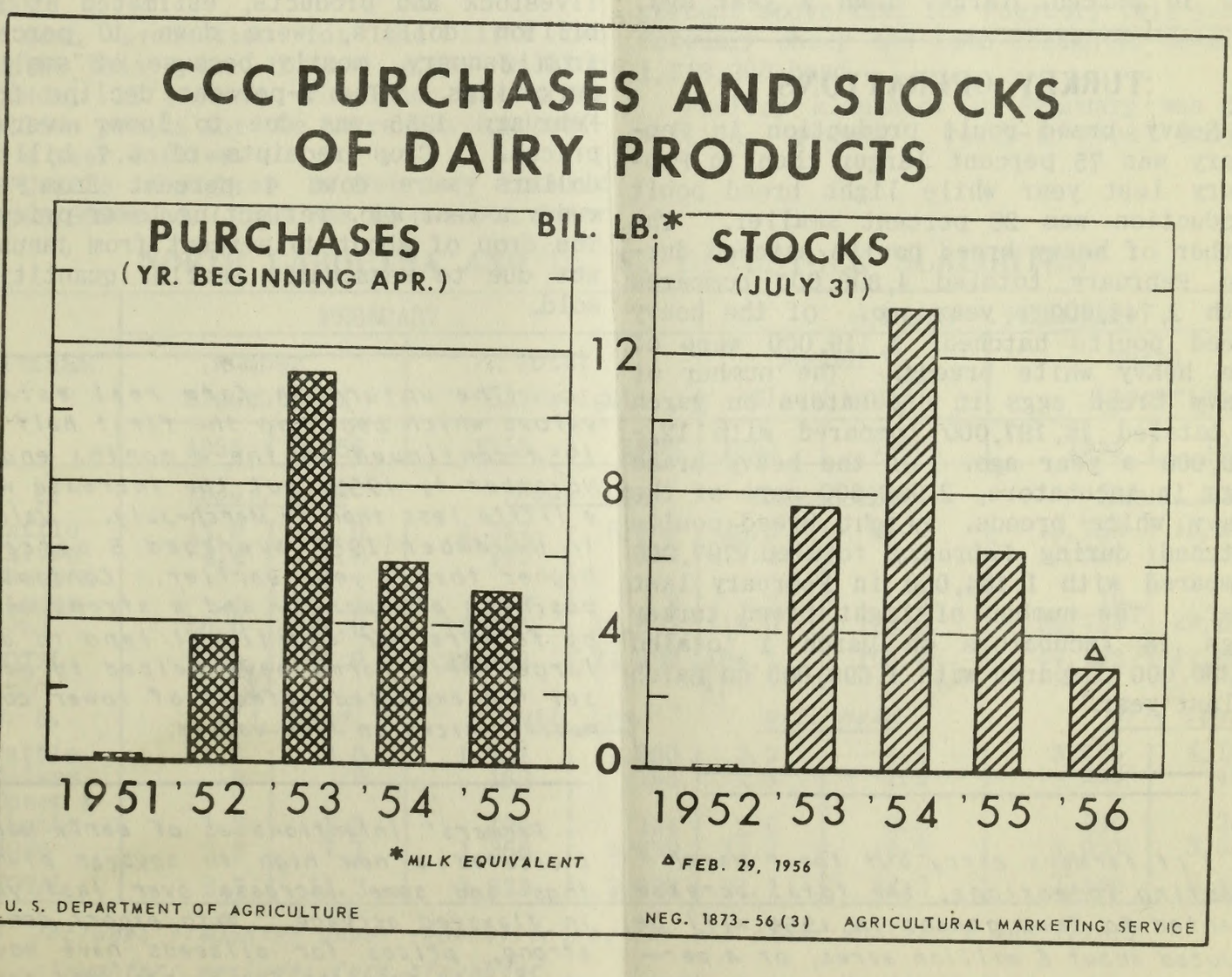
POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C.		U. S.	
	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	12.5	10.1	11.8	11.6
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.6
Turkey Feed 2/	8.5	8.5	9.2	9.4

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.
2/ Poultry ration.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Feb. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1955	Mar. 15 1954	Mar. 15 1953
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	287	284	298	296	292
All Crops	306	306	317	310	304
Tobacco	386	386	391	382	363
Cotton	256	256	273	277	276
Oil Bearing	306	302	347	319	312
Grains	146	149	183	183	190
Commercial Vegetables	221	220	255	243	361
Fruits	372	372	308	317	288
Livestock and Livestock Products	221	208	230	244	250
Meat Animals	200	198	235	320	289
Poultry	221	194	227	208	232
Dairy	240	237	230	231	244
Ratio of Prices Rec'd to Paid*	102	101	105	105	104
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	226	230	243	255	263
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wage Rates	280	282	284	283	282
Parity Ratio	81	82	86	90	93

* *Ratio of N. C. prices received to U. S. prices paid.*



FEBRUARY CHICK PRODUCTION

The output of chicks by commercial hatcheries in North Carolina during February was estimated at 9,522,000 chicks. This February output was 22.7 percent above the output for February a year earlier and 55 percent above the 1950-54 average February production of 6,142,000 chicks.

Chick production during the first two months of 1956 has totaled 17,722,000 -- about 30 percent above the 13,610,000 chicks produced during the same period of 1955.

For the Nation, chick production during February was the largest of record for the month. The number of chicks produced totaled 198,171,000 compared with 163,360,000 in February last year and the 1950-54 average of 170,341,000. Of the chicks hatched in February, 112,194,000 were for commercial broiler production and 85,977,000 were for other purposes.

The demand for chicks for both broiler production and egg production is relatively strong and a larger hatch in March is in prospect. The number of eggs in incubators on March 1 for broilers was 23 percent larger and for non-broilers it was 10 percent larger than a year ago.

TURKEY OPERATIONS

Heavy breed poult production in February was 75 percent larger than in February last year while light breed poult production was 28 percent smaller. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during February totaled 4,800,000 compared with 2,744,000 a year ago. Of the heavy breed poults hatched, 1,119,000 were of the heavy white breeds. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on March 1 totaled 16,187,000 compared with 12,109,000 a year ago. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators, 2,982,000 were of the heavy white breeds. Light breed poults hatched during February totaled 797,000 compared with 1,104,000 in February last year. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on March 1 totaled 1,380,000 compared with 1,699,000 on March 1 last year.

If farmers carry out their March 1 planting intentions, the total acreage planted to feed grains in 1956 will be reduced about 6 million acres, or 4 percent, from the high level reached in 1955.

U. S. FARM INCOME

Farmers' cash receipts from marketings for the first 2 months of 1956 are tentatively estimated at 4.1 billion dollars, 5 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1955. The decline was due to lower average prices. Receipts from livestock and products were about 2.3 billion dollars, down 5 percent because of lower prices of meat animals. Receipts from dairy and poultry products were up because of slightly higher average prices and an increase in milk production. Crop receipts for the 2-month period were 1.8 billion dollars, down 5 percent from a year ago. Smaller marketings of Burley and some other types of tobacco held tobacco receipts down about 40 percent below last year. Lower average prices also resulted in declines for wheat and vegetables.

Total cash receipts in February are tentatively estimated at 1.8 billion dollars, 24 percent below January. The drop in cash receipts was due to smaller marketings, partly because of a shorter month. The decline of 4 percent from February 1955, however, resulted from lower average prices. Receipts from livestock and products, estimated at 1.1 billion dollars, were down 10 percent from January, mostly because of smaller marketings. The 5-percent decline from February 1955 was due to lower average prices. Crop receipts of 0.7 billion dollars were down 4 percent from February a year ago, reflecting lower prices. The drop of about 40 percent from January was due to seasonally smaller quantities sold.

The upturn in farm real estate values which began in the first half of 1954 continued in the 4 months ended November 1, 1955, but the increase was a little less than in March-July. Values in November 1955 averaged 5 percent higher than a year earlier. Continued business prosperity and a strong demand by farmers for additional land to enlarge their farms have helped to offset the expected effects of lower commodity prices on land values.

Farmers' intentions as of early March indicated a new high in soybean plantings and some increase over last year in flaxseed acreage. With export demand strong, prices for oilseeds have moved up sharply from the low points last fall.

FEBRUARY LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER SECOND HIGHEST OF RECORD

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during February amounted 21,908,000 pounds liveweight. This production was the second highest for the month on record, falling short of the record high established in February 1955 by only 455,000 pounds, or two percent. Although the total liveweight of hogs slaughtered was some greater than it was a year earlier, the increase was more than offset by a reduction in the weight of cattle and calves slaughtered. Liveweight of sheep and lambs slaughtered remained unchanged. By species, the total liveweights of animals slaughtered during the second month of this year was as follows: Cattle -- 8,609,000 pounds, calves -- 683,000 pounds, hogs -- 12,607,000 pounds, and sheep and lambs -- 9,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES

Commercial slaughter plants produced 2,191 million pounds of red meat during February. February output was 12 percent below the January volume of 2,477 million pounds but was 18 percent above the 1,863 million pounds produced in February 1955.

Meat production for the first two months this year totaled 4,668 million pounds, 15 percent more than the 4,059 million pounds for the corresponding period a year earlier.

Cattle slaughter in February totaled 1,998,600 head. This was 11 percent fewer than the January number of 2,255,600 but 11 percent more than the 1,802,600 head slaughtered in February 1955. Beef output for the month totaled 1,087 million pounds; off 12 percent from a month earlier but up 18 percent from a year earlier.

February veal production totaled 108 million pounds, 6 percent less than January but 8 percent greater than the same month a year ago. Calf slaughter was estimated at 946,400 head. This was 2 percent below the February estimate of 968,000 but 5 percent above the 898,000 estimated for February 1955.

The number of hogs killed in February totaled 7,116,700 head. Slaughter was 12 percent less than the January estimate of 8,060,200 head but 22 percent above the estimate of 5,824,700 head for February a year ago. Pork production in February totaled 932 million pounds, 12 percent less than the previous month but 20 percent more than the same month the previous year.

Mutton and lamb production in February totaled 64 million pounds. A month ago production was 72 million pounds or 11 percent less while in February a year ago output totaled 59 million pounds or 8 percent above that for February this year. February sheep and lamb slaughter totaled 1,318,200 head.

Poultry slaughter in February was 255 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis.

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER*

SPECIES	FEBRUARY				JANUARY - FEBRUARY			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
N. C.	*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
Cattle	11.9	11.0	9,347	8,609	25.5	24.0	19,784	18,888
Calves	4.4	3.8	742	683	9.4	8.2	1,654	1,507
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.1	9	9	.2	.2	18	17
Hogs	56.0	57.0	12,265	12,607	119.0	123.0	25,737	27,256
TOTAL	72.4	71.9	22,363	21,908	154.1	155.4	47,193	47,668
U. S.	*Mil. Head*		*Mil. Lbs.*		*Mil. Head*		*Mil. Lbs.*	
Cattle	1.8	2.0	1,701	1,960	3.9	4.3	3,675	4,180
Calves	.9	.9	182	195	1.9	1.9	389	404
Sheep & Lambs	1.2	1.3	124	134	2.6	2.8	260	283
Hogs	5.8	7.1	1,366	1,639	12.7	15.2	3,021	3,533
TOTAL	9.7	11.3	3,373	3,928	21.1	24.2	7,345	8,400

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. LIBRARY COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Feb. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1956
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3100	.3164	.3472	.3497	89	90
Wheat, Bu.....	1.95	1.97	2.38	2.39	82	82
Corn, Bu.....	1.18	1.20	1.73	1.74	68	69
Oats, Bu.....	.619	.618	.843	.849	73	73
Barley, Bu.....	.915	.925	1.32	1.33	69	70
Rye, Bu.....	.946	.985	1.65	1.66	57	59
Beef Cattle, Cwt.....	14.00	14.40	21.10	21.30	66	68
Hogs, Cwt.....	12.00	12.30	20.90	21.10	57	58
Lambs, Cwt.....	17.70	18.10	23.20	23.40	76	77
Chickens, All, Lb....	.210	.216	.280	.282	75	77
Eggs, Doz.....	.402	.396	.454	.457	103 5/	97 5/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/.	4.14 3/	3.96 4/	4.59	4.62	88 5/	87 5/

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina Library Commission
Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

NO. 206 RALEIGH, N. C. APRIL 23, 1956

RECORD MILK PRODUCTION FOR MARCH

Production of milk on North Carolina farms during March totaled 137 million pounds, the highest March output on record. This is 2 million pounds above the production for March of last year, the previous high, and 14 percent above the 1945-54 10-year March average. On April 1, pasture conditions averaged 11 percentage points higher than on April 1, 1955. Grains fed per milk cow which includes millfeeds and other concentrates averaged about the same as a year earlier. Milk production for the month was seasonally high, exceeding the February output by 12 million pounds.

Production of milk during March for the United States amounted to 11,-024 million pounds -- 5 percent above March 1955 and 13 percent above the 1945-54 average for the month. Milk production was at the rate of 2.14 pounds per capita per day, 4 percent above the rate of March a year ago and 2 percent above the 10-year average.

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION ABOVE LAST YEAR

Egg production in North Carolina during March is estimated at 161 million. This was about 10 percent above production during the same month a year earlier and about 18 percent above production during February of this year. It is estimated that production for the first three months of 1956 has totaled 428 million eggs 13 percent above production for the corresponding period of 1955.

The number of layers on hand at 8,-967,000 and rate of lay at 17.9 eggs for the month were both above the previous year.

For the U. S. farm flocks laid

(Continued on Page 2)

FARM OPERATIONS SHOW PROGRESS

Soil moisture conditions as of the week ending April 7 were generally satisfactory, although localized sections in the Piedmont, Mountains and Northeastern Coastal Plains reported soils to be a little too wet for proper cultivation. Frequent rains beginning in February retarded land preparation, but they have been very beneficial in building up moisture reserves and in promoting the growth of small grains and pastures. Periods of cold weather occurred throughout the past month and extended on into April, but with more favorable conditions prevailing during the last of March and the first week in April, the preparation of land for spring planting was reported almost on schedule. No serious damage, such as that occurring in March a year ago, has resulted from frosts and heavy freezes.

Tobacco plant beds are in fair to good condition, but plants are unusually small for the time of year and it is reported that transplanting will be fully two weeks behind schedule. Some plants have been set in fields of the border belt, but the operation is not extensive.

Corn planting was under way in many sections of the state by the end of the first week in April by which time it was progressing rapidly in many counties of the southeast. Only a very small amount of cotton had been planted by April 7, and most of that was confined to the southernmost producing counties near the coast.

Winter grains and pasture grasses were greatly retarded by continued cold spells during early spring. Improved moisture conditions, however, have been very favorable for the production of these crops and have helped to offset

(Continued on Page 2)

EGG PRODUCTION *(Continued)*

5,770 million eggs in March -- 1 percent more than in March last year but 7 percent less than the 1945-54 March average. The rate of egg production in March was 18.3 eggs per layer, compared with 18.0 last year and the 1949-54 average of 17.4 eggs.

FARM OPERATIONS *(Continued)*

much of the damage arising from intermittent freezes. On the whole, small grains and pastures are now in good condition and they are expected to show further improvement with the continuation of normal weather..

A fairly good crop of peaches is now in prospect. Some damage resulted from late March freezes, particularly to orchards in low lying places. On the other hand, some producers, especially in the large commercial areas, state that the injury would amount to no more than a liberal thinning.

U. S. ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION ON FARMS

A continued increase in the use of electricity on farms has resulted in a record high average monthly elec t ric bill and a record low average cost per kilowatt hour paid by farmers, according to an annual survey made by the Crop Reporting Board. This survey, which included reports from over 22,000 farmers throughout the United States, indicated that the increase in electricity consumption was general throughout all Regions and States.

The average cost per 100 kwh to farmers in July 1955 was $2.61 compared with $2.65 a year earlier, $2.77 in 1953, and $3.03 for the July 1947-52 average. The decline from 1954 to 1955 was the smallest in several years. This was owing in large part to the fact that many farms were already using quantities of electric energy which reach into the cheapest block of the rate schedules. Further increases in usage by these consumers are at constant rates per kilowatt hour. Increases in retail rates charged by some suppliers may also have been partly responsible for the relatively small decline in the 1955 average price paid per kilowatt hour. Meanwhile, the average monthly electric bill paid by farmers continued to increase and the U. S. average at $10.00 for July 1955 was 55 cents above a year earlier and over $3.00 above the 1947-52 average.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE REPORT

CABBAGE, LATE SPRING (East): North Carolina cabbage growers indicate they planted 2,300 acres for late spring harvest -- 10 percent above last year's harvested acreage and about 6 percent above average. Reports indicate that the crop was transplanted under very wet soil conditions and has been retarded some by recurring periods of cold weather. For the United States the preliminary estimate of late spring acreage is 10,030 acres -- 9 percent below average.

STRAWBERRIES: Late freezes during the latter half of March damaged the strawberry crop in North Carolina rather severely and the present condition of the crop is only fair. Most of the early buds, blooms and small fruit present were killed and as a result, the crop has been retarded about two weeks. Present prospects indicate a crop of 98,000 24-quart crates. This would be more than twice the size of last year's crop but 78 percent below average. Strawberry production for fresh market and processing in the 13 mid-spring states is forecast at a record high 9,932,000 crates, nearly two-thirds more than produced in these states in 1955 and close to double average production.

LETTUCE: On April 1, the North Carolina lettuce crop was generally in fair to good condition but there was a wide range in growth progress. The more mature fields have been hurt some by low temperatures, but the principal effect will be delayed maturity. If present prospects continue, a crop of 234,000 L. A. crates is expected for 1956.

BEETS: Low temperatures during late March thinned beet stands considerably in some sections and reduced yield prospects somewhat. As of April 1 a crop of 63,000 bushels is forecast, the same as for last year.

BROILER CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES SELECTED STATES

STATE	U. S. Rank Jan.-Mar. 1956	DURING MARCH		JANUARY THROUGH MARCH	
		1955 1/	1956 2/	1955 1/	1956 2/
		THOUSANDS			
Ga....	1	16,025	19,145	43,223	52,109
N. C..	2	7,301	9,312	18,890	24,562
Texas.	3	6,145	7,597	17,180	21,860
Ark...	4	6,554	7,679	16,729	21,192
Va....	5	5,684	7,380	16,009	19,314
Md....	6	6,118	6,860	17,573	18,578
Calif.	7	5,354	5,834	13,541	16,369
Del...	8	5,155	6,392	14,043	16,060
Mo....	9	4,893	6,082	11,331	16,025
Ind...	10	4,533	5,648	11,950	15,795
U. S..	-	105,422	129,859	278,723	351,207

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.

N. C. 1956 BROILER HATCH SECOND HIGHEST IN NATION

Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in North Carolina during January through March of 1956 made up the second highest production in the Nation, being exceeded only by Georgia. The three-month State output amounted to 24,562,000 chicks which was 30 percent above the 18,890,000 produced during the same period a year ago. This was a record first quarter output for North Carolina and it is indicative of the rapid growth of the broiler industry in this State. March hatchings, also a record for the State and the second highest in the U. S., totaled 9,312,000 chicks or a 27.5 percent increase over the March hatch of 1955. Relative hatching in the past, however, have not been so large in North Carolina during the latter part of the year as they have for the first part.

For the United States commercial hatcheries produced 283,701,000 chicks during March. This was 12 percent above the output of chicks in March last year but about average for the month.

Broiler chicks accounted for 46 percent of the total chicks produced in March compared with 41 percent in March last year. Broiler chick production which was the largest of record for the month totaled 129,859,000 chicks 23 percent more than in March last year. The demand for broiler chicks remains steady and a relatively large hatch of broiler chicks during April is in prospect as the number of broiler chicks eggs in incubators on April 1 was 25 percent more than a year earlier.

(See table above)

FARM WAGE RATES UP

Wage rates paid by North Carolina farmers as of April 1, 1956, were appreciably higher than they were a year earlier. The average rate per day with house at $4.50 was up 25 cents, and the rate per day without board or room at $5.30 was up 30 cents. These increases amounted to about six percent. Over the same period average hourly rates rose four cents above the 50 cents paid with house and six cents above the 59 cents paid without board or room on April 1, 1955.

FARM WAGE RATES, N. C. AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

AREA AND CLASSIFICATION	April 1 1955	April 1 1956
NORTH CAROLINA	DOLLARS	
Per Day:		
With House.....	4.25	4.50
Without Board or Room.	5.00	5.30
Per Hour:		
With House.....	.50	.54
Without Board or Room.	.59	.65
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
Per Day:		
With House.....	4.25	4.40
Without Board or Room.	4.95	5.10
Per Hour:		
With House.....	.56	.57
Without Board or Room.	.65	.68

LARGER N. C. WHEAT CROP IN PROSPECT

North Carolina 1956 wheat production is forecast at 8,624,000 bushels. Such an output would be the highest since 1951 and 1,452,000 bushels, or 20 percent above the 7,172,000 bushels produced in 1955. This year's planted acreage for all purposes is indicated at 392,000 compared with 366,000 a year earlier. The April 1 condition of the crop was mostly good or better, whereas, a month earlier reports of fair and good predominated.

Total United States winter wheat condition on April 1 indicated a crop of 716 million bushels. This would be 2 percent larger than the 1955 crop of 705 million bushels but 18 percent less than average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

CORN

Stocks of corn on North Carolina farms April 1, 1956 was estimated at 26,144,000 bushels compared with 17,098,000 bushels a year ago and 26,708,000 for the 1945-54 ten-year average.

United States: A total of 1,477 million bushels of corn was stored on farms April 1. This was 4 percent more than a year earlier and 13 percent above average.

WHEAT

Stocks of wheat on Tarheel farms are estimated at 789,000 bushels compared with 1,204,000 a year ago and 1,100,000 for the 10-year 1945-54 average.

United States: Wheat stocks on farms -- 219 million bushels on April 1, were 3 percent larger than a year earlier but 3 percent below average and 16 percent less than the record holdings on April 1, 1954.

OATS

April 1, 1956 stocks of oats on N. C. farms are estimated at 3,326,000 bushels compared with 3,671,000 bushels a year earlier and 2,080,000 for the 10-year average.

United States: Stocks of oats stored on farms are estimated at 588 million bushels, the largest April 1 holdings of record. They are 7 percent larger than a year ago and 20 percent larger than the 10-year average. Current stocks include oats under CCC loans, purchase agreement and resealed.

SOYBEANS

Stocks of soybeans on farms in North Carolina are estimated to be 1,063,000 bushels compared with 614,000 a year ago and 810,000 for the 1945-54 average. This crop is becoming of increasing importance in the State and a large part of the stocks on hand will be used for seeding the increased acreage intended for 1956.

United States: Soybean stocks on farms April 1 totaled 60 million bushels. These are the third highest April 1 stocks of record but are little more than one-half the record stocks on farms a year ago. The 10-year average is 42 million bushels. (See following table)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

CROP	NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956	Average 1945-54	1955	1956
	-- *THOUSAND BUSHELS* --					
Corn	26,708	17,098	26,144	1,302,876	1,425,743	1,476,965
Wheat	1,100	1,204	789	224,708	211,592	218,850
Oats	2,080	3,671	3,326	491,266	551,570	588,277
Barley	201	368	248	77,021	116,721	115,784
Rye	28	27	33	3,850	8,021	11,245
Soybeans	810	614	1,063	42,153	113,914	59,982

CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION

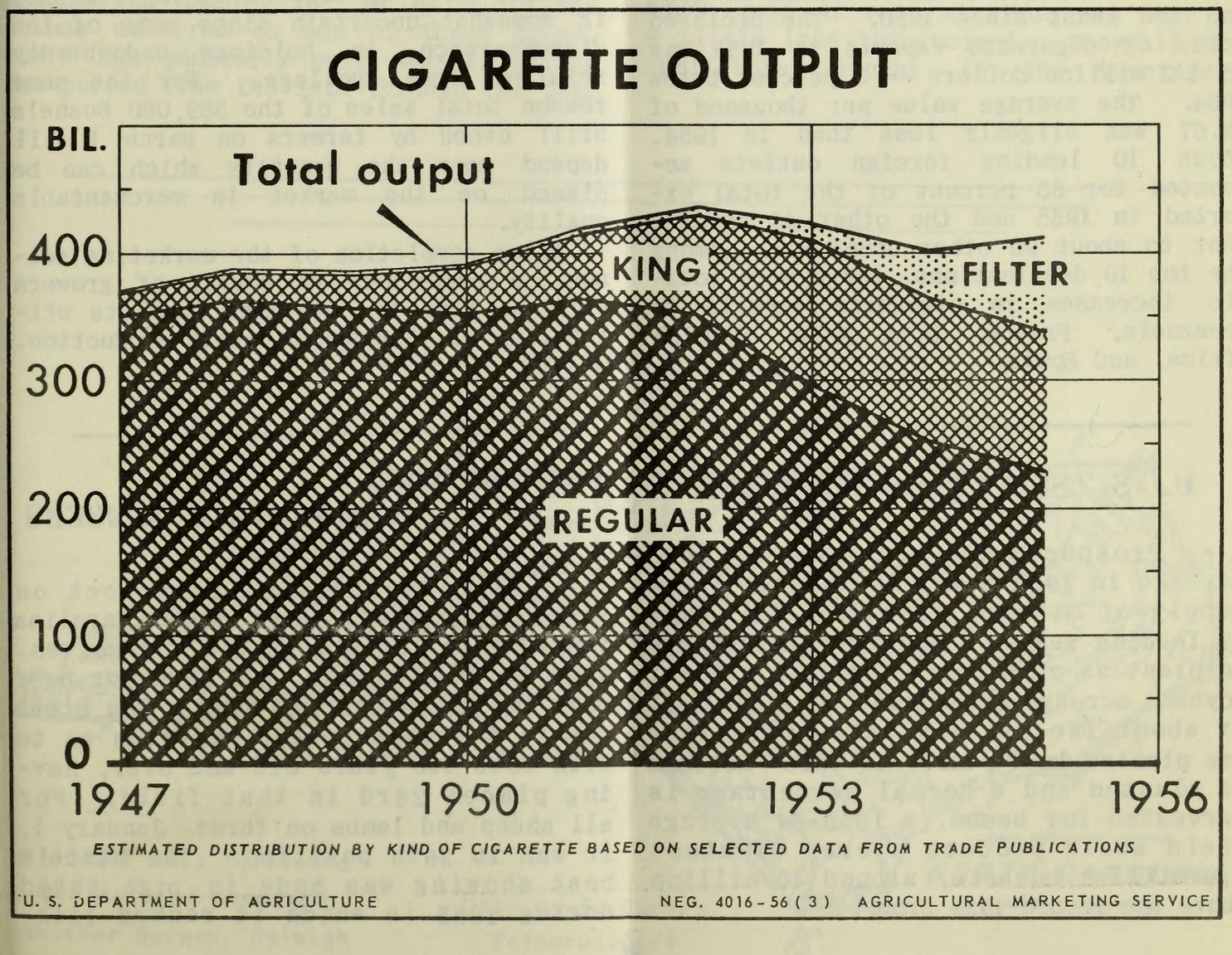
Since by far the greater part of tobacco produced in North Carolina is consumed in cigarettes, the following excerpts from the March, 1956, issue of "The Tobacco Situation", released by the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is submitted as a matter of local interest.

After declining from the 1952 peak in 1953 and 1954, the number of cigarettes manufactured rose in 1955 and is expected to make a further gradual gain in 1956. Last year's output at 412 1/2 billion was 2 2/3 percent above 1954. Consumption in this country as indicated by tax-paid removals increased over 3 1/2 percent but tax-free removals (mostly for overseas use) fell off 8 1/2 percent from 1954 to 1955. The return from abroad of a sizable number of troops resulted in smaller overseas shipments of tax-free cigarettes and contributed to the increase of those sold in the tax-paid category. Trade reports indicated the sales of filter tips in this country were continuing to gain at the close of 1955.

Cigarette consumption per person 15 years and over in 1955 totaled an estimated 9.83 pounds per person -- 1 percent above 1954 and 6 percent below the 1953 peak. Measured by number, the peak consumption year was 1952. Measured by pounds, the peak was 1953 when proportion of king size cigarettes was larger than in 1952.

The number of regular size, nonfilter cigarettes has declined considerably since 1952. The output of king size, nonfilter cigarettes more than quadrupled from 1949 to 1953 but changed relatively little since then. However, the output of filter tip cigarettes rose sharply in recent years. Based on trade sources, it is estimated that the proportion of regular cigarettes dropped from about 81 to 55 percent of the total from 1952 to 1955. On the other hand, the proportion of king size, nonfilter cigarettes increased from nearly 18 percent in 1952 to around 27 percent in 1953 and accounted for roughly the same share in 1954 and 1955. The proportion of filter tips jumped from 1 1/3 percent in 1952 to about

(Continued on Page 6)



CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION *(Continued)*

18 percent in 1955.

The increases in cigarette consumption appear to be rather widespread. Tax data for about three-fourths of the States levying cigarette taxes indicate larger consumption in the last half of 1955 than in the corresponding period of a year earlier. The high level of disposable income last year was a favorable factor and is expected to continue so in 1956. It is estimated that on the average consumers paid about 3 percent more per pack of cigarettes in 1955 than in 1954. Prices in 11 States increased due to higher taxes levied by those States during 1955. Further, smokers who bought king size cigarettes generally paid more per pack following the advance in manufactures' prices for this category last April. Also the sizable shift to filter tip cigarettes, which are higher priced than regular or king size, nonfilter tips cigarettes, was a factor in raising the per unit price paid for cigarettes in 1955.

From 45 to 50 million pounds (farm-sales weight) of tobacco is exported annually in the form of cigarettes. The number shipped in 1955 totaled about 15.1 billion -- 2 percent less than in 1954 and the least since 1950. The declared value of cigarette exports in 1955 was 55 1/2 million dollars -- 3 percent below 1954. The average value per thousand of $3.67 was slightly less than in 1954. About 10 leading foreign outlets accounted for 55 percent of the total exported in 1955 and the other 45 percent went to about 90 other countries. Among the top 10 destinations, there were notable increases in cigarette exports to Venezuela, France, Hong Kong, Spanish Africa, and Spain.

SWEET POTATO STOCKS REPORT

A total of 816,000 bushels of sweet potatoes was stored in North Carolina on March 1, according to indications from a special survey of growers and commercial storage houses conducted by the North Carolina Crop Reporting Service at the end of February. A similar survey conducted one month earlier indicated that there were 1,113,000 bushels in storage on February 1. Thus, disappearance during February of sweet potatoes stored in all positions is calculated at 297,000 bushels.

Of the 816,000 bushels in storage on on March 1, growers indicated that 252,000 bushels were stored on farms for future sale. The remainder of 564,000 bushels were in commercial storage houses. On February 1 there were 492,000 bushels stored on farms for sale and 621,000 bushels in commercial storage. Stocks in commercial storage include some quantities still owned by farmers.

Total stocks owned by farmers for sale on March 1, both in farm storage and in off-farm storage, is estimated at 369,000 bushels -- 205,000 bushels less than they owned a month earlier. The quantity actually sold by farmers during February is somewhat uncertain since some of the disappearance in holdings undoubtedly resulted from spoilage. For the same reason total sales of the 369,000 bushels still owned by farmers on March 1 will depend upon the quantity which can be placed on the market in merchantable quality.

After completion of the marketing season, a comprehensive survey of growers will be made to determine complete utilization of 1955 sweet potato production.

U. S. SUPPLY OF SOYBEANS

Prospects for a record soybean acreage in 1956 point to another large supply of oilseed meal for the 1956-57 feeding season. Farmers' intentions to plant as of March 1 indicate a total soybean acreage of around 21.8 million, or about two million acres more than was planted last year. If this acreage is planted and a normal percentage is harvested for beans, a 1950-54 average yield would produce a crop of about 410 million bushels, around 40 million above the record 1955 crop.

RANK OF N. C. LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

As to numbers of livestock on farms on January 1, 1956, North Carolina ranked 35th for all cattle and calves, 35th for beef cattle, and 33rd for beef cows two years old and over. The State was in somewhat better position as to milk cows two years old and over, having placed 23rd in that field. For all sheep and lambs on farms, January 1, it was in 36th position. The State's best showing was made in pigs saved during 1955 in which it ranked 11th.

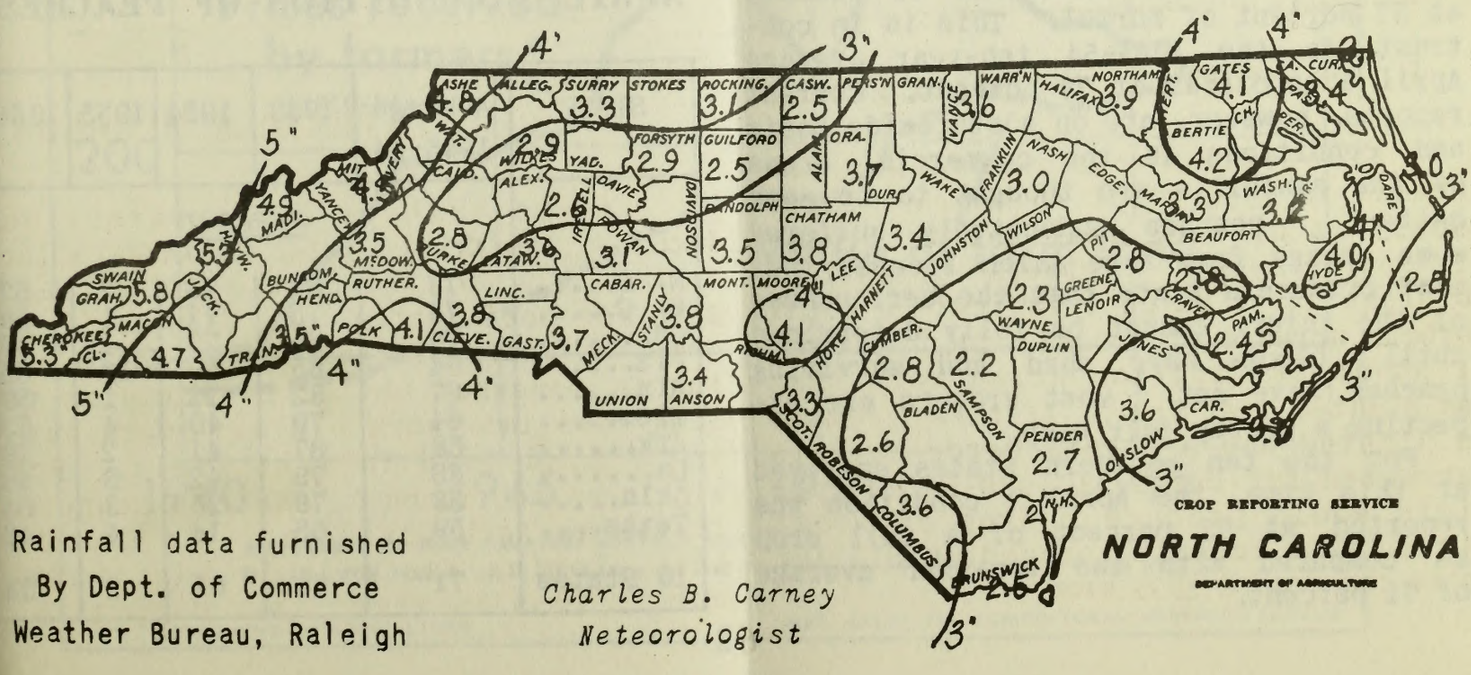
WEATHER SUMMARY FOR MARCH, 1956

March was a month of frequent minor weather changes. North Carolina weather was affected during the month by no less than ten high pressure areas and twelve low pressure storms, with ten associated weather fronts passing through at least a portion of the state. Average cloud cover at reporting stations was a little over half, but sunshine was recorded during about two-thirds of the daylight hours. March was a windy month in North Carolina, but there were only a few cases of destructive winds. Outstanding among these was Sunday, March 18, when widespread minor destruction occurred over the State, and a few small tornadoes were known to have struck in isolated areas.

Most of the warm weather that occurred during March in North Carolina came in the first half of the month, while most of the unseasonably cold weather occurred during the last half. Temperatures climbed to eighty degrees or higher in the Piedmont on the afternoons of the 6th and 7th. In some localities, the warmest weather of record for so early in the season occurred on one of these dates. There was generally cold weather during the period from the 16th through the 25th, but nothing approaching record low temperatures occurred. Outside the higher mountain elevations, few places in North Carolina recorded any temperature below 20 degrees during March. At most stations in the State, the average temperature for the month was within a degree of the normal.

March rains came frequently, but generally in small quantity. Most stations in North Carolina had measurable rain on ten or twelve different days, and sprinkles on a few others. The heaviest rains of the month occurred on the 15th and 16th; most sections of the State had a total of an inch or more on one of these dates. There were very few other cases of as much as an inch of rain occurring in a single day. The longest rainy period occurred around the middle of the month; daily rains occurred over practically all of North Carolina from the 13th through the 16th. On other occasions, rain periods were mostly confined to one or two days, with breaks of one to four days between. The total March rain at most stations was near or a little less than normal. Snowfall was negligible except in the Mountains.

INCHES OF RAINFALL MARCH, 1956



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
Meteorologist

CROP REPORTING SERVICE
NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. LIBRARY COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

PEACH CROP SHORT OF AVERAGE

As of April 1 North Carolina orchardists reported the condition of peaches at 57 percent of normal. This is in contrast to the 1945-54 ten-year average April 1 condition of 78 percent. Current reports, however, are on a statewide basis and conditions in the commercial areas of the sandhills are thought to be some better. Peaches undoubtedly suffered some damage from late March freezes, but most producers state that the seriousness of the injury cannot be fully determined until blooms have shed and surviving peaches have set. Most growers are expecting a pretty fair crop.

For the ten southern states surveyed at this time, the April 1 condition was reported at 53 percent of a full crop as compared with the ten-year average of 71 percent.

APRIL 1 CONDITION OF PEACHES

STATE	Average 1945-54	1953	1954	1955	1956
	PERCENT				
N. C.....	78	87	73	2	57
S. C.....	74	75	71	1	50
Ga.....	74	85	79	1	42
Fla.....	64	85	50	15	65
Ala.....	67	82	72	1	50
Miss.....	64	79	40	4	53
Ark.....	69	87	41	2	79
La.....	68	79	42	5	48
Okla.....	58	79	25	3	64
Texas....	59	65	18	4	43
10 States	71	80	61	2	53

North Carolina Library Commission
Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

NO. 207 RALEIGH, N. C. MAY 14, 1956

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 1 POINT

Higher prices received by North Carolina farmers for corn, soybeans, cotton, hogs, beef cattle, and sorghum grains were primarily responsible for the increase of the All Farm Products index of prices received by farmers during the month ended April 15, 1956.

The April index of 285 compares with an index of 299 a year earlier and an index of 300 on April 15, 1954.

Lower poultry and dairy prices were the main contributors in the decline of the livestock and livestock products index.

An increase of 2 points in the All

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED AND PARITY INDEX UP 1 PERCENT

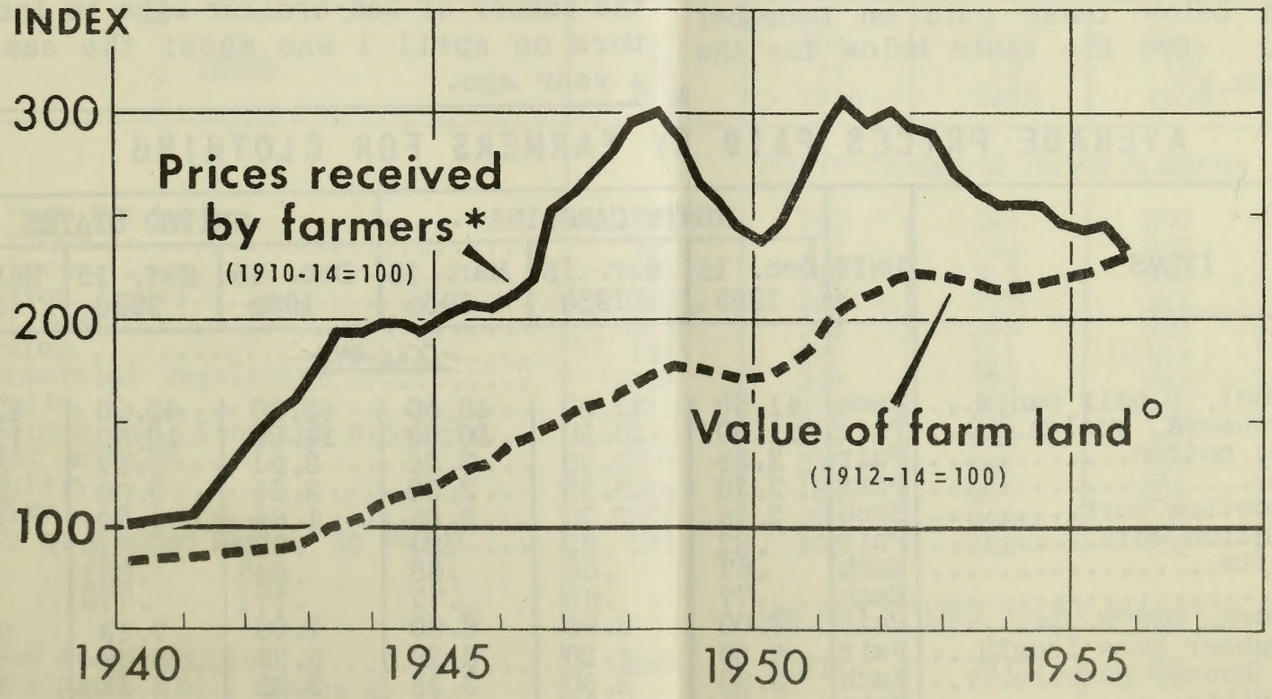
Parity Ratio Unchanged

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased 1 percent (3 points) to 233 percent of its 1910-14 average during the month ending in mid-April. Higher prices for hogs, potatoes, beef cattle, and corn were important contributors to the rise. Price declines for tomatoes, milk sold at wholesale, poultry, and eggs were partially offsetting. The mid-April index was 6 percent below a year earlier.

The Parity Index (prices paid for commodities, interest, taxes, and wage

(Continued on Page 2)

LAND VALUES LAG BEHIND COMMODITY PRICES



* AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS MONTHLY INDEXES

° DATA FOR 1940 & '41 AS OF MARCH 1; 1942 TO DATE AS OF MAR. 1, JULY 1 AND NOV. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(2)-748 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

N. C. PRICES (*Continued*)

Crops index from 306 to 308 was due mostly to higher cotton, soybean, and corn prices.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers at 100 was 1 point below March 15, 1956.

U. S. PRICES (*Continued*)

rates) continued to advance during the month, reaching 284, the same as a year ago. The April increase of nearly 1 percent over March was largely due to the higher wage rate index. At 538, this index was 3 percent higher than in the first quarter of this year, and 4 percent above April 1955.

Increases in farm product prices just about matched the advance in the Parity Index during the month ended April 15, leaving the parity ratio at 82, the same as in March and 6 percent lower than at this time last year.

PRICES PAID FOR MOST CLOTHING ITEMS ABOVE YEAR AGO

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for clothing on March 15, 1956 were generally above those a year ago. Prices paid for rubber boots and women's shoes were unchanged, while rayon panties and muslin showed a slight decline during the year.

Prices paid for extra trousers, cotton trousers, men's work shoes, and muslin were below those paid on December 15, 1955. (See the table below for the comparisons.)

COMMERCIAL HATCHERY REPORT

Commercial hatcheries in North Carolina produced an estimated 11,641,000 chicks during March. This output of chicks was 26 percent above the 9,271,000 chicks hatched in March a Year earlier and 44 percent above the 1950-54 average March production of 8,089,000 chicks.

Chick production for the first 3 months of 1956 totaled 29,363,000 -- 28 percent above the 22,881,000 chicks produced for the comparable period during 1955.

Commercial hatcheries in the United States produced 283,701,000 chicks during March. This was 12 percent above the output of chicks in March last year but about average for the month.

Broiler chicks accounted for 46 percent of the total chicks produced in March compared with 41 percent in March last year. Broiler chick production which was the largest of record for the month totaled 129,859,000 chicks 23 percent more than in March last year. The demand for broiler chicks remains steady and a relatively large hatch of broiler chicks during April is in prospect as the number of broiler chicks eggs in incubators on April 1 was 25 percent more than a year earlier.

Chicks produced for flock replacements during March totaled 153,842,000 compared with 148,842,000 in March last year -- an increase of 3 percent. The hatch of non-broiler chicks during April is not expected to show much change from the April hatch of a year ago as the number of non-broiler eggs in incubators on April 1 was about the same as a year ago.

AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR CLOTHING

ITEMS	UNIT	NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
		Dec. 15 1955	Mar. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1955	Mar. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1955
		-DOLLARS-					
Suits, wool, 1 pair pants...	Each	41.50	41.50	40.50	42.30	42.20	42.40
Extra trousers, woolen.....	Pair	11.00	10.50	10.00	11.00	10.90	11.00
Trousers, cotton.....	Pair	3.85	3.75	3.70	3.91	3.91	3.85
Overalls.....	Pair	3.30	3.35	3.30	3.34	3.36	3.32
Shirts, cotton work.....	Each	2.15	2.20	2.05	1.89	1.89	1.83
Socks, cotton work.....	Pair	.32	.32	.31	.309	.310	.304
Undershirts.....	Each	.67	.68	.66	.643	.653	.638
Shorts.....	Each	.77	.80	.77	.771	.779	.763
Shoes, work, men's.....	Pair	7.00	6.90	6.60	7.09	7.13	6.93
Boots, rubber knee-length...	Pair	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.39	6.49	6.19
Dresses, house, percale.....	Each	3.30	3.50	3.35	3.15	3.17	3.11
Rayon panties.....	Pair	.60	.60	.62	.615	.616	.616
Shoes or oxfords, women's...	Pair	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.48	5.53	5.41
Muslin, unbleached 36'' wide	Yard	.28	.27	.28	.298	.300	.297
Percale, 36'' wide.....	Yard	.47	.49	.47	.457	.461	.458

APRIL 1 CORN STOCKS UP, WHEAT AND OATS DOWN IN N. C.

Combined stocks of corn on farms and in storage off farms in North Carolina as of April 1 amounted to 28,668,000 bushels. This reserve is 44 percent above the 19,876,000 bushels in storage on April 1, 1955, and it is the heaviest April 1 corn stocks carried since 1952.

Wheat stocks in all North Carolina storage positions on April 1 totaled 1,952,000 bushels, a 17 percent decrease from the comparable 2,340,000 bushel stock of a year earlier. April 1 oat stocks likewise were down, having amounted to 3,813,000 bushels this year as compared with 4,119,000 bushels in 1955, a difference of 7.4 percent. Barley stocks decreased 25 percent over the same period changing from 448,000 down to 334,000 bushels. Rye stocks showed an increase, rising 28 percent from the 29,000 bushels recorded for April 1, 1955, to 37,000 bushels for April 1 of 1956.

On-farm stocks of sorghum grain are not available for April, but the off-farm storage was reported at 186,000 bushels this year as compared with 122,000 bushels for last year, an increase of 52 percent.

UNITED STATES

Stocks stored in all positions on April 1 were record large for corn with 2,291 million bushels, wheat at 1,288 million bushels, and oats at 674 million bushels. The off-farm total of 125 million bushels of sorghum grain (farm stocks are not estimated on April 1) is also largest of record. The 23.7 million bushels of rye are the largest April 1 stocks since 1944 and barley stocks are nearly equal to the record stocks of a year ago. The tonnage of feed grains in all positions is the largest in the 14 year series available for April 1.

Wheat stocks of 1,288 million bushels stored in all positions on April 1 are the largest for that date in the comparable series beginning in 1935. This total is 4 percent larger than a year earlier, the previous record holdings, and more than double the 1945-54 April 1 average. The stocks total was more than a third larger than the 1955 production, reflecting the record large carry-over of old wheat on July 1, a large part of which was Government owned. Current stocks are less than January 1, 1956 stocks by 254 million bushels or 16 percent.

Rye stocks of 23.7 million bushels in all positions on April 1 were the largest since 1944 and 17 percent larger than on this same date a year earlier.

Stocks of corn in all storage positions on April 1 at 2,291 million bushels, were the largest of record, 7 percent

(Continued on Page 5)

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Mar. 15 1956	Apr. 15 1956	Apr. 15 1955	Apr. 15 1954	Apr. 15 1953
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	284	285	299	300	291
All Crops	306	308	320	315	303
Tobacco	386	386	393	390	363
Cotton	256	264	277	281	273
Oil Bearing	302	305	345	321	313
Grains	149	155	181	184	194
Commercial Vegetables	220	219	271	244	333
Fruits	372	372	330	320	305
Livestock and Livestock Products	208	207	226	245	248
Meat Animals	198	216	247	333	286
Poultry	194	188	217	209	235
Dairy	237	229	223	221	236
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	101	100	105	106	104
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	230	233	247	257	260
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wage Rates	282	284	284	282	280
Parity Ratio	82	82	87	91	93

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

SOME FEED PRICES UP OTHERS DOWN

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most mixed dairy feeds declined slightly during the month ended April 15, 1956.

All the high protein feeds, with the exception of cottonseed meal, remained on the March 15 level. Cottonseed meal at $3.35 per hundred was down 5 cents per hundred from the previous month.

All the grain by-products feeds, except bran were costing farmers slightly more than a month earlier.

Average prices paid for scratch grain and broiler growing mash were 5 cents per hundred above March 15 prices. Laying mash was unchanged from the previous month.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. MAR. 15 1956	N. C. APR. 15 1956	U. S. APR. 15 1956
		DOLLARS		
CORN	BU.	1.20	1.30	1.32
WHEAT	BU.	2.00	2.00	2.03
OATS	BU.	.81	.82	.623
BARLEY	BU.	1.15	1.13	.949
RYE	BU.	2.00	2.00	1.01
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.05	2.10	1.93
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.22	2.34	2.63
PEANUTS	LB.	.133	.133	.116
COTTON	LB.	.310	.320	.325
COTTONSEED	TON	38.00	38.00	46.90
WOOL	LB.	.44	.44	.403
HOGS	CWT.	12.20	13.80	14.30
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	11.80	12.20	15.00
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	19.70	19.70	16.80
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	5.00	6.28
LAMBS	CWT.	18.60	18.60	18.20
MILK COWS	HD.	100.00	98.00	152.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.211	.191	.203
COM'L BROILERS	LB.	.210	.190	.205
TURKEYS	LB.	.320	.32	.309
EGGS	DOZ.	.379	.385	.385
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.60 2/	5.30 3/	3.84
RETAIL 4/	QT.	.216	.220	.208
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.49	.47	.579
POTATOES	BU.	1.70	-	1.72
SWEETPOTATOES	BU.	2.55	2.55	2.17
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	2.90	-	2.98
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	9.80	9.80	8.47
KOREAN	CWT.	8.30	8.10	-
KOBE	CWT.	11.50	11.80	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	16.00	17.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	14.70	14.70	-
HAY, ALL BALED 5/	TON	29.90	29.50	21.00
ALFALFA HAY	TON	37.00	36.90	22.20
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	32.10	32.10	23.20
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	28.40	28.60	27.70
PEANUT VINE	TON	20.90	19.80	22.00
OTHER	TON	27.90	26.90	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Revised.*
3/ *Preliminary.*
4/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
5/ *The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. Mar. 15 1956	N. C. Apr. 15 1956	U. S. Mar. 15 1956	U. S. Apr. 15 1956
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.75	3.75	3.65	3.67
16% Protein	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.62
18% Protein	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.62
20% Protein	3.95	3.90	3.81	3.83
24% Protein	4.00	3.90	3.94	3.97
29% & Over	4.40	4.35	4.23	4.26
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.20	4.16
Soybean Meal	4.00	4.00	3.84	3.92
Cottonseed Meal	3.40	3.35	3.72	3.65
Meat Scrap	4.50	4.50	4.47	4.45
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.30	3.30	2.90	3.02
Middlings	3.50	3.55	2.97	3.10
Corn Meal	3.80	3.90	3.33	3.48
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.23	3.24
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.65	4.65	4.36	4.42
Scratch Grain	4.05	4.10	3.95	4.05
Broiler Growing Mash	4.85	4.90	4.81	4.91
Poultry Ration 1/	3.75	3.80	3.42	3.51

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. Mar. 1956	N. C. Apr. 1956	U. S. Mar. 1956	U. S. Apr. 1956
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	10.1	10.1	11.6	11.0
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.6
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	4.3	3.9	4.6	4.2
Turkey Feed 2/	8.5	8.4	9.4	8.8

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

CORN STOCKS, WHEAT AND OATS

(Continued)

above the 2,133 million bushels in storage a year ago and 47 percent above average. About one-half of the stocks were under loan to or owned by CCC. Of the total stocks, 1,477 million bushels were on farms -- up about 4 percent from a year ago. The CCC had 534 million bushels in Government owned bins compared with 513 million bushels a year ago.

Stocks of oats in all positions are estimated at 674 million bushels -- a record high. This is nearly one-tenth above last year, and one-fourth more than the 10-year average. More than half the Nation's stocks are concentrated in four states -- Minnesota, 111 million bushels; Iowa, 110 million; South Dakota, 65 million; and Wisconsin, 64 million bushels.

Stocks of barley in all positions on April 1 totaled 206.3 million bushels, the second largest of record and exceeded only slightly by last year's all-time high total of 206.5 million bushels.

Sorghum grain stocks estimates are available as of April 1 for only the off-farm positions. The off-farm stocks total was an April 1 record of 124.7 million bushels compared with 120.6 million bushels a year ago. Of the current total, 90.8 million bushels were in interior mills, elevators and warehouses up -- 8.7 million bushels from a year ago -- and 33.9 million bushels were in terminals -- down 4.5 million bushels from a year ago.

TURKEY OPERATIONS

Heavy breed poult production in March was 41 percent larger than in March last year while light breed production was 10 percent smaller. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during March totaled 11,083,000 compared with 7,846,000 a year earlier. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during the first three months was 50 percent larger than during the same period last year. The heavy white breed hatched during March totaled 1,860,000 poults. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on April 1 was 24,254,000 compared with 21,152,000 a year ago. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators, 4,496,000 were of the heavy white breed. No comparisons with a year ago are available for heavy white breed poults hatched and eggs in incubators. Light breed poults hatched during March totaled 972,000 compared with 1,085,000 during March last year.

N. C. SOYBEAN STOCKS UP

Stocks of soybeans in all storage positions in North Carolina as of April 1 amounted to 1,179,000 bushels which was around 48 percent greater than the 798,000 bushels on hand a year earlier. Off-farm stocks of 116,000 bushels were considerably lower than for April 1, 1955 when soybeans in commercial storage totaled 184,000 bushels or about 59 percent more. On the other hand April 1 farm stocks this year were 73 percent higher, having been recorded at 1,063,000 bushels as compared with 614,000 bushels last year. Farmers intentions to plant a much larger acreage of soybeans this year than they did last is undoubtedly a major contributing factor to the increased farm stocks of soybeans.

UNITED STATES

Soybean stocks of 176.5 million bushels were reported in all storage positions on April 1. These are the highest April 1 stocks of record exceeding last year, the previous high by only one-half million bushels. Stocks on hand April 1, 1954 amounted to 118 million bushels.

Included in the current totals are farm stocks of 60 million bushels, down nearly half from a year ago. Interior mills, elevators and warehouse stocks totaled 27 million bushels, also down sharply from the nearly 41 million bushels in the same positions April 1, 1955. Terminal stocks, as reported by the Grain Division, AMS amounted to 22 million bushels, 5½ times as large as those of a year earlier. Processing plants, as enumerated by the Bureau of the Census, held 67.4 million bushels, almost 4 times those of April 1 last year.

From an estimated supply of 381 million bushels (carry-over October 1, 1955 of 10 million plus production of 371 million bushels), a disappearance of nearly 205 million bushels is indicated for the period October 1 to April 1. Known use for the one-half year includes 149 million bushels processed for oil as reported by the Bureau of the Census and about 43.4 million bushels exported. In addition, a considerable quantity of the 1955 crop soybeans were processed before October 1 and a small quantity has been fed.

RECORD MARCH LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER FOR NORTH CAROLINA HOGS AT ALL-TIME HIGH

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during March amounted to 25,724,000 pounds liveweight. This was a record for the month, exceeding the previous high of 25,561,000 pounds, established in March of last year, by 163,000 pounds. By species the March slaughter was made up of 9,310,000 pounds of cattle, 800,000 pounds of calves, and 15,614,000 pounds of hogs. Sheep and lambs butchered were insignificant. Total liveweight of cattle and calves was less than for March a year ago, but an all-time high record poundage for all months of hogs slaughtered more than offset decreases in other species.

U. S. production of red meat by commercial slaughter plants for March totaled 2,265 million pounds. This was 4 percent above the February output of 2,184 million pounds and also 4 percent above the 2,185 million pounds produced in March a year ago. Estimated meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other wholesale and retail plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

Production of red meat during the first three months this year totaled 6,926 million pounds, 10 percent more than the 6,244 million pounds produced during the corresponding 3-month period last year. Each specie showed for this period, an increase in meat output over a year ago.

March beef production totaled 1,131 million pounds, 4 percent higher than either the previous month or a year ago.

March calf slaughter estimated at 1,033,000 head was 9 percent higher than the 946,400 estimated for February, but 8 percent below the March 1955 slaughter of 1,121,900 head. Veal production for March totaled 113 million pounds; 5 percent above the February output but 5 percent less than March last year.

Pork production totaled 955 million pounds during March. This was 3 percent above the previous month and 5 percent above the output of March last year.

Sheep and lamb slaughter in March at 1,366,900 head was 4 percent above the 1,318,200 head slaughtered in February but 2 percent below the 1,390,200 head slaughtered in March 1955.

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER*

SPECIES	MARCH				JANUARY - MARCH			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	12.9	11.7	10,092	9,310	38.4	35.7	29,876	28,198
Calves	4.9	4.7	859	800	14.3	12.9	2,513	2,307
Sheep & Lambs	.1	-	9	-	.3	.2	27	17
Hogs	65.0	70.0	14,601	15,614	184.0	193.0	40,338	42,870
TOTAL	82.9	86.4	25,561	25,724	237.0	241.8	72,754	73,392
U. S.	*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
Cattle	2.1	2.1	1,974	2,024	6.0	6.3	5,649	6,204
Calves	1.1	1.0	215	203	3.0	2.9	604	607
Sheep & Lambs	1.4	1.4	143	139	4.0	4.2	403	422
Hogs	6.8	7.5	1,593	1,719	19.5	22.7	4,613	5,253
TOTAL	11.4	12.0	3,925	4,085	32.5	36.1	11,269	12,486

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR SPECIFIED FOOD ITEMS

ITEMS	UNIT	NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
		Dec. 15 1955	Mar. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1955	Mar. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1955
		CENTS					
Sugar	Per 10 Lbs.	1.05	1.00	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04
Flour	Per 25 Lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.12	2.15
Bread, White	Per Lb.	-	18.6	18.1	-	17.4	17.3
Corn Meal	Per Lb.	6.2	6.2	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.5
Rolled Oats Packaged	Per Lb.	-	15.9	15.8	-	14.4	14.2
Rice	Per Lb.	19.0	18.8	19.0	17.9	17.7	18.2
Bacon	Per Lb.	50	44	55	50.0	46.0	57.6
Round Steak	Per Lb.	72	70	74	75.7	73.3	77.9
Lard	Per Lb.	20.6	19.6	21.2	18.9	18.2	20.6
Butter	Per Lb.	75	75	75	71.3	71.5	70.8
Cheese, American	Per Lb.	-	56	57	-	56.0	56.0
Coffee	Per Lb.	89	92	93	91.3	95.2	96.3
Tea, Orange Pekoe	Per Lb.	1.45	1.50	1.40	1.56	1.58	1.49
Oranges 216's	Per Doz.	32	35	32	47.7	47.6	45.1
Bananas	Per Lb.	-	14.5	14.5	-	17.0	17.2
Apples, Fresh	Per Lb.	12.4	13.2	12.4	13.9	14.6	15.2
Lemons, 360's	Per Lb.	-	41	40	-	50.9	50.7

MOST FURNITURE PRICES HIGHER

North Carolina farmers were paying slightly more for most furniture items on March 15, 1956 than they were on the same date a year earlier. Felt base rugs, dining-room suites, bedsteads, mattresses, bed springs, and kitchen cabinets all showed increases from the previous year. At the same time, prices of refrigerators, stoves, bedroom suits, and axminster rugs registered decreases. Living-room suits and washing machines were the same on both dates. (See the table below for the comparisons.)

SOME FOOD PRICES UP OTHERS DOWN

North Carolina farmers were paying slightly less for some food items on March 15, 1956 than a year earlier; however, these lower prices were offset to some extent by an increase in prices paid for other food items. Average prices paid for sugar, rice, bacon, round steak, and lard were below both the mid December and March prices of last year.

Bacon registered the sharpest decline while tea showed the largest increase during the year. (See the table above for these comparisons.)

AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FURNITURE

ITEMS	UNIT	NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
		Dec. 15 1955	Mar. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1955	Mar. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1955
		-DOLLARS-					
Rugs, Axminster 9' x 12'	Each	77.00	72.00	73.00	81.50	80.60	80.40
Rugs, felt base 9' x 12'	Each	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.60	11.60	11.30
Dining-Room suites	Each	260.00	260.00	240.00	255.00	256.00	250.00
Living-Room suites	Each	160.00	155.00	155.00	191.00	191.00	185.00
Bedroom suites	Each	165.00	160.00	170.00	182.00	182.00	177.00
Bedsteads, metal double	Each	16.50	16.00	15.50	16.70	16.80	16.10
Mattresses 54'' felted cotton	Each	27.50	27.50	26.50	23.30	23.10	23.40
Bed springs, double sagless	Each	22.00	21.00	19.50	20.60	20.50	19.80
Kitchen cabinets	Each	62.00	61.00	60.00	59.60	59.70	58.70
Stoves, 6-hole kitchen ranges	Each	115.00	105.00	110.00	121.00	120.00	118.00
Washing machine, wringer type electric	Each	145.00	140.00	140.00	138.00	138.00	136.00
Refrigerators, elec. (9 Cu. Ft.)	Each	275.00	255.00	270.00	259.00	261.00	274.00

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. LIBRARY COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Mar. 15 1956	Apr. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1956	Apr. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1956	Apr. 15 1956
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3164	.3250	.3497	.3522	90	92
Wheat, Bu.....	1.97	2.03	2.39	2.39	82	85
Corn, Bu.....	1.20	1.32	1.74	1.74	69	76
Oats, Bu.....	.618	.623	.849	.855	73	73
Barley, Bu.....	.925	.949	1.33	1.34	70	71
Rye, Bu.....	.985	1.01	1.66	1.67	59	60
Beef Cattle, Cwt.....	14.40	15.00	21.30	21.40	68	70
Hogs, Cwt.....	12.30	14.30	21.10	21.20	58	67
Lambs, Cwt.....	18.10	18.20	23.40	23.60	77	77
Chickens, All, Lb....	.216	.203	.282	.284	77	71
Eggs, Doz.....	.396	.385	.457	.460	97 5/	93 5/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/.	3.98 3/	3.84 4/	4.62	4.66	88 5/	88 5/

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina Library Commission
Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

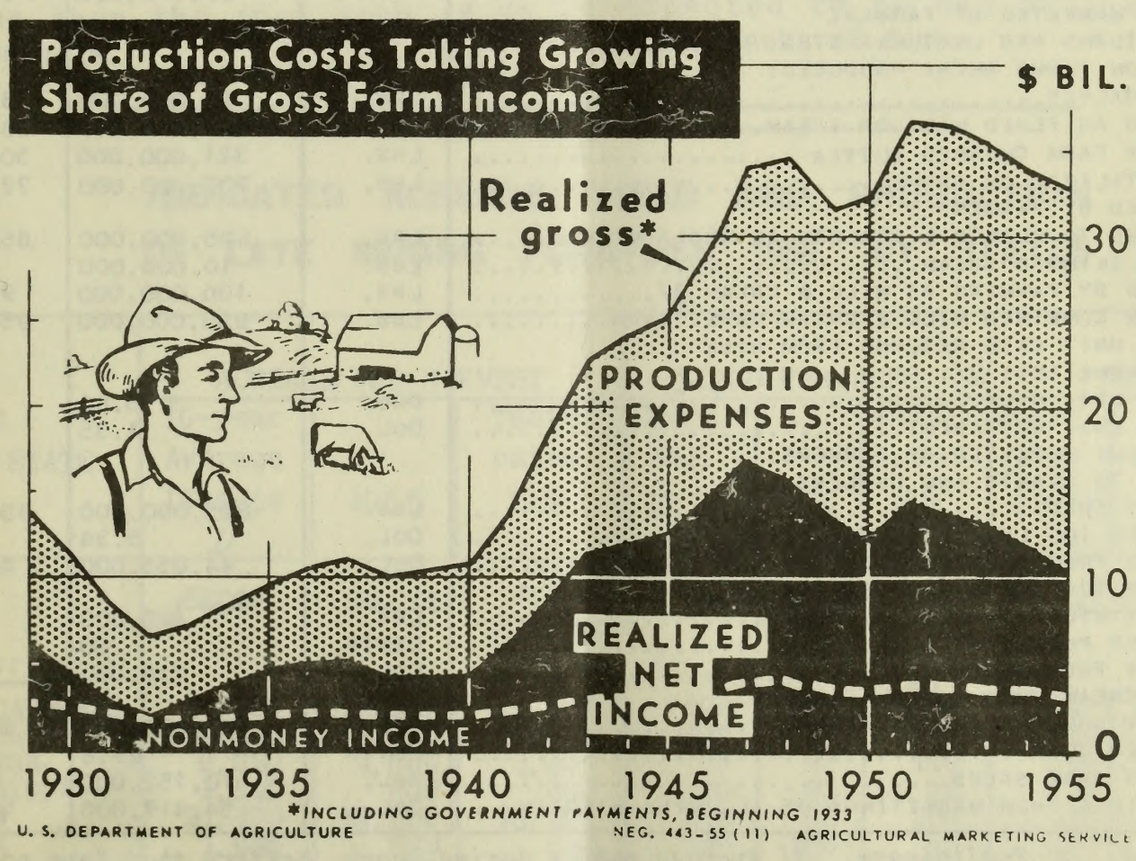
NO. 208 RALEIGH, N. C. MAY 21, 1956

U. S. FARM CASH RECEIPTS

January - March 1956

Cash receipts from farm marketings in the first quarter of 1956 totaled approximately 5.9 billion dollars, down 5 percent from the total of 6.2 billion for the first quarter of 1955. The total volume of farm marketings was about 2 percent larger than a year ago, but prices averaged 7 percent lower. First quarter livestock receipts of 3.6 billion dollars were down 5 percent, mostly because of lower average prices for meat animals. Crop receipts of 2.3 billion dollars were 4 percent below a year ago, reflecting lower average prices.

The preliminary estimate of farmers' cash receipts in March is 1.8 billion dollars, about the same as in February but 5 percent lower than a year earlier. March receipts from livestock and products are estimated at 1.3 billion dollars crop receipts at 0.5 billion



Farm operators' realized net income declined again in 1955, continuing the trend under-way since 1951. Compared with 1954, farm operators' realized net this year may be down about 10 percent. Compared with 1951 the decline is 28 percent. Realized net income in 1955 was the lowest in 13 years.

Prospective trends in farm prices and costs indicate some further decline in net income next year. Cash receipts from marketings may be down a little, with the expected reduction in costs -- mostly feed -- only partly offsetting.

INCREASED N. C. MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production on North Carolina farms during 1955 amounted to 1,683 million pounds, as compared to 1,672 million pounds produced in 1954. Cash receipts from marketings of all milk and cream totaled $56,555,000 as compared with receipts of $54,417,000 for 1954. Producers received an average of $5.91 per 100 pounds for whole milk as against an average of $5.82 for the year before. Combined milk and cream sold amounted to 957 million pounds, an increase of about two percent over comparable sales in 1954. Milk production per cow at 4,700 pounds was an all-time record, and it was 180 pounds above the average of 4,520 pounds produced the year before.

FARM PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME FROM MILK IN NORTH CAROLINA 1954 - 1955

ITEM	UNIT	1954 1/	1955 2/
FARM PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF MILK:			
NUMBER OF MILK COWS ON FARMS 3/	No.	370,000	358,000
PRODUCTION OF MILK AND BUTTERFAT:			
MILK PRODUCTION PER MILK COW 4/	LBS.	4,520	4,700
MILKFAT PRODUCTION PER MILK COW	LBS.	194	202
PERCENTAGE OF FAT IN MILK	%	4.3	4.3
TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS 4/	LBS.	1,672,000,000	1,683,000,000
TOTAL MILKFAT PRODUCTION ON FARMS 4/	LBS.	72,000,000	72,000,000
BUTTER CHURNED ON FARMS	LBS.	16,800,000	16,000,000
VALUE OF MILK USED FOR FARM CONSUMPTION AND FARM BUTTER 5/	DOL.	41,031,000	41,015,000
GROSS FARM INCOME FROM DAIRY PRODUCTS 6/	DOL.	95,448,000	97,570,000
FARM VALUE OF MILK PRODUCED 7/	DOL.	97,310,000	99,465,000
MILK USED & MARKETED BY FARMERS AND CASH RETURNS PER UNIT MARKETED			
MILK USED ON FARMS WHERE PRODUCED:			
FED TO CALVES	LBS.	32,000,000	32,000,000
CONSUMED AS FLUID MILK OR CREAM	LBS.	384,000,000	388,000,000
USED FOR FARM CHURNED BUTTER	LBS.	321,000,000	306,000,000
TOTAL UTILIZED ON FARMS	LBS.	737,000,000	726,000,000
MILK MARKETED BY FARMERS:			
DELIVERED TO PLANTS & DEALERS AS WHOLE MILK	LBS.	825,000,000	850,000,000
AS FARM SKIMMED CREAM	LBS.	10,000,000	8,000,000
RETAILED BY FARMERS AS MILK & CREAM 8/	LBS.	100,000,000	99,000,000
TOTAL IN COMBINED MILK & CREAM MARKETINGS	LBS.	935,000,000	957,000,000
AVERAGE PER UNIT CASH RETURNS FROM MILK AND CREAM MARKETINGS 9/:			
PER 100 LBS. MILK	DOL.	5.82	5.91
PER 100 LBS. BUTTERFAT	DOL.	1.35	1.37
MILK AND CREAM MARKETED BY FARMERS:			
MILK SOLD TO PLANTS AND DEALERS			
QUANTITY SOLD	LBS.	825,000,000	850,000,000
PRICE PER 100 LB	DOL.	5.34	5.46
RECEIPTS FROM SALES	DOL.	44,055,000	46,410,000
CREAM SOLD TO PLANTS AND DEALERS:			
QUANTITY MILKFAT SOLD	LBS.	420,000	340,000
PRICE PER POUND FAT	CENTS	.50	.48
RECEIPTS FROM SALES	DOL.	210,000	163,000
MILK AND CREAM RETAILED BY FARMERS:			
QUANTITY SOLD MILK EQUIVALENT	QT.	47,000,000	46,000,000
PRICE PER QUART	CENTS	21.6	21.7
RECEIPTS FROM SALES	DOL.	10,152,000	9,982,000
CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS OF ALL MILK & CREAM	DOL.	54,417,000	56,555,000

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average number during years, heifers that have not freshened excluded. 4/ Excludes milk sucked by calves and milk produced by cows not on farms. 5/ Milk used for fluid consumption and home-made butter on farms where produced, valued at average per unit returns for milk utilized in all forms of sale. 6/ Cash receipts from marketings of milk and cream plus value of milk used for farm consumption and farm butter churned. 7/ Gross farm income plus value of milk fed to calves. 8/ Approximations based on Health Officers' reports of sources of fluid milk in villages, towns, and small cities, and information on sales by producer-distributors. 9/ Computed from the cash receipts from marketings of all milk and cream divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat represented in the marketings.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES

The commercial early Irish Potato production for North Carolina is currently estimated at 3,450,000 bushels for 1956 -- 12 percent less than the 3,900,000 bushels produced in 1955 and about 30 percent below the 1945-54 average production.

Current prospects point to an average yield of 230 bushels on 15,000 acres for harvest. If realized this would be 30 bushels below the 1955 yield but 22 bushels above average.

The Tarheel crop has made good progress and excellent recovery from the effects of continued low temperatures and condition on May 1 was generally very good. Growth has been retarded to some extent but with continued favorable weather digging of the early varieties will begin about June 1.

Total production for the late Spring group of States (including North Carolina) is placed at 40,542,000 bushels, 3 percent below the 1955 crop and 1 percent below average. California, which will produce nearly three-fourths of the late spring crop, is expected to harvest 29,925,000 bushels, about 9 percent less than the 1955 crop of 32,775,000 bushels.

The reduction in acreage for 1956 accounts for the decline since the prospective yield of 475 bushels per acre is the same as was obtained from the 1955 acreage. Harvest in the San Joaquin Valley whould become heavy May 10-15 and continue through June. In the Southern California area, frost have retarded the crop somewhat. However, good recovery is being shown and harvest should start in this area about July 2nd.

In Alabama, harvest in the Baldwin area started the last week of April. Full-scale harvest is not expected until after May 10. The crops have had fairly good growing conditions and good yields are expected. In South Carolina, potatoes are in fair to good condition but the crops varies considerably by locality. Some frost damage was sustained as late as April 21, but as a whole, the crop recovered reasonably well from the hard freeze in early March. However, reduced yields are in prospect and harvest will likely extend over a longer period of time than usual. Some acreage is expected to be harvested during the last week of May with the bulk of the acreage expected to be dug during the first three weeks of June.

INDICATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF LATE SPRING POTATOES, 1956, BY STATES

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-year Average 1945-54 1/	1955	Indicated 1956	10-yr. Avg. 45-54 1/	1955	Indicated 1956	10-yr. Avg. 45-54 1/	1955	Indicated 1956
	Acres	Acres	Acres Prelim.	-Bushels-			-1,000 Bushels-		
Late Spring									
NORTH CAROLINA	24,000	15,000	15,000	208	260	230	4,959	3,900	3,450
California	69,000	69,000	63,000	406	475	475	27,842	32,775	29,925
Louisiana	9,030	4,600	3,400	78	45	110	644	207	374
Mississippi	1,520	600	600	90	65	95	139	39	57
Alabama	21,170	18,500	18,200	150	65	200	3,218	1,202	3,640
Georgia	1,040	600	550	130	100	95	141	60	52
South Carolina	8,800	6,500	6,000	165	125	160	1,459	312	360
Arizona	4,150	4,800	3,600	374	400	400	1,548	1,920	1,440
Texas	4,890	3,800	4,000	71	65	90	347	247	360
Oklahoma	950	500	300	130	210	167	123	105	50
Arkansas	3,030	1,300	1,100	87	100	90	270	130	99
Tennessee	3,500	1,300	900	120	160	150	423	208	135
Group Total	151,080	126,500	116,650	276	329	348	41,119	41,605	40,542

1/ Group averages are simple averages of annual data for the group.

REVISED PRODUCTION OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO IN ALL STATES AND BURLEY TOBACCO IN UNITED STATES 1954-1955

PRODUCING STATE	TYPE No.	ACREAGE HARVESTED		YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION		AV. PRICE PER LB. REC'D BY FARMERS		VALUE OF PRODUCTION	
		1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
		ACRES		*POUNDS*		*THOUSAND POUNDS*		*CENTS*		*THOUSAND DOLLARS*	
FLUE-CURED											
NORTH CAROLINA.....	11	266,000	255,000	1,120	1,310	297,920	334,050	52.7	53.2	157,004	177,715
NORTH CAROLINA.....	12	334,000	317,000	1,430	1,625	477,620	515,125	55.3	53.0	264,124	273,016
NORTH CAROLINA.....	13	86,000	81,000	1,325	1,600	113,950	129,600	54.3	54.1	61,875	70,114
TOTAL N. C. FLUE-CURED....	11-13	686,000	653,000	1,297	1,499	889,490	978,775	54.3	53.2	483,003	520,845
VIRGINIA.....	11	103,000	99,000	1,220	1,300	125,660	128,700	52.3	54.3	65,720	69,884
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	13	126,000	116,000	1,175	1,700	148,050	197,200	49.0	54.5	72,544	107,474
GEORGIA.....	14	105,000	101,000	1,170	1,465	122,850	147,965	45.6	47.2	56,020	69,839
FLORIDA.....	14	21,500	21,100	1,290	1,410	27,735	29,751	53.5	45.9	14,838	13,656
ALABAMA.....	14	700	600	888	1,090	622	654	49.0	47.4	305	310
TOTAL ALL FLUE-CURED TYPES	11-14	1,042,200	990,700	1,261	1,497	1,314,407	1,483,045	52.7	52.7	692,430	782,008
BURLEY											
NORTH CAROLINA.....	31	12,700	9,800	1,920	1,900	24,384	18,620	52.0	57.2	12,680	10,651
KENTUCKY.....	31	284,000	207,000	1,595	1,470	452,980	304,290	50.0	59.4	226,490	180,748
TENNESSEE.....	31	80,000	61,000	1,450	1,538	116,000	93,818	48.9	56.9	56,724	53,382
VIRGINIA.....	31	14,100	10,200	1,880	1,920	26,508	19,584	50.7	56.0	13,440	10,967
WEST VIRGINIA.....	31	3,200	2,500	1,550	1,600	4,960	4,000	50.2	58.4	2,490	2,336
TOTAL ALL LIGHT AIR-CURED.	31-32	470,900	359,400	1,511	1,407	711,322	505,502	49.2	57.3	350,300	289,489
UNITED STATES ALL TOBACCO1/	ALL	1,667,500	1,496,700	1,345	1,467	2,243,146	2,195,793	51.1	53.1	1,146,658	1,165,919

** 1954 Revised - 1955 preliminary. 1/ Includes types not shown - and price and value data includes 1954 Maryland Crop using 1953 crop price.*

STATE'S 1955 FLUE-CURED TOBACCO CROP HIGHEST ON RECORD

Flue-cured tobacco harvested in North Carolina during 1955 broke all previous records for both production and yields by reaching a total of 978,775,000 pounds with an average yield of 1,499 pounds per acre. The season's final estimate as of May 1 accounted for 10 percent more flue-cured tobacco than the 889,490,000 pounds produced in 1954, and it exceeded the previous record, established in 1951 by 400,000

(Continued on Page 5)

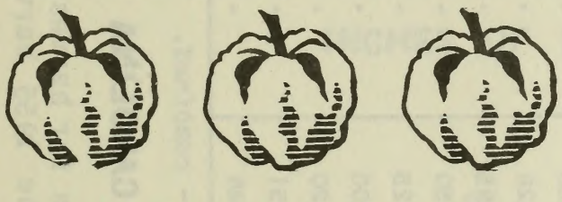
STATE'S FLUE-CURED TOBACCO *(Continued)*

pounds. Types 12 and 13 within the total also attained production records, but Type 11 was exceeded in 1946 and 1951. All flue-cured types made record yields.

Burley acreage for 1955 was cut sharply from that of 1954, and so the 1955 production at 18,620,000 pounds was short of the 24,384,000 pounds produced in 1954 by about 24 percent. Yields between the two years were not greatly different, having been 1,920 pounds and 1,900 pounds for 1954 and 1955 respectively.

In value of production the total North Carolina tobacco crop for 1955 amounted to $531,496,000 which was about seven percent higher than the value of the crop for 1954. By types, the value of production for 1954 and 1955, respectively, was as follows: Type 11, $157,004,000 and $177,715,000; Type 12, $264,124,000 and $273,016,000; Type 13, $61,875,000 and $70,114,000; Total flue-cured, $483,003,000 and $520,845,000; Type 31, $12,680,000 and $10,651,000; and Total All Types, $495,683,000 and $531,496,000.

Total 1955 production of all types of tobacco in North Carolina amounted to 997,395,000 pounds. This out-put is 9.1 percent above the 913,874,000 pounds produced in 1954, and it is a close second to the record high production of 999,725,000 pounds established in 1951. Acres of all tobacco harvested in 1955 totaled 662,800 with an average yield of 1,505 pounds per acre, by far the highest average yield for the state on record.



NORTH CAROLINA FINAL COTTON REPORT WITH COMPARISONS

Final ginnings for the season in North Carolina indicate a 1955 cotton crop of 351,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. This production was 3.6 percent below the 364,000 bales harvested in 1954 and about 29 percent short of the 1944-53 ten-year average production of 492,000 bales.

Yield of lint in 1955 amounted to 345 pound per acre, 29 pounds above the yield of 1954 and 15 pounds over the ten-year average.

Cottonseed production from the 1955 crop totaled 146,000 tons as compared with a 155,000 turn-out for 1954. The estimated average price of $39.10 per ton received by farmers for cottonseed was $22.60 per ton less than received for the crop in 1954. Total production for the year was valued at $5,709,000 which was 40 percent under the $9,564,000 value of the seed produced the year before. At an average price of 32.1 cents a pound the value of cotton lint produced in 1955 amounted to $56,320,000. The combined value of lint and seed at $62,029,000 was about 15 percent less than the $72,767,000 combined value of the crop for 1954.

Cotton in cultivation on July 1, 1955 in North Carolina is estimated at 492,000 acres, which is 65,000 acres under the acres in cultivation on July 1, 1954 and 219,000 acres below the 1944-53 average. The reductions in acreage are, of course, the results of allotments designed to control production. Abandonment of 1955 acreage in cultivation on July 1 was estimated at 12,000 acres, leaving 48,000 acres harvested.

N. C. FINAL COTTON REPORT WITH COMPARISONS

ITEM	UNIT	1952	1953	1954 1/	1955 2/
ACRES IN CULTIVATION	THOUS. ACRES	753	782	557	492
ACRES HARVESTED	THOUS. ACRES	745	775	545	480
LINT YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRES	POUNDS	366	278	319	350
PRODUCTION (LINT)	THOUS. BALES 3/	569	449	364	351
AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED PER POUND (LINT)	CENTS	35.68	33.0	34.74	32.1
VALUE OF PRODUCTION (LINT)	THOUS. DOLS.	101,471	74,206	63,203	56,320
PRODUCTION (COTTONSEED)	THOUS. TONS	239	185	155	146
AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED PER TON	DOLLARS	71.20	50.90	61.70	39.10
VALUE OF PRODUCTION (COTTONSEED)	THOUS. DOLS.	17,017	9,416	9,564	5,709
VALUE OF PRODUCTION (LINT AND SEED)	THOUS. DOLS.	118,488	83,622	72,587	62,029
FARM DISPOSITION OF COTTONSEED:					
CASH SALES	THOUS. TONS	210	165	135	125
USED ON FARMS 4/	THOUS. TONS	29	20	20	21

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 500 pound gross weight bales. 4/ Includes some sales between farms.

FARM PRODUCTION - DISPOSITION AND VALUE OF CROPS - 1955 - NORTH CAROLINA

CROPS	UNIT	PRODUCTION	TOTAL USED FOR SEED	FARM DISPOSITION			SOLD	SEASON'S AVE. PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS	VALUE OF PRODUCTION	VALUE OF PRODUCTS USED IN HOUSEHOLD	VALUE OF SALES
				USED ON FARMS WHERE GROWN							
				FOR SEED	FED TO LIVESTOCK	FOR USE IN FARM HOUSEHOLD					
		Thousands						*Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*		
		1955 PRELIMINARY									
WHEAT	BU.	7,172	666	466	1,936	500	4,270	2.00	14,344	1,000	8,540
RYE	BU.	252	150	36	96	-	120	2.00	504	-	240
CORN, ALL PURPOSES	BU.	68,055	58,128*	-	*	1,000	8,927	1.25	85,069	1,250	11,159
OATS	BU.	18,480	13,121*	-	*	-	5,359	.76	14,045	-	4,073
BARLEY	BU.	1,652	1,289*	-	*	-	363	1.11	1,834	-	403
SORGHUM GRAIN	BU.	3,024	1,754*	-	*	-	1,270	1.10	3,326	-	1,397
COWPEAS FOR PEAS	BU.	95	72	48	4	8	35	4.60	437	37	161
SOYBEANS FOR BEANS	BU.	5,060	642	321	177	-	4,562	2.10	10,626	-	9,580
PEANUTS, PICKED AND THRESHED	LBS.	216,200	15,000	10,500	216**	1,925	203,559	.129	27,890	248	26,259
HAY, ALL	TONS	1,244	-	-	-	1,156	88	31.00	38,564	-	2,728
LESPEDEZA SEED (CLEAN)	LBS.	33,250	-	11,970	-	-	21 280	9.60	3,192	-	2,043
SORGHUM SIRUP	GALS.	228	-	-	-	110	118	2.65	604	-	313
TOBACCO, ALL	LBS.	997,395	-	-	-	-	997,395	.533	531,496	-	531,496
TYPE 11	LBS.	334,050	-	-	-	-	334,050	.532	177,715	-	177,715
TYPE 12	LBS.	515,125	-	-	-	-	515,125	.530	273,016	-	273,016
TYPE 13	LBS.	129,600	-	-	-	-	129,600	.541	70,114	-	70,114
TYPE 31	LBS.	18,620	-	-	-	-	18,620	.572	10,651	-	10,651
COTTON	BALES	351	-	-	-	-	351	.321	56,320	-	56,320
COTTONSEED	TONS	146	-	-	-	-	125	39.10	5,709	-	4,888

** Feed and seed not shown separately - combined.* *** Fed to livestock and lost.*

NORTH CAROLINA WHEAT ACRES FOR HARVEST UP 11 PERCENT

North Carolina's 1956 wheat acres for harvest is estimated at 362,000, up 11 percent from the 1955 harvested acreage of 326,000.

Production is forecast at 7,964,000 bushels, which is also 11 percent above the 7,172,000 bushels produced in 1955. May 1, condition reports made by growers indicated an average yield of 22.0 bushels per harvested acre. This yield is the same as that for last year, but is 4.0 bushels above the 1945-54 average.

(Continued on Page 8)

(Continued on Page 8)

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR APRIL

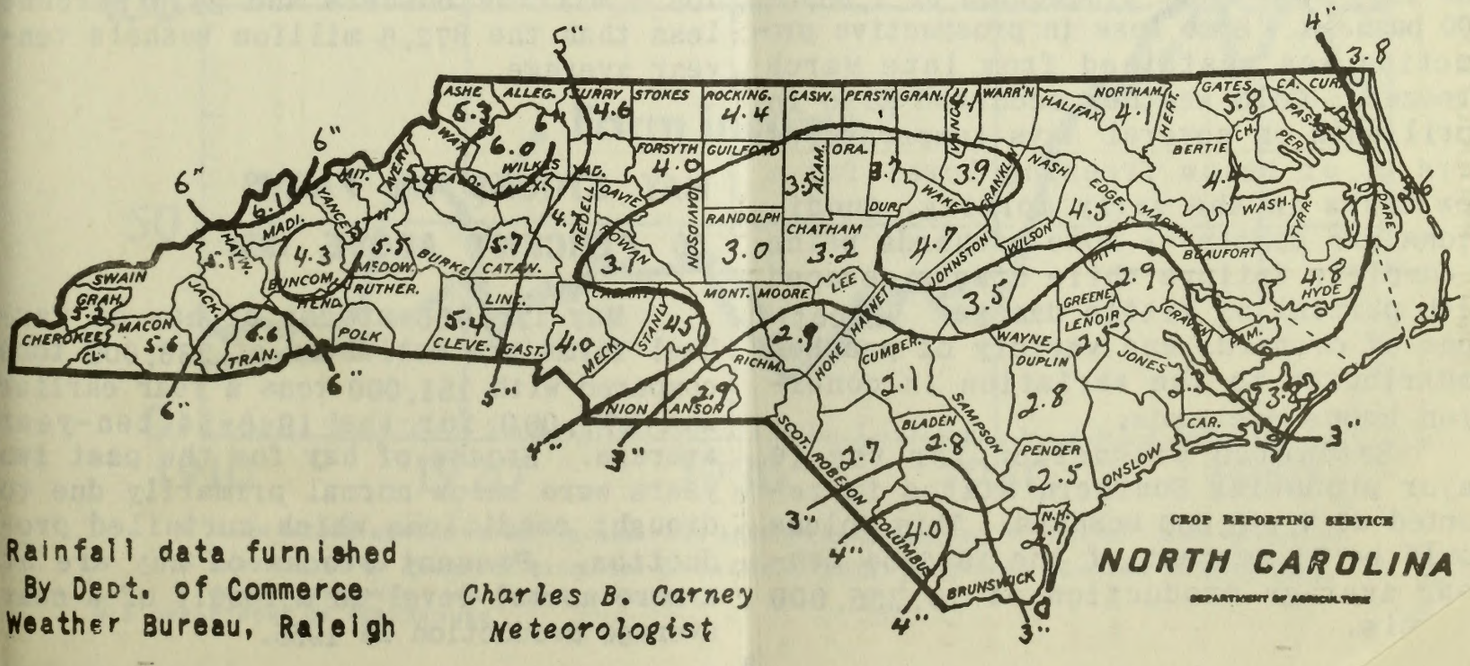
North Carolina Library Commission
Raleigh, N. C.

April weather was remarkable mainly for its extended cool weather, which lasted almost unbroken from the 8th through the 25th. In general, the first half of the month was damp, being characterized by frequent passages of low pressure storms and weather fronts, while the weather of the last half was largely controlled by high pressure over the interior of the United States. Both wind and sunshine were above average during April, and there was some blowing dust in plowed fields during the dry weather of the last half of the month. Easterly winds blowing around a low pressure storm which moved up the coast on the 11th caused tides along the northern coast to rise high enough to block the Outer Banks highway.

Except for the first week, the 15th, and a few days at the end of the month, April weather was consistently cold for the time of year. Freezing weather occurred on about four times as many mornings as usual for April. There were two periods of about five days each in which the cold threatened spring vegetation, and some damage was done. The first of the spells, the 8th through the 12th, brought freezing weather to all but the coast, while the second, lasting from the 17th through the 21st, was just as cold. The climax of the April cold weather came on the morning of the 21st when many weather stations reported the coldest weather of record for so late in the season. On the warm side, temperatures of 80 or higher occurred on a number of days in the first and last weeks of April.

Rain occurred frequently during the first sixteen days of April, but the greater part of the month's total rainfall was accounted for in two rainy days, the 6th and the 11th, and in a three-day period around the middle of the month. Each of these periods brought an inch or more of rain to most of North Carolina. After the rain ended on the 16th, there were only scattered light sprinkles -- not enough to measure in most cases -- until the last day of the month, when general rains again fell over most of the State. Rainfall totals for the month varied considerably over the State, ranging from less than three inches over a large part of the southern Coastal Plain to five or six inches over most of the Mountain section.

INCHES OF RAINFALL, APRIL 1956



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
Meteorologist

CROP REPORTING SERVICE
NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. LIBRARY COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

PEACH PROSPECTS NEAR THREE-FIFTHS AVERAGE CROP

The first 1956 peach production forecast is for a crop of 900,000 bushels. A crop of this size would be 58 percent of the 1945-54 average production of 1,559,000 bushels. Some loss in prospective production was sustained from late March freezes. Cold weather occurred also in April when on several days temperatures were at or below freezing level for a few hours in the early morning. Conditions are spotty -- some orchards being a complete failure while others escaped with partial or little damage. Locations of orchards and variety of peaches contributed to the variation in condition among orchards.

Estimated production for the 10 producing Southern States is reported at 9,410,000 bushels. This volume is 71 percent of the 1945-54 ten-year average production of 13,255,000

WHEAT ACRES *(Continued)*

United States winter wheat condition, as of May 1, indicated a production of 681.4 million bushels. This would be 3.4 percent less than the 1955 crop of 705.4 million bushels and 21.9 percent less than the 872.6 million bushels ten-year average.

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS 56 PERCENT ABOVE 1955

May 1, 1956 stocks of hay on Tarheel farms are estimated at 236,000 tons compared with 151,000 tons a year earlier and 277,000 for the 1945-54 ten-year average. Stocks of hay for the past two years were below normal primarily due to drought conditions which curtailed production. Present stocks of hay are at a more normal level as a result of a near average production in 1955.

North Carolina Library Commission
Raleigh, N. C

B-2

NORTH CAROLINA Farm Report

Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

o. 209 RALEIGH, N. C. JUNE 13, 1956

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 1 PERCENT

Higher prices received by North Carolina farmers for many products during the month ended May 15, caused the All Farm Products Index to increase 1 percent, or 3 points. Products, which were primarily responsible for the increase during the month were corn, soybeans, hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, and lambs.

The May index of 288 compares with an index of 301 a year earlier and an index of 299 on May 15, 1954.

The 5 point increase in the Livestock and Livestock Products Index during the

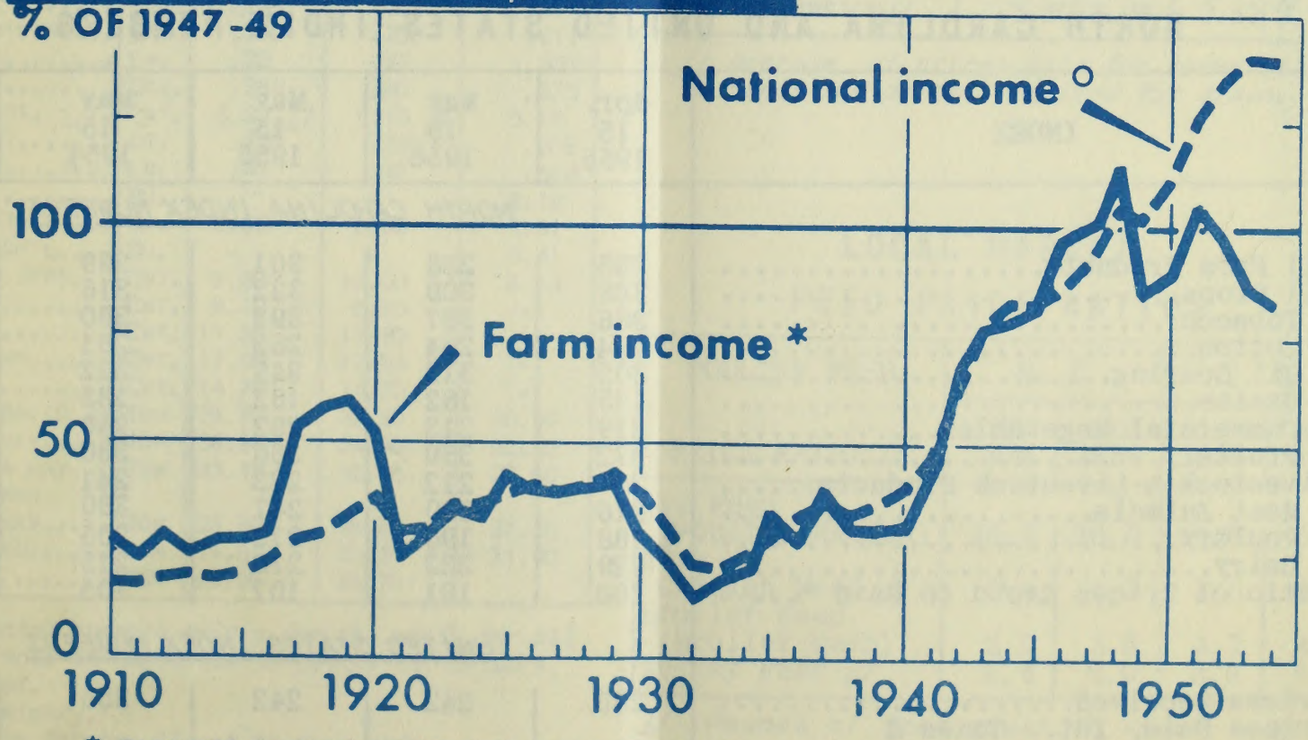
(Continued on page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP 3 PERCENT PARITY INDEX UP 1 PERCENT PARITY RATIO 85

With prices of many of the products sold by farmers increasing during the month ended in mid-May, the Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased 3 percent, or 7 points. At 242 percent of its 1910-14 average the index compared with the revised April index of 235 and was the same as in May last year. Substantial advances in prices received for hogs, potatoes, tree fruits, lambs, and cattle were the important contributors to the increase during the month. Prices for strawberries, cotton, eggs, and wheat

(Continued on page 2)

National Income Continues Up as Farm Income Declines



* FARM INCOME REFERS TO NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCES TO PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS

° DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL INCOME HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO MAKE THEM COMPARABLE WITH FARM INCOME ESTIMATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

N. C. Prices *(Continued)*

month was due to higher prices received for meat animals and poultry products.

Lower wholesale and retail milk prices were responsible for the decline in the dairy index.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers at 101 was 1 point above April 15. 1956.

U. S. Prices *(Continued)*

declined.

The Parity Index (Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) in mid-May registered its third consecutive 2-point increase. At 286, the index was about 2 percent higher than on February 15, approximately 1 percent higher than a year earlier, and 1 percent lower than the all-time May high registered in 1952. A rather general increase in prices paid for family living items was primarily responsible for the near-peak index this month. Prices paid for production goods also advanced.

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose more rapidly than the Parity Index during the month ended May 15. This lifted the parity ratio to 85, about 2 percent higher than in mid-April, and 1 percent lower than in May of last year.

NATIONAL INCOME AND INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE SOURCES TO PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS

Total income of persons on farms fr farm and non-farm sources has declin much less than farm operator's realiz net income. In 1954 farm persons recei ed about $1 of non-farm income, most wages, for every $2 received from far ing. The number of farm people declin 10 percent between 1951 and 1954, b apparently stabilized in 1955.

During the war period, incomes persons on farms rose more rapidly th per capita incomes of non-farm peopl In recent years, however, income p person on farms has declined slightl reflecting reductions in farm incom while income of non-farm persons has ris in most years. With employment and wag rising, per capita income of non-fa people is increasing substantially 1955. Prospects are for further gain 1956.

In recent years, and especially sin 1951, farm income has lagged significant behind growth in the rest of the econom National income in 1955 is at a reco high, but farm income continues to decli The gap probably will widen further 1956.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Apr. 15 1956	May 15 1956	May 15 1955	May 15 1954	May 15 195
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	285	288	301	299	290
All Crops	308	309	322	316	301
Tobacco	386	387	393	390	363
Cotton	264	264	283	281	273
Oil Bearing	305	312	345	322	315
Grains	155	162	182	183	196
Commercial Vegetables	219	213	292	240	284
Fruits	372	360	366	330	295
Livestock & Livestock Products	207	212	223	241	252
Meat Animals	216	230	247	330	309
Poultry	188	196	213	205	236
Dairy	229	222	218	215	229
Ratio of Prices Rec'd to Paid *	100	101	107	105	104
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	235	242	242	255	263
Prices Paid, Int.. Taxes & Wage Rates	284	286	282	284	280
Parity Ratio	83	85	86	90	94

** Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

FEED PRICES UP

Average prices paid by North Carolina ırmers for all feed items, with the :ception of corn meal, increased during ıe month ended May 15, 1956. Farmers ere paying $3.85 per hundred weight for l mixed dairy feed compared to $3.75 r hundred last month.

High protein feeds were also considerly higher as soybean meal, cottonseed al and meat scrap were up 30, 5 and 30 cents per hundred weight, respectively.

All the poultry feeds were also costing farmers slightly more as laying mash and broiler growing mash were up 20 cents while scratch grain was up 10 cents per hundred.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. APRIL 15 1956	N. C. MAY 15 1956	U. S. MAY 15 1956
		DOLLARS		
RN	BU.	1.30	1.40	1.39
EAT	BU.	2.00	2.03	2.00
TS	BU.	.82	.80	.634
RLEY	BU.	1.13	1.16	.963
E	BU.	2.00	2.00	1.01
RGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.10	2.15	2.02
YBEANS	BU.	2.34	2.67	2.98
ANUTS	LB.	.133	.133	.118
TTON	LB.	.320	.320	.3196
TTONSEED	TON	38.00	38.00	47.30
OL	LB.	.44	.44	.411
GS	CWT.	13.80	14.90	15.50
EF CATTLE	CWT.	12.20	12.70	15.40
AL CALVES	CWT.	19.70	20.00	17.30
EEP	CWT.	5.00	5.00	6.00
MBS	CWT.	18.60	19.00	21.50
LK COWS	HD.	98.00	99.00	154.00
ICKENS, ALL	LB.	.191	.201	.207
M'L BROILERS	LB.	.190	.200	.211
RKEYS	LB.	.32	.32	.308
GS	DOZ.	.385	.40	.375
LK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.30 2/	5.15 3/	3.86
ETAIL 4/	QT.	.220	.210	.208
TTERFAT	LB.	.47	.47	.584
TATOES	BU.	-	-	2.19
EETPOTATOES	BU.	2.55	2.60	2.31
PLES, COM'L	BU.	-	-	3.41
SPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	9.80	10.00	8.54
OREAN	CWT.	8.10	8.80	-
OBE	CWT.	11.80	11.30	-
OM & TENN	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
ERICEA	CWT.	14.70	14.70	-
Y, ALL BALED 5/	TON	29.50	29.20	20.90
LFALFA HAY	TON	36.90	34.90	22.20
ESPEDEZA HAY	TON	32.10	32.00	22.90
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	28.60	28.60	27.20
ANUT VINE	TON	19.80	20.20	21.40
THER	TON	26.90	26.70	

/ Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
/ Revised.
/ Preliminary.
/ Sold by farmers direct to consumers.
/ The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. Apr. 15 1956	N. C. May 15 1956	U. S. Apr. 15 1956	U. S. May 15 1956
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.75	3.85	3.67	3.75
16% Protein	3.60	3.70	3.62	3.69
18% Protein	3.70	3.90	3.62	3.70
20% Protein	3.90	4.05	3.83	3.95
24% Protein	3.90	4.05	3.97	4.05
29% & Over	4.35	4.55	4.26	4.43
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.16	4.24
Soybean Meal	4.00	4.30	3.92	4.20
Cottonseed Meal	3.35	3.40	3.65	3.71
Meat Scrap	4.50	4.80	4.45	4.75
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.30	3.40	3.02	3.18
Middlings	3.55	3.60	3.10	3.29
Corn Meal	3.90	3.90	3.48	3.64
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.24	3.46
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.65	4.85	4.42	4.57
Scratch Grain	4.10	4.20	4.05	4.14
Broiler Growing Mash	4.90	5.10	4.91	5.02
Poultry Ration 1/	3.80	3.98	3.51	3.62

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. Apr. 1956	N. C. May 1956	U. S. Apr. 1956	U. S. May 1956
Egg Feed (Poultry Ration)	10.1	10.0	11.0	10.4
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.3
Broiler Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2
Turkey Feed 2/	8.4	8.0	8.8	8.5

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.
2/ Poultry ration.

TURKEY OPERATIONS

Heavy breed poult production during April in the United States was 23 percent larger than in April last year, while light breed production was 13 percent smaller. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during April totaled 15,748,000, compared with 12,825,000 a year earlier. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during the first four months was 36 percent larger than during the same period last year. The heavy white breed hatch during April totaled 2,887,000 poults.

The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on May 1 totaled 26,598,000, compared with 23,215,000 a year ago -- an increase of 15 percent. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators 5,789,000 were of the heavy white breeds, No comparisons with a year ago are available for heavy white breed poults hatched and eggs in incubators.

Light breed poults hatched during April totaled 1,521,000 compared with 1,750,000 in April last year -- a decrease of 13 percent. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on May 1 totaled 2,960,000 compared with 3,504,000 on May 1 last year.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES DURING APRIL

NORTH CAROLINA

Chickens hatched by commercial hatcheries in North Carolina during April amounted to 10,373,000. This was a record hatch for the month and it was almost 18 percent more than the previous high of 9,225,000 attained in April of 1955. It was 42 percent above the five-year average April hatch for 1950-54. Making up the total were 9,041,000 chicks hatched for commercial broilers and 1,832,000 non-broiler chicks to be used for flock replacements and home-grown fryers.

UNITED STATES

Commercial hatcheries in the United States produced 297,808,000 chicks during April. This was 9 percent above the output of chicks in April last year and about 1 percent above the average for the month.

Broiler chicks produced, which accounted for 45 percent of the chicks hatched in April, totaled 132,546,000 -- 21 percent more than in April last year and the largest of record for the month. The demand for broiler chicks remains steady, and a relatively large hatch of broiler chicks in May is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on May 1 was 21 percent more than a year earlier.

Chicks produced for flock replacements during April totaled 165,262,000, compared with 163,853,000 in May last year -- an increase of 1 percent. The hatch of non-broiler chicks during April is not expected to show much change from the May hatch of a year ago as the number of non-broiler eggs in incubators on May 1 was about 4 percent more than a year earlier.

EGG PRICES EXPECTED TO RISE GRADUALLY

SEASONALLY DECREASING PRODUCTION

Egg production during early May was declining from its seasonal high point but is likely to continue close to year ago levels for another month or two Then monthly production is likely to clearly exceed 1955, partly because of the larger number of early pullets now growing, and partly because the trend toward a rising rate of lay per 100 birds during the fall and early winter probably will continue.

On a U. S. average basis, the egg price received by farmers in mid-April, 38.4 cents per dozen, was 2.5 cents above year earlier, and higher than any mid-month price received last year during April - July. Egg prices began to rise seasonally in early May, but the rise was interrupted by a break in mid-May. Prices are likely to continue above 1955 into the third quarter. However, the 1956 seasonal egg price peak is likely to occur earlier than in 1955 when it was reached in December. Egg production is likely to be rising in the last 3 months of 1956 at a rate faster than in the last quarter of 1955, because of year to year upward trends of lay, and because of the increased number of early-hatched pullets. Prices then are likely to be sliding off, and may be below comparable 1955 prices.

In most of the recent years when the hatch of replacement chicks was substantially reduced from a year earlier egg prices have tended to reach the seasonal peak comparatively late. The peak tend to come early when the hatch was increased. *(The Poultry and Egg Situation*

1955 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER BY MONTHS 1/

MONTH	NORTH CAROLINA								UNITED STATES							
	CATTLE		CALVES		SHEEP & LAMBS		HOGS		CATTLE		CALVES		SHEEP & LAMBS		HOGS	
	NO. HEAD	LIVE WEIGHT	NO. HEAD	LIVE WEIGHT	NO. HEAD	LIVE WEIGHT	NO. HEAD	LIVE WEIGHT	NO. HEAD	LIVE WEIGHT	NO. HEAD	LIVE WEIGHT	NO. HEAD	LIVE WEIGHT	NO. HEAD	LIVE WEIGHT
	- - *Thousands* - -								- - *Millions* - -							
JAN.	13.6	10,437	5.0	912	.1	9	62.0	13,255	2.1	1,975	1.0	207	1.4	137	6.8	1,646
FEB.	11.9	9,347	4.4	742	.1	9	54.0	11,815	1.8	1,701	.9	182	1.2	123	5.8	1,352
MAR.	12.9	10,092	4.9	859	.1	9	63.0	14,147	2.1	1,971	1.1	214	1.4	143	6.7	1,579
APR.	12.1	9,421	4.7	854	-	-	56.0	12,495	2.0	1,840	1.0	197	1.3	131	5.4	1,307
MAY	12.3	9,496	5.3	967	.1	10	58.0	13,021	2.1	1,954	1.0	213	1.4	132	5.1	1,256
JUNE	13.7	10,258	6.0	1,093	.2	12	54.0	11,552	2.2	2,077	1.0	234	1.4	124	4.6	1,180
JULY	12.4	9,432	5.7	1,069	.1	9	46.0	9,709	2.1	1,903	.9	220	1.2	111	4.2	1,049
AUG.	16.0	11,784	6.5	1,238	.2	17	58.0	12,275	2.4	2,245	1.1	257	1.4	130	5.4	1,272
SEPT.	16.0	12,351	6.3	1,230	.1	9	59.0	12,013	2.4	2,214	1.2	265	1.5	139	6.2	1,401
OCT.	16.0	11,871	5.3	997	.1	9	60.0	12,096	2.3	2,157	1.2	256	1.4	132	7.2	1,638
NOV.	13.7	10,715	4.0	739	.2	17	64.0	14,123	2.2	2,115	1.1	236	1.3	128	8.1	1,889
DEC.	10.5	8,241	3.6	627	.1	9	64.0	13,579	2.1	2,049	1.0	208	1.3	127	8.7	2,035
YEAR	161.1	123,445	61.7	11,327	1.4	119	698.0	150,080	25.7	24,201	12.4	2,689	16.2	1,556	74.2	17,603

1/ Includes slaughter under federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.

SLAUGHTER OUTLOOK

Market supplies of both hogs and heavy fed cattle, large throughout the fall and winter, have turned downward. The reduction is partly seasonal. However, with fewer cattle reported on feed April 1 and fewer sows farrowing spring pigs, the overall level of livestock marketings will be lower than in past months. This is a significant let-up from past expansion. It is not a major reversal of trend. Hog production will remain less than in the past year but cattle production will continue large, as cow numbers are being fully maintained.

The number of cattle on feed in 14 States on April 1 was 8 percent less than in April 1955. The number of heavier cattle was about unchanged, promising a supply for slaughter in the near future about equal to a year ago. Most of the reduction was in cattle of the lighter weights, and unless a great many young stock are put on feed soon the supply of fed cattle for slaughter in late summer and early fall could be considerably below the large supplies of last year. Prices of fed cattle have strengthened recently and may continue gradually upward, regaining last year's level sometime in late summer or fall. Prices of grass cattle, however, will continue to be influenced by unsatisfactory feeding profits this past winter and may be slower to reach the prices of last year. *(The Livestock and Meat Situation)*

RECORD APRIL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during April amounted to 23,496,000 pounds liveweight. This was a record for the month, exceeding the previous high of 23,222,000 pounds established in April of last year, by 274,000 pounds. By species the April slaughter was made up of 9,056,000 pounds of cattle, 718,000 pounds of calves, and 13,722,000 pounds of hogs. Sheep and lambs butchered were insignificant. Total liveweight of cattle was 365,000 pounds below April a year ago, which was the highest of record for the month.

UNITED STATES

Red meat production in commercial slaughter plants totaled 2,106 million pounds during April. The April output was 7 percent less than the 2,265 million pounds in March but was 9 percent more than the 1,929 million pounds in April 1955. Estimated meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other wholesale and retail plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

Red meat production for the first four months of this year totaled 9,032 million pounds. This was 11 percent greater than the 8,151 million pounds produced during the corresponding period last year. For the 4-month period, each specie showed an increase over a year earlier. Beef production was up 12 percent; veal, up 1 percent; mutton and lamb, up 2 percent; and pork production was up 12 percent. Lard production during the January-April period was 16 percent above a year earlier. Compared with the 4-month period last year, the number of cattle slaughtered was up 6 percent; hogs, up 17 percent; sheep and lambs, up 3 percent; while the number of calves slaughtered was down 1 percent.

The number of cattle slaughtered in April totaled 2,068,500 head, 1 percent less than the 2,080,800 head slaughtered a month earlier but 5 percent more than the 1,969,700 head slaughtered in April last year. April beef production totaled 1,121 million pounds -- 1 percent below March this year, but 11 percent above April last year. Slaughter cattle in April averaged 970 pounds live weight compared with 973 pounds a month earlier, and 934 a year earlier. The number of cattle slaughtered was higher than last year in all States except the New England States, Missouri, North Carolina,

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER*

SPECIES	APRIL				JANUARY - APRIL			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	12.1	11.3	9,421	9,056	50.5	47.0	39,297	37,254
Calves	4.7	3.8	854	718	19.0	16.7	3,367	3,025
Sheep & Lambs	-	-	-	-	.3	.2	27	17
Hogs	56.0	61.0	12,495	13,722	235.0	254.0	51,712	56,592
TOTAL	72.8	76.1	22,770	23,496	304.8	317.9	94,403	96,888
U. S.	*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
Cattle	2.0	2.1	1,840	2,006	7.9	8.4	7,487	8,210
Calves	1.0	1.0	197	202	4.0	3.9	800	809
Sheep & Lambs	1.3	1.3	131	125	5.3	5.4	534	547
Hogs	5.4	6.3	1,307	1,448	24.7	29.0	5,885	6,701
TOTAL	9.7	10.7	3,475	3,781	41.9	46.7	14,706	16,267

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Nevada which slaughtered fewer, and in Florida and Kentucky which slaughtered the same number.

April calf slaughter was estimated at 958,200 head, down 7 percent from the March kill of 1,033,000 head, and down 2 percent from the 973,700 head slaughtered in April 1955. Veal production in April totaled 112 million pounds -- 1 percent less than March but 3 percent more than April a year ago. Veal calves slaughtered in April averaged 210 pounds live weight, 13 pounds heavier than a month earlier and 8 pounds heavier than a year earlier.

April pork production totaled 813 million pounds. This was 15 percent less than in March this year but was 9 percent more than April last year. The number of hogs slaughtered during April totaled 6,266,800 head, 17 percent below the 7,532,100 head killed in March but 15 percent above the 5,449 300 head killed in April a year ago. The average live weight of hogs slaughtered in April was 231 pounds and compares with 228 pounds in March and 240 pounds in April 1955. Only 3 States failed to show an increase over a year earlier in the number of hogs killed. Idaho and Nevada killed fewer, while Utah killed the same number as a year earlier. Lard production in April totaled 207 million pounds, 19 percent less than March this year, but 12 percent more than April last year. The amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds of live weight of hogs slaughtered was 14.3 pounds, compared with 14.7 pounds a month ago and 14.0 pounds a year ago.

The amount of mutton and lamb produced in April totaled 60 million pounds, 9 percent under a month earlier and 5 percent under a year earlier. The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered during the month totaled 1,271,900 head. This was down 7 percent from the 1,366,900 slaughtered a month ago and down 4 percent from the 1,322,900 head slaughtered in April 1955. Slaughter sheep and lambs averaged 99 pounds live weight, 2 pounds lighter than in March, but the same as April last year.

April poultry slaughter totaled 324 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. This was 16 percent above March, 31 percent above April last year, and 69 percent above the 10-year average for the month.

Potato supplies will be smaller during late spring and summer than a year earlier and prices are expected to average higher.

The early peach crop in southern States is again below average but far above last year's near failure. Strawberry production this year is expected to be up 23% from 1955. In California, large crops of plums and prunes are expected but the apricot crop will be down sharply from last year.

Farmers will receive more from sales of milk and butterfat this year than last. Production this year is likely to top the 1955 total of 123½ billion pounds by 3 to 4 billion. Prices also will be up. The Government has raised its purchase prices for butter and cheese and Class I prices for fluid milk have been raised in several markets.

Corn and many other feeds reached the highest price levels of the season in recent weeks. Market supplies of corn are likely to become tight before harvest because of the large quantity under the support program. Increased supports for 1956 corn, prospects for reduced feed grain acreages, unfavorable weather also have tended to boost feed prices.

Estimated crop of 681 million bushels as of April 1 is 24 million bushels less than in 1955. If yields for spring wheat are average on the acreage farmers intended to plant in March, 188 million bushels would be produced. The total of 869 million would be the smallest wheat crop in 13 years and less than is likely to be used in the U. S. and exported

U. S. FARMER'S SHARE OF CONSUMER'S FOOD DOLLAR	
March 1956	39 Percent
February 1956	39 Percent
March 1955	42 Percent

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. LIBRARY COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

G

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Apr. 15 1956	May 15 1956	Apr. 15 1956	May 15 1956	Apr. 15 1956	May 15 1956
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3250	.3196	.3522	.3544	92	90
Wheat, Bu.....	2.03	2.00	2.39	2.42	85	83
Corn, Bu.....	1.32	1.39	1.74	1.77	76	79
Oats, Bu.....	.623	.634	.855	.861	73	74
Barley, Bu.....	.949	.963	1.34	1.35	71	71
Rye, Bu.....	1.01	1.01	1.67	1.69	60	60
Beef Cattle, Cwt.....	15.00	15.40	21.40	21.60	70	71
Hogs, Cwt.....	14.30	15.50	21.20	21.40	67	72
Lambs, Cwt.....	18.20	21.50	23.60	23.70	77	91
Chickens, All, Lb....	.203	.207	.284	.286	71	72
Eggs, Doz.....	.385	.375	.460	.463	93 4/	89 4/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/.	3.84	3.86 3/	4.66	4.69	88 4/	91 4/

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Preliminary.*
4/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina Library Commission
Raleigh, N. C.
B-2

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

NO. 210 RALEIGH, N. C. JUNE 20, 1956

LATE CROPS PREDOMINATE SCENE

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

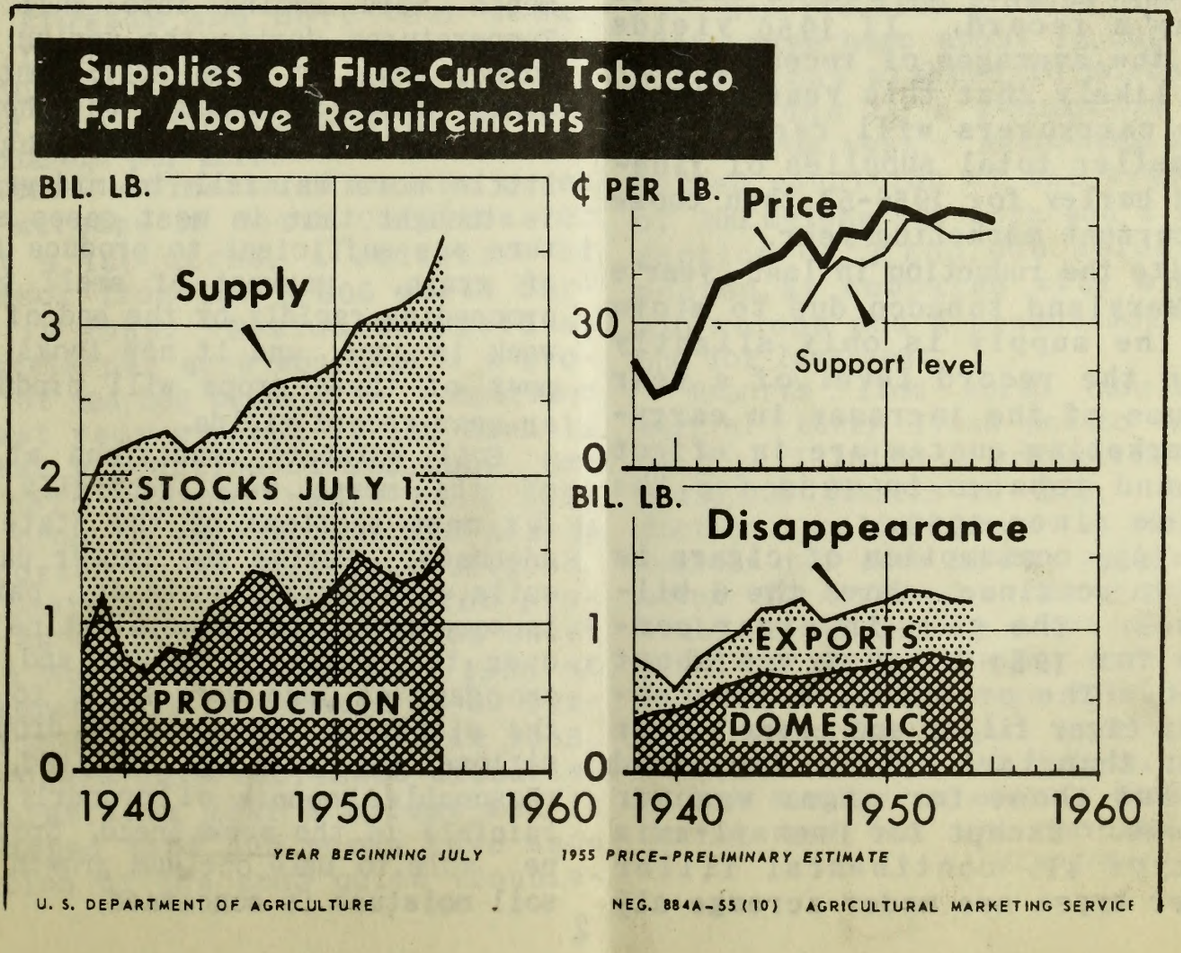
The 1956 output of cigarettes -- the leading outlet for flue-cured, burley, and Maryland tobacco -- is expected to be higher than the 412½ billion turned out in 1955. Last year's total was almost 3 percent above 1954 following the nearly 8 percent decline from the peak 435½ billion in 1952. The number of cigarettes consumed in the United States in 1955 at 382 billion rose almost 4 percent from 1954 but overseas shipments to troops and commercial exports fell off about 8 percent. A small part of the increased consumption in this country is probably due to the return of troops to the continental United States. Trade reports indicate that sales of filter tip cigarettes were continuing to increase at the close of 1955.

(Continued on page 2)

Although growing crops were in fairly good condition as of June 1, they were, generally, not as far advanced as they usually are at that time of year. Adverse weather during the spring, with recurring cool spells and late freezes, greatly retarded planting of crops and necessitated a great deal of replanting. Intermittent periods of unseasonably low temperatures, extending even into early summer, have not been conducive to normal plant growth, and over the greater portion of the state crops are from two to three weeks late.

Stands of cotton, corn, and tobacco are reported to be poor in some areas. On the other hand, some sections report almost perfect stands and that, aside from lateness, these crops are in almost perfect condition. Much, of course, will depend upon the weather of the next two

(Continued on Page 2)



TOBACCO SITUATION *(Continued)*

In the current marketing year, preliminary indications are that the domestic use of flue-cured, burley, and Maryland tobacco will not be substantially different than in 1954-55 when measured on the customary farm-sales weight basis. This is in spite of the increase in cigarette manufacture. It appears that a greater number of cigarettes than formerly are being made from a given quantity of leaf tobacco.

The total supplies of flue-cured and burley for 1955-56 are about 3,537 and 1,820 million pounds. The flue-cured supply is nearly 10 percent above 1954-55 and a record high while the burley supply is 2½ percent below 1954—55 and the second largest on record. The 1956 prospective acreage as of March 1 for flue-cured is 11 percent smaller than in 1955 and reflects the cut in acreage allotments. The 1956 prospective acreage for burley is nearly the same as for 1955. The volume of burley marketed indicated that the 1955 crop was smaller than expected earlier, and legislation approved on March 2, 1956, cancelled the reductions in the 1956 burley acreage allotments announced last November 30. The carryover of flue-cured at the end of the current marketing year will reach a new high and for burley will be second only to last year's record. If 1956 yields are near the averages of recent years, it seems likely that this year's crops plus the carryovers will result in a little smaller total supplies of flue-cured and burley for 1956-57 than those for the current marketing year.

Despite the reduction in last year's crop of Maryland tobacco due to storm damage, the supply is only slightly less than the record level of a year ago because of the increase in carry-over. Marketing quotas are in effect on Maryland tobacco in 1956 for the first time since 1953.

The 1956 consumption of cigars is expected to continue above the 6 billion level. The gain in cigar consumption for 1954 to 1955 was about 1 percent. The prospective 1956 acreages for cigar filler and cigar binder are lower than last year's harvested acreage but those for cigar wrapper are up some. Except for Pennsylvania filler type 41, continental filler and binder types are under acreage allotments, which for most farms are about 12½ percent lower than in 1955. Considerable uncertainty exists as to the impact of manufactured binder sheet on the future use of and requirements for binder types of tobacco.

Consumption of smoking and chewing tobacco seems likely to decline further during 1956. In 1955, the outputs of smoking and chewing tobaccos at 79 3/4 and 79 million pounds, respectively, were nearly 5 and 3 percent smaller than in 1954 and the lowest for more than half a century. Snuff output at 39 1/4 million pounds was 2 percent above 1954 and is expected to continue at about the same level in 1956.

Snuff and chewing are the major domestic outlets for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos although chewing products also utilize some burley and cigar binder tobacco.

Legislation approved on March 2 cancelled the cuts of 15 and 20 percent in 1956 acreage allotments for

(Continued on Page 4)

LATE CROPS *(Continued)*

or three months. Under continuing favorable conditions, crops can overcome their late start and even provide a bountiful harvest.

Small grains at the first of the month were coming into full maturity. Temperatures during the spring and early summer have not been sufficiently low to cause material damage to these crops. A few scattered areas could have used a little more rainfall in mid-May, but it is thought that in most cases soil moisture was sufficient to produce full heads of grain. Harvest of small grains was proceeding rapidly by the end of the first week in June, and it now looks as if the most of these crops will produce record or near-record yields.

Soil moisture conditions at the turn of the month were generally described for most sections of the state as being adequate. During the latter part of May soils were getting quite dry, particularly in some areas, but general rains extending over the last day of May and the first two days of June were ample to alleviate the situation. Reports of droughty conditions are rare and isolated, and with reasonable amounts of properly dispersed rainfall in the weeks ahead, crops should be able to make optimum growth so far as soil moisture is concerned.

FAIR PRODUCTION OF TRUCK CROPS EXPECTED

Reports from North Carolina producers as of June 1 indicate that the production from the State's 2,300 acres of late spring cabbage will amount to about 15,000 tons, with an average yield of 6.5 tons per acre. Last year, late spring cabbage was severely hurt by the late March freeze and yields on 2,100 acres amounted to only 4.5 tons per acre with a total production of 9,400 tons.

The North Carolina acreage of cantaloups for harvest in 1956 is estimated at 4,300 acres, a reduction of 20 percent from the 5,400 acres harvested in 1955. General dissatisfaction with last year's low prices is the reason voiced by producers for the sharp decrease. June 1 reports on condition of this year's crop indicate a production of 215,000 crates with a yield of 50 crates per acre. Production in 1955 was 297,000 crates with an average yield of 55 crates per acre.

Production of cucumbers for fresh market in North Carolina during 1956 is estimated at 385,000 bushels, based on reports from growers as of June 1. This would represent an average yield 70 bushels per acre on the 5,500 acres which have been indicated for harvest. The expected yield is 10 bushels per acre below the forecast of a month ago, the decrease having arisen from retarded growths and more than usual damage from insects. Production on the 6,500 acres harvested last year amounted to 715,000 bushels at a yield of 110 bushels per acre.

Latest estimates place the green pepper acreage in North Carolina for 1956 at 5,100 acres, a reduction of 12 percent from the 5,800 acres harvested in 1955. Estimated yield at 115 bushels per acre would give a production of 586,000 bushels in comparison with last year's yield of 160 bushels and total production of 928,000. Belated cold weather badly hurt this year's crop in some areas, and stands are reported to be only fair to good.

According to reports from producers as of June 1, acreage of sweet corn in North Carolina from 1956 at 6,100 acres will be reduced by 20 percent from the 7,900 harvested in 1955. Many growers have expressed dissatisfaction at last year's prices and it is reported that bud worms have made production of the crop quite troublesome. Yield per acre for this year is estimated at 80 units which would give a production of 488,000 units -- a unit consisting of five dozen ears. Last year the yield was 100 units per acre and production totaled 790,000 units.

Harvest of the North Carolina strawberry crop was about over by June 1. Production, though considerably better than for last year, was cut short by late spring freezes and by the production of small berries toward the last of the season when rain was badly needed. A 15,000 acreage, the same as for last year, is estimated to average 65 crates per acre, which would give a production of 98,000 crates. Yield in 1955 was only 25 crates per acre, and total production amounted to only 38,000 crates, the smallest crop on record.

As of June 1, the acreage of summer totatoes in North Carolina was expected to amount to about the same as that harvested in 1955, or 2,600 acres. Stands, however, are not as good as they were a year ago, and yield for this year is estimated at 75 bushels per acre as compared with a yield of 85 bushels last year. The expected production of 195,000 bushels would be short of the 221,000 bushels harvested last year by about 12 percent.

Reports from growers indicate that there have been about 13,000 acres of watermelons planted in North Carolina up to June 1, a reduction of 1,000 acres from 1955. According to the reported condition of the crop, a yield of 200 melons per acre and a total production of 2,600,000 melons are expected, as compared with a yield of 210 melons and a production of 2,940,000 for last year.

Reports from North Carolina's commercial early Irish potato growers, as of June 1 indicate production will total 3,450,000 bushels in 1956. Such a production would average a yield of 230 bushels per acre on the estimated 15,000 acres for harvest. The expected yield would be 30 bushels short of the record yield of 260 bushels per acre established last year on the same total acreage as for this year. Last year's production amounted to 3,900,000 bushels.

Dry weather in eastern North Carolina during May was not favorable for the

(Continued on page 4)

TRUCK CROPS *(Continued)*

development of potatoes. Harvest began during the first week of June and probably will extend into the second week of July. Stands in general are not as good as a year ago.

North Carolina's late spring snap bean crop is estimated at 336,000 bushels as against a 468,000 bushel crop for 1955. Yield this year is expected to average only 70 bushels as compared with 90 a year ago. The 1956 estimated acreage at 4,800 is short of that for 1955 by 400 acres. Adverse weather during the early growing season resulted in poor stands and prevented plants from attaining normal maturity.

MAY MILK PRODUCTION

Reported milk produced on North Carolina farms during May amounted to 162 million pounds, the highest monthly output since July of 1953 when production was the same. Average flow per cow in herd for May, however, was at a record level for any month, there being considerably fewer cows on farms in the State than at other times when total production was higher. Seasonally, the current May production was 12,000,000 pounds above the previous month's total, and it was 4,000,000 above the output for May of 1955.

There were an estimated 348,000 milk cows on farms during May, or 12,000 fewer than in May of 1955. The average production per cow last month was 465 pounds, as compared with 430 pounds for April, 440 pounds for May a year ago, and 426 for July of 1953.

RECORD N. C. EGG PRODUCTION FOR MAY

Production of eggs in North Carolina during May is estimated at 157 million. This output is 9.8 percent above the 143 million eggs produced in May of 1955 and it is the highest production for the month on record.

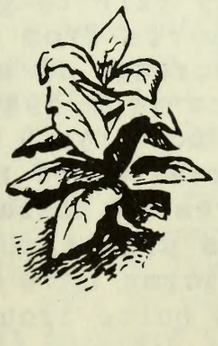
The average number of layers on hand for the month is reported at 8,636,000 as compared with 7,831,000 for May of 1955. Rate of lay per 100 birds at 1,814 was slightly under the rate of 1,820 reported for the month one year ago. The lower rate of lay, however, was more than offset by the highest number of layers on hand during May since records for the State were started.

TOBACCO SITUATION *(Continued)*

fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos announced last November 30. The prospective 1956 acreages for fire-cured and dark air-cured are probably close to the 1955 harvested acreages. If 1956 yields per acre are near the average for recent years, the 1956-57 total supply of fire-cured seems likely to be about the same as for 1955-56, but the 1956-57 supply of dark air-cured probably will be up some and the largest since the war.

The 1956 crops of flue-cured, burley, Maryland, and the cigar filler and binder types 42-44 and 51-55 will receive Government price support at 90 percent of the applicable parity. The 1956 crops of fire-cured and dark air- and sun-cured will be supported at 75 and 66 2/3 percent, respectively, of the burley support level. These are mandatory support levels for the several kinds of tobacco when they are under marketing quotas. The price supports placed in effect when marketings begin are the higher of (1) the minimums announced in the spring or (2) the levels based on the calculations as of the beginning of the marketing year (July 1 for flue-cured and October 1 for the other kinds).

Eports of unmanufactured tobacco during fiscal 1955-56 are expected to total about 535 million pounds (declared weight) -- one-sixth larger than 1954-55 and the most since 1946-47. Contributing to the higher level in the current year are the shipments under public law 480 programs under which foreign currencies are accepted in lieu of dollars. Such programs will also be a factor in 1956-57. Demand on the part of countries other than those with P. L. 480 agreements also has been fairly strong. The continuing high levels of economic activity abroad and large general imports by this country are favorable factors affecting tobacco exports.





RECORD BROILER HATCH FOR NORTH CAROLINA

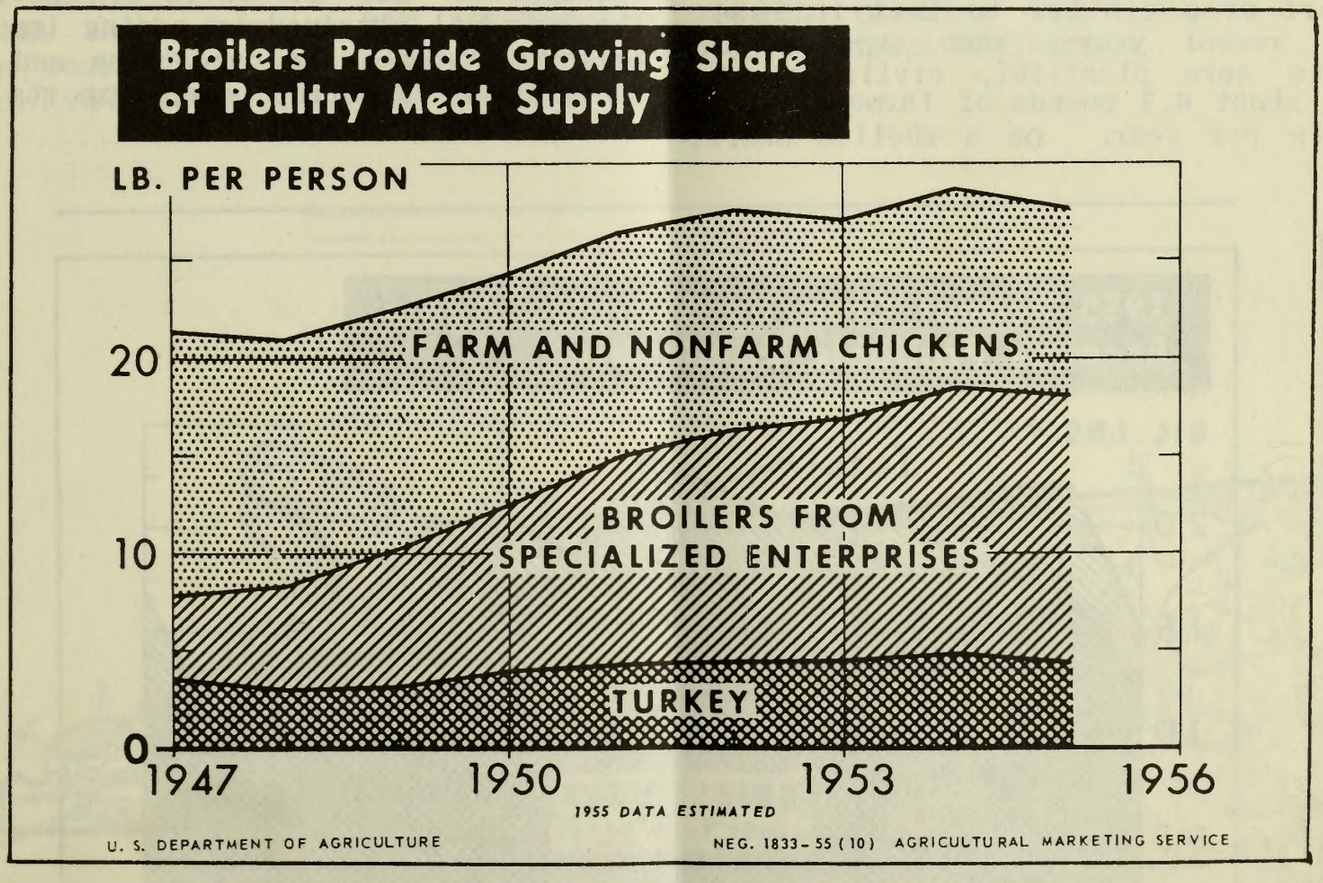
For the nation as a whole commercial hatcheries produced 253,774,000 chicks during May. This was 13 percent above the output of chicks in May last year and 10 percent above the average for the month.

Broiler chicks produced, which accounted for 55 percent of the chicks hatched in May, totaled 140,655,000 -- 21 percent more than in May last year. The demand for broiler chicks continues steady, and a relatively large hatch of broiler chicks in June is in prospect, as the number of eggs in incubators on June 1 was 24 percent more than a year earlier.

Chicks produced other than for broiler production during May totaled 113,119,000 compared with 107,876,000 in May last year -- an increase of 5 percent. A slightly larger hatch of non-broiler chicks in June than a year ago is in prospect, as the number of non-broiler eggs in incubators on June 1 was 6 percent more than on June 1 last year.

Broiler chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in North Carolina during May amounted to 9,406,000. This was a record May hatch for the state and it is currently the second highest in the nation, being exceeded only by the out-put in Georgia. The North Carolina production was almost 22 percent above the 7,717,000 broiler chicks hatched during May a year ago. Totals for the year, January through May, at 43,009,000 was also the second highest in the nation and likewise a record out-put for the state during this period of the year. The production was 26.7 percent above the 33,934,000 hatched during the same period in 1955.

Non-broiler chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in North Carolina in May totaled 1,223,000 as compared with 895,000 produced a year earlier, representing an increase over last year of about 37 percent. Total chicks, broilers and non-broilers, hatched in the state by commercial hatcheries in May amounted to 10,629,000 as compared with 8,608,000 for May of 1955.



The increased demand of the consuming public for red meat and poultry meat, coupled with the relatively smaller supply of by-product poultry incident to egg production, has given considerable impetus to the broiler and turkey sectors of the poultry industry. Both are currently producing at record or near-record levels.

PEANUT SUPPORT LOWERED

It was announced on April 24 that the national average minimum support price for 1956 crop peanuts will be 11.2 cents per pound, 1 cent less than for the 1955 crop. The decline reflects a lowering of supports from 90 to 86 percent of parity and a shift from ''old'' toward ''modernized'' parity. (''Old'' and ''modernized'' refer to methods of computing parity.)

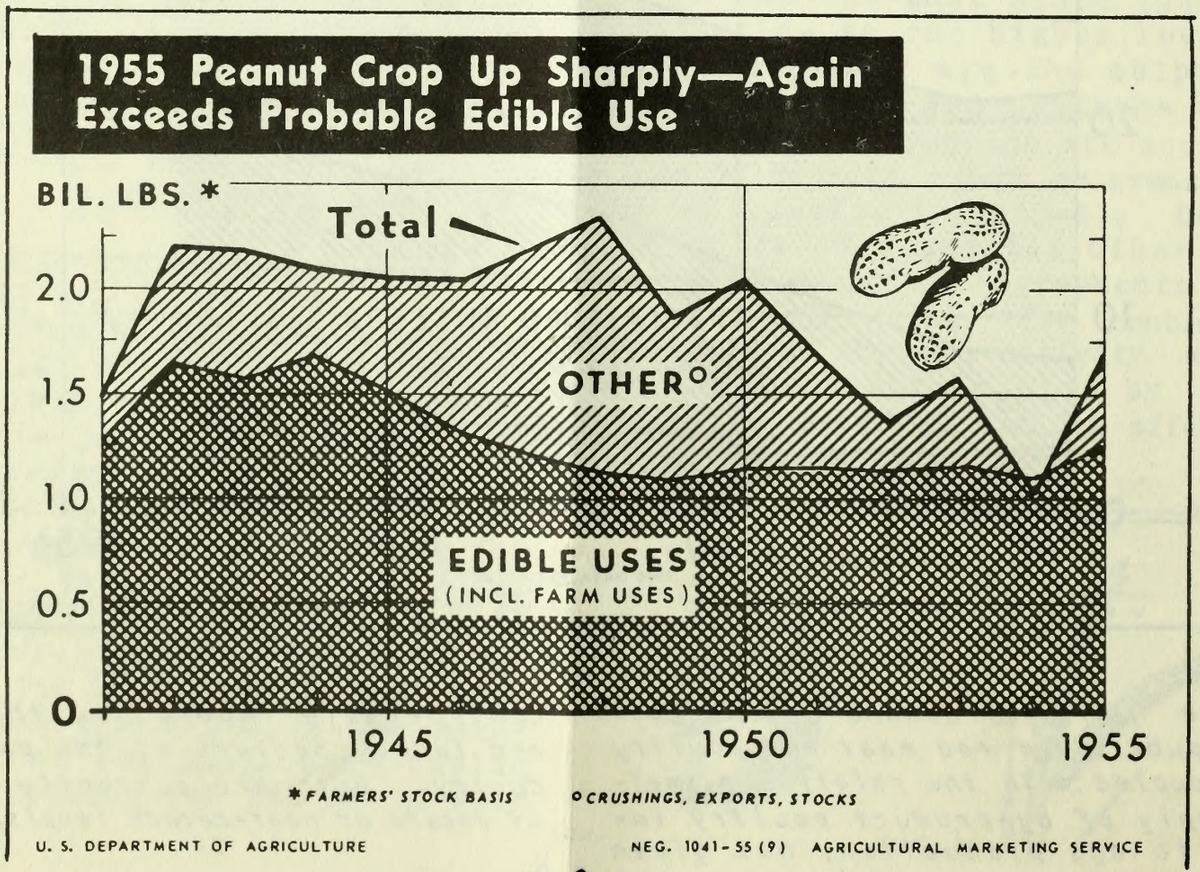
The support price will be adjusted upward if upon recalculation at the beginning of the crop year (August 1) it is higher than 11.2 cents.

Farmers placed 300 million pounds of 1955 crop peanuts under support programs. Only about 18 million pounds have been redeemed to date. CCC will acquire all peanuts not redeemed by May 31. Through May 15 the Corporation sold about 135 million pounds, including No. 2 peanuts, for domestic crushing. An additional 45 to 65 million pounds will be diverted to crushing or export. Some peanuts will be offered for sale for edible use. Any part not sold for edible use will be carried over by CCC to give some protection in event of a short crop similar to that in 1954.

In recent years, when supplies of peanuts were plentiful, civilians consumed about 6.5 pounds of farmers' stock peanuts per year. On a shelled basis, this is about 4.5 pounds. In the 1954-55 marketing year, consumption fell off about half a pound, farmers' stock basis, because of the short crop and the consequent sharp rise in prices.

With lower prices and large supplies of peanuts, except Virginias, available this marketing year, consumption of shelled peanuts is expected to return to the former level. Consumption of cleaned roasting stock peanuts (Ball-park type) probably will decline for the second consecutive year because of the comparatively short supply and higher prices for Virginias.

Total consumption of shelled peanuts in February-August 1956 is likely to be up considerably from last year as nearly all of the drop in use during the 1954-55 marketing year came during the latter half. Reported use of shelled peanuts in candy, peanut butter and other products in September 1955-January 1956 was about the same as in the previous year. The unreported use, mostly by small concerns who are not required to report, was up considerably and in line with two years earlier when peanuts were plentiful. (Unreported use of shelled peanuts is the residual obtained by adding imports, beginning stocks and production and then subtracting reported use, exports and ending stocks).



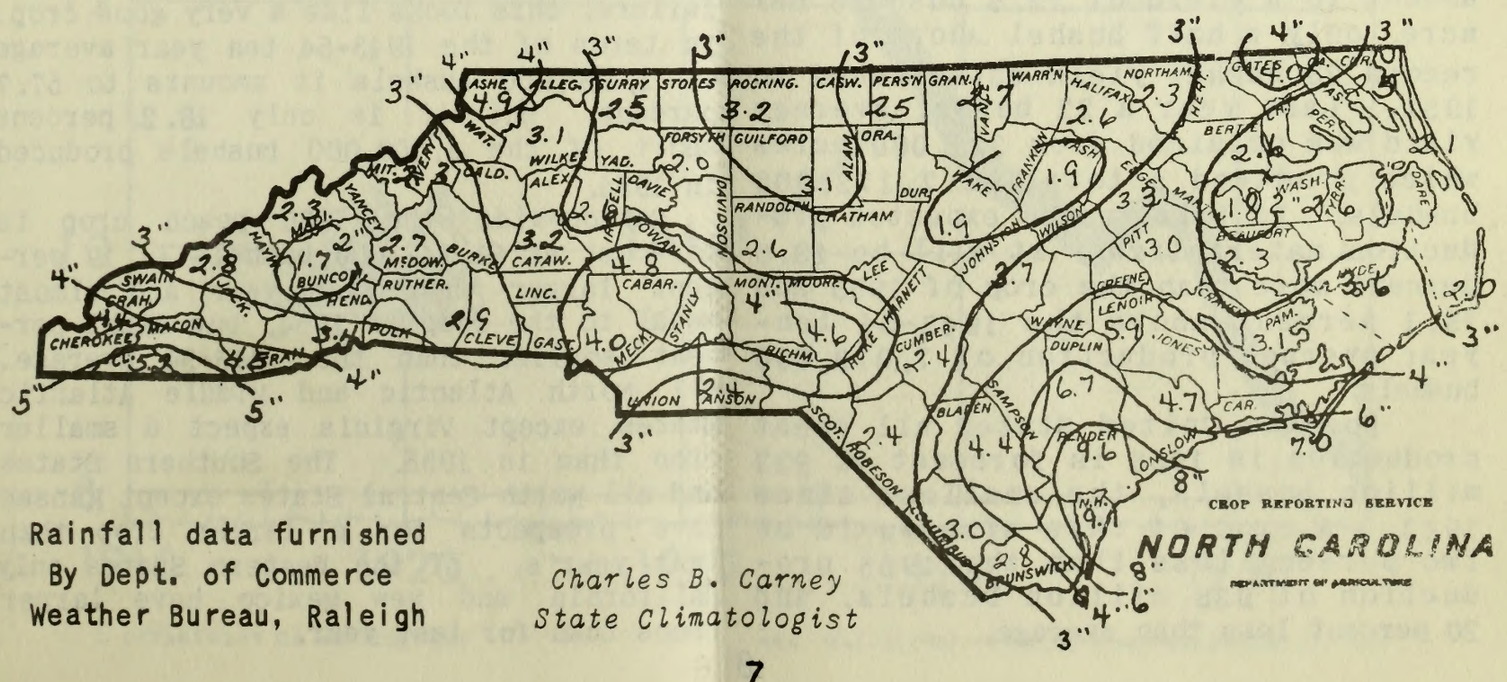
WEATHER SUMMARY FOR MAY, 1956

The outstanding features of May weather in North Carolina were widespread dry weather and three equally-spaced occurrences of unusual cold for the time of year. The weather patterns that brought on the unseasonable temperatures were all different: the first was a simple cold front passage early on May 8, followed by high pressure sliding southeastward over the Great Lakes; prolonged low pressure circulation over the Northeastern States and eastern Canada brought the second thrust of cold air southward on the 16th; in the third case, two cold weather fronts crossed North Carolina on the 24th only a few hours apart. The dry weather set in following the first cold spell, and affected all the State except a portion of the southern Coastal Plain.

Mild temperatures prevailed over North Carolina the first week in May; then cold high pressure moved southward behind a cold weather front on the 8th, and by the morning of the 9th the coldest weather of the month occurred over most of the State. Freezing weather occurred that morning in the northern Piedmont at places where freezing had never before been recorded in May. Record or near-record cold for the time of year occurred again on the morning of the 17th, with some freezing weather in the Mountains and the 40s elsewhere, and once more on the 25th, when places in the interior northeast dropped to the middle thirties. Between cold spells there were several unseasonably warm days, notably the 14th, when the mercury climbed to 97 degrees at Wilson for the hottest reported during the month.

There were daily rains in North Carolina during the first eight days of May, but amounts were light except for a few locally heavy thundershowers. One of the exceptional spots was Wilmington, where more than two inches fell on the 3rd, and another two inches on the 7th. After the cold weather of the 9th there was no more general rain during the month. Scattered summer-type thundershowers fell, however, and Wilmington also got more than a fair share of rain from these. Nearly two and a half inches fell there on the 20th in two thundershowers; the total rain for the month was more than nine inches, for the wettest May of record. Several nearby stations had similar heavy rains, but over most of North Carolina there was only two to three inches during May.

INCHES OF RAINFALL FOR MAY 1956



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

CROP REPORTING SERVICE
NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. LIBRARY COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

G

GOOD WHEAT CROP IN PROSPECT

Early prospects for a good 1956 wheat crop in North Carolina became even brighter during May. Reports from growers as of June 1, indicated a crop of 8,145,000 bushels on the estimated 362,000 acres for harvest. This would amount to a yield of 22.5 bushels per acre, only a half bushel short of the record 23 bushel yield established in 1951. Last year a 22 bushel average yield was obtained from 326,000 acres which produced a total of 7,172,000 bushels. If this year's expected production materializes, it will be 13.6 percent more than the crop of 1955 and 15.1 percent above the 1945-54 ten-year average production of 7,079,000 bushels.

For the United States all wheat production in 1956 is forecast at 923 million bushels, the smallest since 1943. A crop of this size would be two percent less than the 1955 production of 938 million bushels, and 20 percent less than average.

FAIR CROP OF PEACHES IN PROSPECT

According to reports from peach growers as of June 1, production of peaches in North Carolina in 1956 will amount to about 900,000 bushels. After last year's failure, this looks like a very good crop. In terms of the 1945-54 ten year average of 1,559,000 bushels it amounts to 57.7 percent, but it is only 18.2 percent short of the 1,100,000 bushels produced in 1954.

Nation-wide the 1956 peach crop is forecast at 61,843,000 bushels -- 19 percent larger than last year and almost equal to the crop of 1954, but eight percent smaller than the 1945-54 average. All North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States except Virginia expect a smaller crop than in 1955. The Southern States and all North Central States except Kansas have prospects for a larger crop than last year's. Of the Western States only California and New Mexico have larger crops than for last year.

Raleigh

11-248

B-2

NORTH CAROLINA

Farm Report

COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 211 RALEIGH, N. C. JULY 11, 1956

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 3 POINTS

The ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by farmers at local markets increased 3 points (1 percent) during the month ended June 15, 1956. The June index compares with an index of 300 a year earlier and an index of 299 on June 15, 1954.

The All crops index at 313 was 4 points above the index of 309 on May 15, 1956. This increase was due mostly to an increase in prices received for fruits and commercial vegetables. The

(Continued on Page 2)

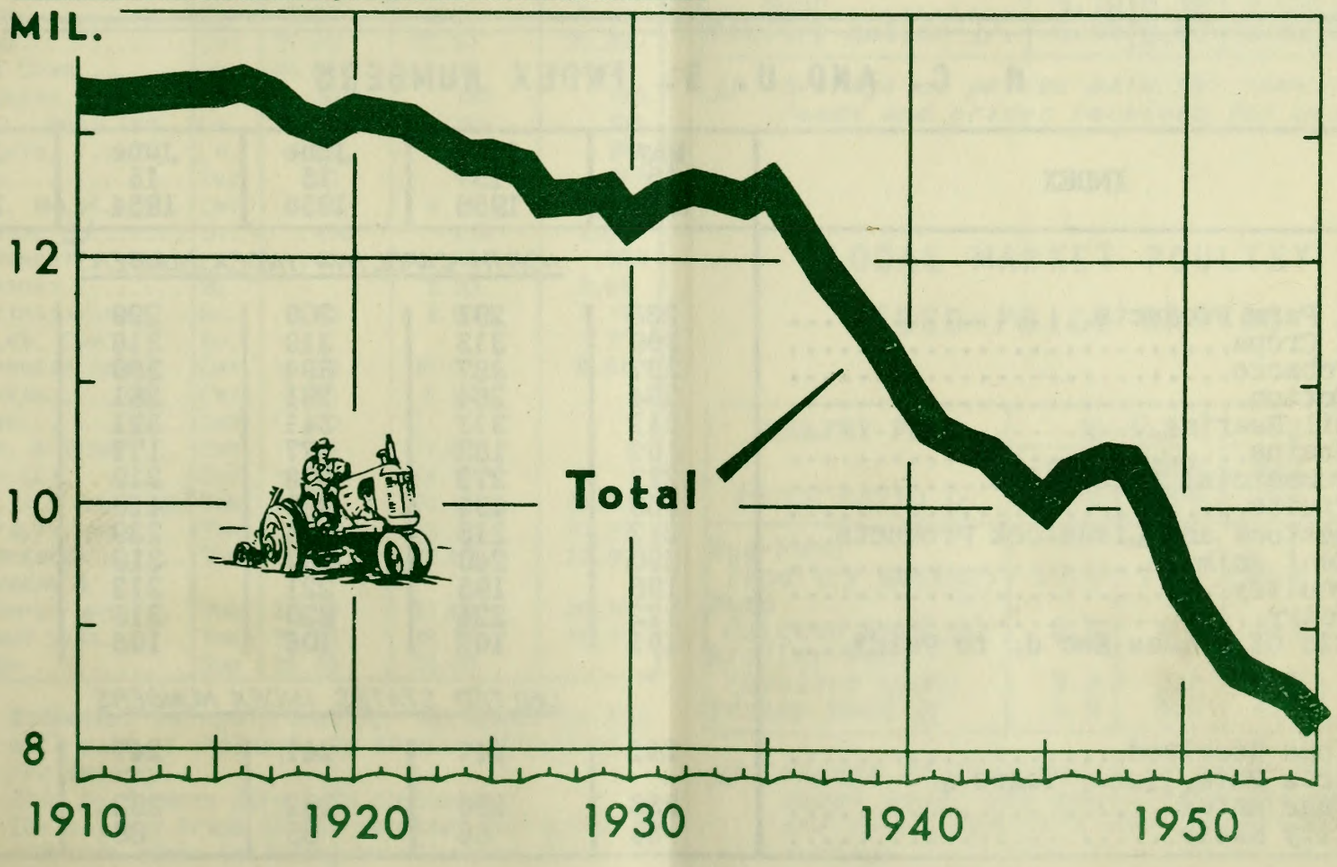
U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP 2 PERCENT

PARITY INDEX UNCHANGED PARITY RATIO UP I POINT

Higher prices received by farmers for fruit, potatoes, and commercial vegetables were primarily responsible for a 2 percent increase in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers during the month ending June 15. The mid-June index, at 247 percent of its 1910-14 average, compared with 242 in May and 241 in June last year. The Crop Index,

(Continued on Page 2)

Workers on Farms Drop to a New Low in 1955



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1048-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

increase of 1 point in the grains index was offset by a decline in the oil bearing index.

Higher prices received for hogs, beef cattle, lambs, eggs, retail milk, and wool were responsible for the increase of 3 points in the livestock and livestock products index during mid June.

The ratio of North Carolina prices received to U. S. prices paid at 102 was 1 point above the May 15 ratio.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

which increased 4 percent during the past month, was 8 percent above a year earlier. The Livestock and Livestock Products Index, decreased less than half of one percent during the month and was 3 percent below June last year.

Increases in retail prices of family living items offset a decline in prices paid by farmers for production items to leave the Parity Index (Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) unchanged in mid-June from a month earlier. At 286, the index was about 1 percent below the all-time June high reached in 1952.

With farm product prices up and the Parity Index steady, the Parity Ratio rose this month to 86, about 1 percent higher than a month earlier and June 15, 1955.

U. S. PEACH CROP LARGER THAN 1955 CROP

Total production of peaches in the United States in 1956 was estimated as of June 1 at 61.8 million bushels, 19 percent larger than the short 1955 crop but 8 percent below the 1945-54 average. In the 9 Southern States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas where the 1955 crop was a failure in most States because of spring freezes, production in 1956 was estimated at 10 million bushels, 24 percent below average. Spring freezes again severely cut the crop in Georgia and did considerable damage in a number of other Southern States. In the Pacific Northwest, the freeze of last November and cold weather in following months have reduced production considerably this year. Freezes in May also cut the crops in important northeastern States.

Production of clingstone peaches in California, which are used mostly for canning, is estimated at 23.3 million bushels, 3 percent above the 1955 crop. The California freestone crop is estimated at 10.9 million bushels, about 4 percent under 1955. These peaches are used fresh, canned, dried, and frozen.

With production up sharply this year in the Southern States and production of California freestones nearly

(Continued on Page 5)

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	May 15 1956	June 15 1956	June 15 1955	June 15 1954	June 15 1953
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	288	291	300	299	288
All Crops	309	313	319	316	298
Tobacco	387	387	394	390	363
Cotton	264	264	281	281	269
Oil Bearing	312	311	341	321	315
Grains	162	163	177	177	182
Commercial Vegetables	213	272	228	219	243
Fruits	360	434	358	410	312
Livestock and Livestock Products	212	215	231	239	255
Meat Animals	230	240	264	312	309
Poultry	196	195	221	212	243
Dairy	222	224	220	215	227
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	101	102	106	106	104
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	242	247	241	247	257
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wage Rates	286	286	282	282	277
Parity Ratio	85	86	85	88	93

* *Ratio of N. C. prices received to U. S. prices paid.*

SOME FEED PRICES UP OTHERS UNCHANGED

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for some feed items increased while others were unchanged during the month ended June 15, 1956. Average prices paid for all mixed dairy feed, 16 and 29 percent protein dairy feed, all the high protein feeds, middlings, and scratch grains were costing farmers slightly more than in May while the other feed items were unchanged from the previous month.

The local market poultry feed-price ratio for broiler feed and chicken feed declined during the month. The decline in the broiler feed ratio was due to lower prices received for broilers. The egg feed ratio improved some during the month as result of higher egg prices.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. MAY 15 1956	N. C. JUNE 15 1956	U. S. JUNE 15 1956
		DOLLARS		
CORN	BU.	1.40	1.47	1.42
WHEAT	BU.	2.03	1.96	1.93
OATS	BU.	.80	.67	.632
BARLEY	BU.	1.16	1.05	.931
RYE	BU.	2.00	1.85	.985
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.15	2.15	2.02
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.67	2.62	2.87
PEANUTS	LB.	.133	.133	.118
COTTON	LB.	.320	.320	.3229
COTTONSEED	TON	38.00	38.00	47.40
WOOL	LB.	.44	.46	.411
HOGS	CWT.	14.90	16.10	15.60
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	12.70	12.80	15.60
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	20.00	18.50	16.70
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	5.00	5.60
LAMBS	CWT.	19.00	20.50	20.80
MILK COWS	HD.	99.00	95.00	154.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.201	.186	.195
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.200	.185	.199
TURKEYS	LB.	.32	.32	.298
EGGS	DOZ.	.40	.42	.363
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.15	5.15 2/	3.86
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.210	.219	2.07
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.47	.46	.583
POTATOES	BU.	-	2.30	2.65
SWEETPOTATOES	BU.	2.60	2.60	3.17
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	-	-	3.23
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	10.00	10.00	8.54
KOREAN	CWT.	8.80	8.80	-
KOBE	CWT.	11.30	11.30	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	14.70	14.70	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	29.20	27.40	19.80
ALFALFA HAY	TON	34.90	33.30	20.70
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	32.00	30.00	22.40
SOYBEAN & COWPEA HAY	TON	28.60	27.00	26.70
PEANUT VINE	TON	20.20	18.50	20.70
OTHER	TON	26.70	25.00	-

1/ Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Sold by farmers direct to consumers.
4/ The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. May 15 1956	N. C. June 15 1956	U. S. May 15 1956	U. S. June 15 1956
	Dollars			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.85	3.90	3.75	3.73
16% Protein	3.70	3.75	3.69	3.66
18% Protein	3.90	3.90	3.70	3.68
20% Protein	4.05	4.05	3.95	3.93
24% Protein	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
29% & Over	4.55	4.60	4.43	4.43
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.24	4.26
Soybean Meal	4.30	4.35	4.20	4.29
Cottonseed Meal	3.40	3.50	3.71	3.72
Meat Scrap	4.80	4.85	4.75	4.81
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.40	3.40	3.18	3.00
Middlings	3.60	3.65	3.29	3.16
Corn Meal	3.90	3.90	3.64	3.66
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.46	3.49
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.85	4.85	4.57	4.57
Scratch Grain	4.20	4.30	4.14	4.14
Broiler Growing Mash	5.10	5.10	5.02	5.06
Poultry Ration 1/	3.98	3.99	3.62	3.63

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

LOCAL MARKET POULTRY FEED-PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. May 1956	N. C. June 1956	U. S. May 1956	U. S. June 1956
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	10.0	10.5	10.4	10.0
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	5.3	4.9	5.3	4.9
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.9
Turkey Feed 2/	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.2

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.
2/ Poultry ration.

RECORD SPRING PIG CROP FOR N. C.

North Carolina's 1956 spring pig crop was the largest of record. Pigs saved from spring farrowings (Dec. 1, 1955 -- June 1, 1956) amounted to 1,126,000, which was 4,000 above the previous record spring crop of 1,122,000 produced in 1955. Sows farrowing this spring totaled 168,000 which was two percent above the 165,000 farrowing in the spring of 1955. Pigs saved per litter at 6.7 was just short of the record 6.8 average for the same period a year ago.

According to producers' reported intentions, fall farrowings for this year (June 1 - Dec. 1) are expected to be about the same as for the fall of 1955. If these intentions materialize, 117,000 sows will farrow in the state this fall, which would be a little over seven percent above the average number farrowing in the fall during the 10-year period, 1945-54. Assuming that pigs saved per litter, with allowance for trend, will adhere to the 10-year average, the 1956 fall pig crop for the state will amount to around 784,000 pigs. The combined spring and fall pig crop would thus approximate 1,910,000 head, which would be 1.5 percent above the State's pig crop of 1955 and 18 percent above the 1945-54 average.

UNITED STATES

The 1956 spring pig crop totaled 53,085,000 head, a decline of 8 percent from the spring of 1955. The number of sows farrowing this spring totaled 7,650,000 sows which was also 8 percent less than the 8,359,000 sows farrowing last spring. The number of pigs saved per litter was 6.94, establishing a new record for spring farrowing and compares with 6.90 pigs per litter in 1955. Reports on breeding intentions indicate a total of 5,163,000 sows to farrow this fall, this would be 7 percent less than the number farrowing last fall. If these intentions materialize and the number of pigs saved per litter equals the 10-year average, with an allowance for upward trend, the 1956 fall pig crop would be about 35 million head. The combined spring and fall pig crops for 1956 would then be about 88 million head. This would be 8 percent less than last year and only slightly below the 1945-54 average.

The number of hogs 6 months old and over on farms and ranches June 1 was 1 percent below a year ago.

DAIRY OUTLOOK

Production of milk in May was restricted by retarded pastures. The 13.0 billion pounds produced was only 1 percent over a year earlier compared with a gain of 5 percent for the four preceeding months. In early June, production increased as pastures improved in many sections. Output for the year will be around 127 billion pounds compared with 123.5 billion, the previous record set in 1955.

(Continued on Page 5)

N. C. AND U. S. PIG CROP

ITEM	SPRING CROP (DECEMBER 1- JUNE 1)				FALL CROP (JUNE 1- DECEMBER 1)			
	10-Year Average 1945-54	1955	1956	1956 As % Of '55	10-Year Average 1945-54	1955	1956	1956 As % Of '55
	(000)	(000)	(000)	%	(000)	(000)	(000)	%
NORTH CAROLINA								
Sows Farrowing	140	165	168	102	109	117	117	100
Pigs Saved	901	1,122	1,126	100	717	760	-	-
Pigs Per Litter	6.4	6.8	6.7	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED STATES								
Sows Farrowing	8,327	8,359	7,650	92	5,208	5,569	5,163	93
Pigs Saved	53,923	57,690	53,085	92	219	37,914	-	-
Pigs Per Litter	6.48	6.90	6.94	-	-	-	-	-

DAIRY OUTLOOK *(Continued)*

Fluid milk consumption in Federal order markets has continued to show a significant increase over a year earlier. Consumption of cream and cream mixtures also has increased in recent months after several years of declines. Consumption of skimmed milk items continues to show a sizable increase. As a result of increased fluid use, the amount of milk manufactured has been below a year earlier in the last several weeks. About the same amount of butter, more cheese, and less nonfat dry milk were purchased by CCC in May and early June than a year earlier.

Prices of manufactured dairy products were increased soon after price supports were raised but have been steady since. Prices to farmers for all milk sold to plants and dealers in May were up by 24 cents per hundredweight over a year earlier, or about 6.6 percent. This reflects the increase in prices for fluid uses in a number of markets as well as the higher support level for manufacturing milk. The butterfat price also was up 3 percent from a year earlier. Cash receipts from the sale of dairy products have been showing a sizable increase over early 1955. For 1956 as a whole, cash receipts from dairy products will approach the record of 4.6 billion dollars reached in 1952.

The increase in prices for feed concentrates has led to less favorable milk-feed price relationships than in the last quarter of 1955 and the first quarter of 1956. Milk also has become a little less favorable relative to hogs. But the relationships continue above average for dairymen. With firm prices for milk in prospect, conditions generally favor continued large production of milk.

PEACH CROP *(Continued)*

as large as last year, supplies of fresh market peaches will be much heavier during June, July and early August than in this period of 1955. Prices for these early-season peaches can be expected to average somewhat under the unusually high prices of 1955. From mid-summer on, supplies of fresh peaches probably will not be quite as large as in this time of 1955. Shipments of early peaches from California and Southern States to fresh markets started in late May.

POULTRY AND EGG OUTLOOK

Egg prices in early June were at about the lowest 1956 levels to that date, following a price decline that began about the second week in May. However, most egg prices continued above corresponding 1955 prices. The prospect is for prices to rise seasonally and to remain above last year until late summer or early fall.

The mid-May U. S. average price received by farmers was 37.5 cents per dozen, down a cent from the month before but well above the 33.8 cents of a year earlier.

To early June, no sustained periods of hot weather had occurred in the Midwest or Northeast. The mild temperatures sustained both egg production and quality in May and early June, thereby contributing to the price weakness for top quality eggs.

Broiler prices to farmers averaged 21.1 cents per pound (live) in mid-May, compared with an average of 21.0 cents for the preceding 4 months, and 27 cents in mid-May 1955. Slaughter in April and May was well above the same months of 1955, holding prices below a year ago.

Weekly broiler chick placements in early June were higher than those which provided slaughter supplies in April and May. However, strengthening seasonal demand for broilers and firmer prices for red meats may offset the price effects of larger supplies.

The seasonally small marketings of heavy-breed turkeys, including breeders, from early 1956 to early June sold at higher prices than young turkeys last fall and winter. This is partly a result of the samll storage holdings of turkey -- 40 million pounds of June 1, the smallest for the date since 1949. The number of turkeys now growing for slaughter later this year is a record.

Prices received by farmers for early summer vegetables are expected to average at least as high as those of a year earlier. June 1 estimates indicate about the same total tonnage as last year.

Potato production this summer will be down materially from last year unless shipments from late States are considerably heavier. This indicates substabtially higher prices than last year.

RECORD MAY SLAUGHTER FOR N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during May amounted to 25,337,000 pounds liveweight. This was a record for the month, exceeding the previous high of 23,494,000 pounds established in May a year ago by 1,843,000 pounds, or 7.8 percent. By species the May slaughter was made up of 9,623,000 pounds of cattle, 942,000 pounds of calves, 8,000 pounds of sheep and lambs, and 14,764,000 pounds of hogs. Sheep and lambs, and calves made up less of the total kill than they did in May of 1955. but total liveweight of cattle and hogs slaughtered were at an all-time high record for the month, more than offsetting the decrease for other species.

UNITED STATES

Red meat production by commercial slaughter plants in the United States for the month of May totaled 2,148 million pounds. May output was 2 percent above the 2,106 million pounds in April and 9 percent above the 1,964 million pounds in May 1955.

Beef production for the month of May totaled 1,195 million pounds, 7 percent more than April and 11 percent more than May 1955. There were 2,210,700 head of cattle slaughtered in May. This was 7 percent greater than the 2,068,500 head slaughtered in April and 5 percent greater than the 2,102,100 head killed in May a year ago. The average live weight of cattle slaughtered in May was 964 pounds, which was 6 pounds lighter than a month ago but 35 pounds heavier than a year ago.

The number of calves slaughtered in May was estimated at 951,200 head. This was just 7,000 head less than a month ago and 10,900 head less than May a year ago. Veal output in May totaled 121 million pounds, 8 percent more than the previous month and 3 percent more than the same month last year. Slaughter calves in May averaged 229 pounds live weight. This compares with 210 pounds in April and 222 pounds in May last year.

May hog slaughter, estimated at 5,875,600 head, was 6 percent under the 6,266,800 head killed in April but was 15 percent above the 5,097,800 head killed in May last year. Pork production for the month totaled 778 million pounds -- 4 percent less than a month ago but 10 percent more than the output of May last year. Lard production in May totaled 199 million pounds, down 4 percent from a month earlier but up 10 percent from a year earlier. The

(Continued on Page 7)

N. C. AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

SPECIES	MAY				JANUARY - MAY			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	12.3	12.1	9,496	9,623	62.8	59.1	48,793	46,877
Calves	5.3	4.9	967	942	24.3	21.6	4,334	3,967
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.1	10	8	.4	.3	37	25
Hogs	58.0	66.0	13,021	14,764	293.0	320.0	64,733	71,356
TOTAL	75.7	83.1	23,494	25,337	380.5	401.0	117,897	122,225
U. S.	*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
Cattle	2.1	2.2	1,954	2,131	10.1	10.6	9,442	10,341
Calves	1.0	1.0	213	218	4.9	4.9	1,013	1,027
Sheep & Lambs	1.4	1.2	132	113	6.7	6.7	665	660
Hogs	5.1	5.9	1,256	1,388	29.8	34.9	7,140	8,088
TOTAL	9.6	10.3	3,555	3,850	51.5	57.1	18,260	20,116

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

LIVESTOCK *(Continued)*

amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds of live weight of hogs slaughtered was 14.3 pounds, the same as a month ago and compares with 14.4 pounds a year ago.

The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered in May was estimated at 1,218,600 head. This was 4 percent less than the 1,271,900 head slaughtered a month earlier and 11 percent less than the 1,367,100 head slaughtered in May 1955. Mutton and lamb production for May was 54 million pounds, 10 percent less than last month and 16 percent less than the same month of 1955. Slaughter sheep averaged 92 pounds live weight - 7 pounds lighter than a month earlier and 4 pounds lighter than a year earlier.

Poultry slaughter during May totaled 352 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. This was 9 percent above April, 21 percent above May last year, and 45 percent above the 10-year average for the month.

A record carryover of about 43 million tons of feed grains is in prospect for 1956-57, a 10 percent increase over last year. With a near-average growing season, this would mean another big supply of feed grains for the 1956-57 feeding year.

Large quantities of wheat moved out in May and June, bringing total exports for 1955-56 to an estimated 330 million bushels. This is 55 million above last year and the largest since 1951-52. The carryover on July 1 will probably be about 1,030 million bushels, about the same as a year ago.

U. S. FARMER'S SHARE OF CONSUMER'S FOOD DOLLAR	
April 1956	40 Percent
March 1956	39 Percent
April 1955	42 Percent

N. C. SEASON'S AVERAGE WOOL PRICE

N. C. farmers received an average price of 48 cents per pound for shorn wool sold during the 1955 marketing year (April 1955 - March 1956). This was the lowest season average since 1947, and compared with 53 cents for the 1954 and 1953 seasons.

U. S. WOOL PRICES 1955 MARKETING YEAR

Prices received by farmers for shorn wool sold during the 1955 marketing year (April 1955 - March 1956) averaged 42.8 cents per pound. This was the lowest season average since 1947, and compared with 53.2 cents for the 1954 season, and with 54.9 cents for 1953.

Prices received by farmers for wool averaged 46.5 cents per pound in April 1955, the first month of the 1955 marketing year. Prices declined each month through November, increased slightly in December, declined to the low point for the season of 37.8 cents in January, and then increased to 40.3 cents in March, the last month of the marketing year.

WOOL: AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND RECEIVED BY FARMERS, BY MONTHS, APRIL 1955 - MARCH 1956 1/

1955									1956			
Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Wt. Av.
Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
NORTH CAROLINA												
50	46	48	42	42	42	45	46	46	45	44	43	48
UNITED STATES												
46.5	45.6	45.0	44.9	42.7	41.6	39.0	38.3	39.4	37.8	39.3	40.3	42.8

1/ *Average local market price for wool sold does not include incentive payment to bring season average return to 62 cents per pound.*

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	May 15 1956	June 15 1956	May 15 1956	June 15 1956	May 15 1956	June 15 1956
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	DOLLARS	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3196	.3229	.3544	.3544	90	91
Wheat, Bu.....	2.00	1.93	2.42	2.42	83	80
Corn, Bu.....	1.39	1.42	1.77	1.77	79	80
Oats, Bu.....	.634	.632	.861	.861	74	73
Barley, Bu.....	.963	.931	1.35	1.35	71	69
Rye, Bu.....	1.01	.985	1.69	1.69	60	58
Beef Cattle, Cwt.....	15.40	15.60	21.60	21.60	71	72
Hogs, Cwt.....	15.50	15.60	21.40	21.40	72	73
Lambs, Cwt.....	21.50	21.80	23.70	23.70	91	88
Chickens, All, Lb....	.207	.195	.286	.286	72	68
Eggs, Doz.....	.375	.363	.463	.463	89 4/	85 4/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/.	3.86	3.86 3/	4.69	4.69	91 4/	91 4/

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Preliminary.*
4/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

rth Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA Farm Report
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

NO. 212 RALEIGH, N. C. JULY 20, 1956

N. C. COTTON ACREAGE LOWEST SINCE 1871

Cotton in cultivation on July 1 in North Carolina is estimated at 465,000 acres. Such an acreage is 5.5 percent below the 492,000 acres in cultivation on July 1 last year, and 33 percent below the 1945-54 average of 690,000. Assuming 10-year average abandonment of 1.2 percent would result in 459,000 acres for harvest this year. This would be the smallest acreage of cotton harvested in North Carolina since 1871.

The 1956 season to-date has been one of the most unfavorable in recent years for cotton. Unfavorable weather conditions

(Continued on page 2)

N. C. CORN PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO FALL BELOW LAST YEAR

A North Carolina corn crop of 63,008,000 bushels for 1956 is forecast from condition reported by growers as of July 1. A crop of that size would be about 7.5 million bushels, or 11 percent, below the revised estimate of 70,482,000 bushels produced in 1955. The smaller corn harvest in prospect for this year results both from reduced acreage and from an average per-acre yield expected to fall below the record high 1955 yield.

This year's estimate of 1,969,000 acres for harvest is five percent below the revised estimate of 2,073,000 acres harvested in 1955. Average yield per acre, forecast at 32.0 bushels is two bushels short of last year's 34.0 bushel yield. If realized, this year's expected yield would still be a near-record for the State, having been exceeded only in 1955 and 1950.

The continuing trend toward increased use of hybrid seed and improved cultural practices both contribute to a general

(Continued on page 2)

JULY 1 N. C. FLUE-CURED ESTIMATE 20 PERCENT BELOW 1955 CROP

Production of flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina from the crop of 1956, forecast on July 1 at 783,625,000 pounds, would be 20 percent below the record production of 978,775,000 pounds in 1955. Both acreage for harvest and prospective yields per acre are somewhat below last year's levels. Production of burley tobacco is expected to total 18,130,000 pounds -- only slightly below the 18,620,000 pounds produced last year.

This year's estimate of 581,000 acres of flue-cured tobacco for harvest is eleven percent below the 653,000 acres harvested last year. Flue-cured yield is forecast at 1,349 pounds, compared with the record high yield of 1,499 pounds harvested last year.

A succession of spring freezes greatly retarded growth of tobacco in plant beds and delayed transplanting to fields. After plants were set to the fields, recurring cool weather and lack of adequate rainfall continued to hamper tobacco growth so that it made little progress before the last of May. Rains in early June were beneficial, but by mid-June dry soils and high temperatures were stunting plant growth. Size of plants in relation to age was unusually small on July 1 and much of the earliest maturing crop was ''buttoning out'' before stalks had produced the desired number of leaves.

Rains fell throughout the flue-cured area during the past week and the condition of the crop improved over that which existed on July 1. The yield and production forecast for North Carolina by types, as of July 1, is as follows:

Type 11 (Middle and Old Belt): Type 11 production is estimated at 266,725,000 pounds from 227,000 acres for an average yield of 1,175 pounds. This is 67,325,000

(Continued on page 2)

COTTON *(Continued)*

prevailed during the normal planting season, being characterized by prolonged wet soils and cool days and nights. Statewide, the current crop is from two to three weeks behind schedule. The crop is more irregular than usual both between areas, farms and fields on the same farm. Growers in the Piedmont state that part of the crop in the same field germinated two weeks later than other parts of the field.

The current crop will, of course, reach maturity later than usual. Growers commented frequently on the fact that cool weather during May and prolonged dry weather during June had retarded plant growth. Dry soils in the Piedmont have been more damaging than in most of the coastal counties.

UNITED STATES

Acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1 in the U. S. is estimated at 16,962,000 -- 3.0 percent less than the 17,506,000 acres in cultivation on July 1 last year.

COTTON AS OF JULY 1, 1956

State	Average Aband. 1946-55	Acreage In Cultivation July 1 Average 1945-54	1955	1956
		(000)	(000)	(000)
	Percent	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
N. C.	1.2	690	492	465
S. C.	0.6	1,051	745	695
Ga.	0.7	1,300	907	865
Tenn.	1.2	766	581	552
Ala.	0.5	1,521	1,060	995
Miss.	2.2	2,398	1,745	1,640
Mo.	3.0	488	396	377
Ark.	2.2	2,010	1,481	1,400
La.	1.6	839	626	595
Okla.	5.2	1,171	818	800
Texas	3.7	8,969	7,270	7,175
N. M.	2.5	226	189	187
Ariz.	0.4	385	368	378
Calif.	0.5	849	764	775
Others*	2.8	82	64	63
U. S.	2.5	22,746	17,506	16,962

* *Sums of acreage for "other States" rounded to thousands for inclusion in United States totals.*

CORN *(Continued)*

upturn in per-acre yields. On the other hand, the adverse effects of climatic conditions in some recent years, and up to July 1 of this year, have tended to offset the apparent advantages of improved practices followed by growers.

Seeding of corn was delayed, and considerable replanting was necessitated, as the result of continued cold weather in early spring. Consequently the crop is considered to be somewhat later than usual. Also, droughty conditions during June have hindered normal development of this year's crop. Except for some extreme eastern and southeastern counties, corn was generally suffering from lack of moisture on July 1.

TOBACCO *(Continued)*

pounds or about 20 percent less than the 1955 crop. The crop is less advanced in this area than in Types 12 and 13, with much of the crop transplanted and reset during the dry-hot weather the first part of June.

Type 12 (Eastern or New Bright Belt): Production of Type 12 Tobacco (All produced in North Carolina) is estimated at 408,900,000 pounds from 282,000 acres for an average yield of 1,450 pounds per acre. If current prospects materialize, the 1956 crop will be 20.6 percent less than the 1955 crop of 515,125,000 pounds. The July 1 estimated yield per acre is 175 pounds below the 1955 record of 1,625 pounds.

Type 13 (Border Belt): Type 13 production in North Carolina is estimated at 108,000,000 pounds from 72,000 acres for an average yield of 1,500 pounds per acre. This is the second highest yield of record but a crop of 108,000,000 pounds, if realized, would be 16.7 percent below last year and the smallest Type 13 crop since 1950.

The total U. S. flue-cured crop is estimated at 1,193,530,000 pounds. This is 289,515,000 pounds or 19.5 percent less than the 1955 crop of 1,483,045,000 pounds.

Type 31 (Burley-Light Air-Cured): The North Carolina 1956 burley crop is estimated at 18,130,000 pounds from 9,800 acres for an average yield per acre of 1,850 pounds. This compares with the 1955 crop of 18,620,000 pounds and average yield per acre of 1,900 pounds. U. S. production of burley tobacco is estimated at 462,587,000 pounds compared with the 1955 crop of 469,977,000 pounds.

RECORD WHEAT YIELD

Reports from Tar Heel growers indicate that a new record wheat yield per acre of 24 bushels was harvested from 354,000 acres for a total production of 8,496,000 bushels. The previous record yield of 23 bushels was set in 1952. The new record yield of 24 bushels is slightly more than double the 1930-1940 average yield and is slightly more than three times the the average 1905-1909 yield. This year's production is 24 percent above the 6,858,000 bushels produced last year and is the largest production since 1952.

BARLEY PRODUCTION UP 25 PERCENT

The 1956 North Carolina barley crop is forecast at 2,065,000 bushels. This is 25 percent above the 1955 crop and sets a new record production of barley. The estimated yield per acre of 35 bushels sets a new record and compares with the previous record yield of 34.5 bushels in 1953.

OATS PRODUCTION UP

The 1956 oats crop is forecast at a new record production of 17,686,000 bushels. This is 16.5 percent above the 1955 crop and compares with the previous record crop of 16,380,000 bushels in 1954. The estimated 1956 average yield per acre at 37.0 bushels is also a new record and compares with the previous record yield of 36 bushels in 1954.

SOYBEAN ACREAGE UP

Reports from North Carolina producers indicate that they expect to harvest 396,000 acres of soybeans for beans in 1956. Such an acreage would be 69,000 acres above the 430,000 acres harvested in 1955 and 51 percent above the 1945-54 average.

Soybeans grown alone this year for all purposes at 516,000 acres is 20 percent above the 430,000 acres planted in 1955.

RYE PRODUCTION UP

The 1956 rye crop also set a new record yield per acre. Production from this year's crop is estimated at 448,000 bushels. This is 38 percent above the 1955 crop of 324,000 bushels.

SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO BE DOWN

The 1956 sweet potato crop is estimated at 4,080,000 bushels -- about 7 percent less than the 4,364,000 bushels produced in 1955. On the basis of reports from growers on July 1, the average yield is estimated to be 102 bushels per acre. An average yield of 102 bushels would be 7 bushels below the 109 bushels obtained in 1955.

Estimated acreage for harvest, at 40,000 acres, is the same as the acreage harvested during the 1955 season.

IRISH POTATO PRODUCTION DOWN

Based upon reports from growers as of July 1, a potato crop of 4,578,000 bushels is forecast for 1956. The current production estimate is about 20 percent below 1955.

July 1 prospects point to a yield per acre of 127 bushels, compared with 155 last year.

Acreage for harvest is estimated to be 36,000 acres, compared with 37,000 last year; thus, the decreased production is attributed to both reduced yields and a reduction in acreage.

JUNE MILK PRODUCTION ABOVE A YEAR EARLIER

Farm production of milk in the State during June was estimated at 152 million pounds. The June 1956 production was 10 million pounds below the 162 million pounds produced in May and 4 million pounds above June 1955.

Pasture condition at 65 percent compares with a condition of 83 percent last month and condition of 79 percent a year earlier.

The 3 percent increase in production from a year ago is attributed to the continued improvement and management of dairy herds.

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION UP

Egg production in North Carolina during June 1956 is estimated at 137 million eggs -- 9 percent above the June 1955 production of 126 million.

The number of layers on North Carolina farms during June 1956 was placed at 8,370 thousand, an increase of 874 thousand from June 1955.

Rate of egg production in June was 1,638 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 1,686 a year ago.

is too small to warrant a forecast at this time.

UNITED STATES
ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, JULY 1, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1945-54	Harvested 1955 1/	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
Corn, All	Bu.	83,260	79,900	77,596	37.1	40.6	42.1	3,084,389	3,241,536	3,266,688
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	47,810	33,660	35,372	18.3	20.9	20.3	873,690	703,047	717,086
Wheat, All	Bu.	67,192	47,255	50,466	17.1	19.8	18.3	1,148,289	936,761	922,262
Oats	Bu.	38,912	39,138	35,427	34.1	38.3	32.3	1,327,496	1,499,282	1,143,929
Barley	Bu.	10,443	14,553	12,867	26.6	27.5	27.0	278,166	400,295	347,696
Rye	Bu.	1,714	2,092	1,724	12.5	14.2	12.8	21,558	29,678	21,986
TOBACCO: Flue-Cured	Lbs.	1,049.2	990.7	880.2	1,214	1,497	1,356	1,270,897	1,483,045	1,193,530
Burley	Lbs.	447.0	310.4	311.9	1,310	1,514	1,483	583,853	469,977	462,587
All Types	Lbs.	1,726.1	1,496.7	1,379.8	1,236	1,467	1,370	2,128,194	2,195,788	1,890,888
Cotton 2/	Lbs.	22,746	17,506	16,962	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorghums, All	-	13,277	20,874	19,897	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irish Potatoes, All 3/	Bu.	1,525	1,414	1,402	248	268	-	377,267	378,410	-
Sweetpotatoes 3/	Bu.	378.4	341.4	286.8	96	112	99	36,456	38,084	28,516
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	14,279	19,710	21,959	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	12,698	18,668	20,953	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	2,902	1,898	1,868	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked & Threshed	Lbs.	2,387	1,691	-	790	925	-	1,809,520	1,564,530	-
HAY: All	Tons	74,382	75,549	75,595	1.39	1.49	1.42	103,648	112,782	107,111
Alfalfa	Tons	18,941	28,432	29,719	2.19	2.08	2.00	41,315	59,195	59,343
Clover & Timothy 4/	Tons	20,910	16,506	15,316	1.41	1.46	1.34	29,509	24,174	20,566
Lespedeza	Tons	6,046	4,063	4,425	1.03	1.16	1.01	6,354	4,708	4,488
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	83	71
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/ 66,989	6/ 51,827	6/ 64,412
Apples, Commercial 5/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/ 105,920	6/ 106,234	6/ 89,263
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/ 30,230	6/ 29,622	6/ 30,377
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/ 2,906	6/ 3,237	6/ 2,974

1/ Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.

2/ Acres in cultivation July 1.

3/ Averages 1949-54.

4/ Excludes Sweet Clover and Lespedeza Hay.

5/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to total production of apples in commercial apple areas of each State.

6/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

NORTH CAROLINA

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, JULY 1, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1945-54	Harvested 1955 1/	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
Corn, All	Bu.	2,188	2,073	1,969	28.6	34.0	32.0	62,535	70,482	63,008
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	392	319	354	17.9	21.5	24.0	7,028	6,858	8,496
Oats	Bu.	348	460	478	31.4	33.0	37.0	10,964	15,180	17,686
Barley	Bu.	40	59	59	28.5	28.0	35.0	1,166	1,652	2,065
Rye	Bu.	21	24	28	12.8	13.5	16.0	271	324	448
TOBACCO: All	Lbs.	710.4	662.8	590.8	1,229	1,505	1,357	871,285	997,395	801,755
Type 11	Lbs.	272.1	255.0	227.0	1,129	1,310	1,175	306,828	334,050	266,725
Type 12	Lbs.	341.3	317.0	282.0	1,288	1,625	1,450	438,150	515,125	408,900
Type 13	Lbs.	85.8	81.0	72.0	1,258	1,600	1,500	107,702	129,600	108,000
All Flue-Cured	Lbs.	699.2	653.0	581.0	-	-	-	852,680	978,775	783,625
Type 31, Burley	Lbs.	11.2	9.8	9.8	1,650	1,900	1,850	18,605	18,620	18,130
Cotton 2/	Lbs.	690	492	465	1,220	1,499	1,349	-	-	-
Sorghum, All	-	45	114	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irish Potatoes, All 3/	Bu.	48	37	36	142	155	127	6,810	5,717	4,578
Sweetpotatoes 3/	Bu.	46.5	40.0	40.0	107	109	102	4,565	4,364	4,080
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	386	430	516	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	263	327	396	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	258	183	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked and Threshed	Lbs.	244	190	-	1,218	1,075	-	286,900	204,250	-
Hay: All	Tons	1,253	1,154	1,145	1.01	1.10	.99	1,262	1,267	1,130
Clover and Timothy 4/	Tons	105	105	102	1.12	1.20	1.10	118	126	112
Alfalfa	Tons	48	80	84	2.04	2.10	1.80	95	168	151
Lespedeza	Tons	505	391	407	1.02	1.05	.90	518	411	366
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	79	65
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,559	6/	840
Apples, Commercial 5/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,239	40	1,500
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	10	70
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.1	1.4

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*
2/ *Acres in cultivation July 1.*
3/ *Averages 1949-54*
4/ *Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.*
5/ *Estimates of commercial crop refer to total production in commercial apple areas.*
6/ *1955 crop almost a complete failure because of spring freeze. A few peaches may be produced but prospective production is too small to warrant a forecast at this time.*

CORN ACREAGE PLANTED WITH HYBRID SEED SELECTED STATES, 1955-1956

STATE	1955			1956		
	All Corn Acreage Planted	Percent Planted With Hybrid Seed	Indicated Hybrid Corn Acreage	All Corn Acreage Planted	Percent Planted With Hybrid Seed	Indicated Hybrid Corn Acreage
	(000)	%	(000)	(000)	%	(000)
N. C.	2,139	60.5	1,294	2,011	70.5	1,418
Del.	172	99.0	170	155	99.0	153
Md.	523	98.5	515	481	98.0	471
Va.	879	90.0	791	817	90.5	739
W. Va.	188	83.5	157	171	84.0	144
S. C.	1,055	49.0	517	1,013	54.5	552
Ga.	2,820	64.0	1,805	2,735	69.5	1,901
Fla.	599	70.0	419	587	84.0	493
Ky.	1,941	92.5	1,795	1,863	93.5	1,742
Tenn.	1,774	62.5	1,109	1,792	71.5	1,281
Ala.	2,276	65.5	1,491	2,276	70.5	1,605
Miss.	1,642	49.0	805	1,511	49.5	748
Ark.	681	76.5	521	667	77.5	517
La.	647	48.0	311	628	51.5	323
Ohio	3,752	99.5	3,733	3,677	99.5	3,659
Iowa	10,799	100.0	10,799	10,745	100.0	10,745
Neb.	6,714	96.5	6,479	6,311	95.5	6,027
U. S.	81,492	89.4	72,856	79,016	90.8	71,757

N. C. 1955 PEANUT PRODUCTION LOWEST SINCE 1933

On the basis of final reports from growers, inspection, sales and millings data, peanut production in North Carolina in 1955 is estimated at 204,250,000 pounds. This is the lowest production since the 1933 crop of 180,500,000 pounds. Production in 1955 was 18.6 percent less than the 1954 crop of 250,800,000 pounds and 28.8 percent less than the 1945-54 average of 286,900,000 pounds.

The 1955 crop was harvested from 190,000 acres compared with 176,000 acres in 1954. The 1955 yield per acre of 1,075 pounds is 24.6 percent less than the 1954 yield of 1,425 pounds.

N. C. PEACH CROP BELOW AVERAGE

The 1956 Tar Heel peach crop is estimated at 840,000 bushels as of July 1. This compares with the 1955 crop failure and is 24 percent less than 1954 and 46 percent below the 1945-54 average crop.

The 1956 U. S. peach crop is estimated at 64,412,000 bushels -- 24 percent larger than last year and 4 percent larger than the 1954 crop, but 4 percent smaller than average.

N. C. APPLE CROP ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1956 North Carolina commercial apple crop is forecast at 1,500,000 bushels as of July 1. A crop of this size, if realized, would be 12 percent below the 1954 crop, but 21 percent above the 1945-54 average crop.

The 1956 U. S. commercial apple crop is estimated at 89,263,000 bushels, about 16 percent below the 1955 production and also 16 percent below the 10-year average crop of 1,239,000 bushels.

HIGHER PRODUCTION OF GRAPES

Grape production in North Carolina is estimated at 1,400,000 tons as of July 1. This compares with the 1955 crop of 1,100,000 tons and the 1945-54 average crop of 2,700,000 tons.

U. S. grape production is forecast at 2,974,465,000 tons or 8.1 percent less than the 1955 crop of 3,237,350,000 tons.

PEAR CROP BELOW AVERAGE

The 1956 North Carolina pear crop is forecast at 70,000 bushels as of July 1. This is considerably above the freeze damaged 1955 crop of 10,000 bushels, but is 22 percent less than the 1954 crop and 47 less than the 10-year average crop of 133,000 bushels.

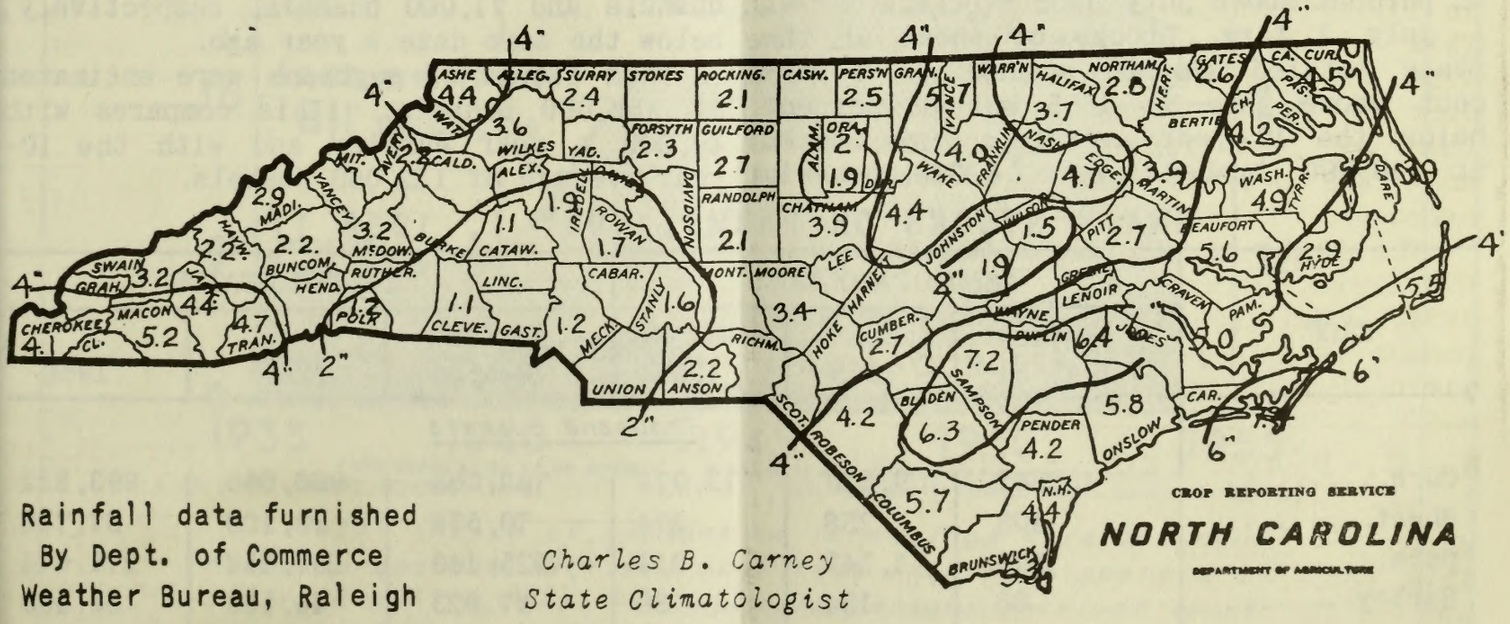
WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JUNE, 1956

June weather was typical of the time of year, with sunny days broken by an increasing number of afternoon thundershowers as the month progressed. The only persistently cloudy weather came around the 19th, in connection with a cool weather front which stalled over South Carolina and Georgia as it was pushed slowly down the Atlantic coast by high pressure centered over New England. A shallow low pressure storm off shore on the 7th and 8th caused gloomy weather along the shoreline, but its effects did not reach far inland. The highest wind recorded at Hatteras with this storm was only 36 miles per hour; at inland stations winds were not high during June except where affected briefly by local thundershowers.

Temperatures in June fluctuated considerably over North Carolina, reaching unseasonably low levels during the first week and again around the 19th of the month, but remaining a little on the warm side of normal most other days. Minimum readings below 50 degrees were recorded at a number of stations on the 3rd and 4th of June, and some places reported the coolest weather of record for one or more of these dates. The cool weather around the 19th did not generally drop below the fifties, but even so was the lowest on record for the date at a few points with long records. The dates of the highest temperatures (mostly in the mid- 90's) varied from place to place, depending on the occurrence of local afternoon thundershowers. Average temperatures for the month were near normal at most stations.

Rainfall was extremely variable over North Carolina during June, but followed a general pattern: a few rainy days near the first of the month, with a week or more of dry weather immediately following; rainy weather around the 19th, and then scattered thundershowers. A few stations failed to get as much as an inch from either of the general rain periods, and then fell short also on the thundershowers. The driest section was the southwestern Piedmont, where the month's total was from one to two inches. The first few rows of counties along the coast got the most rainfall, most stations there reporting four or more inches. There was considerable variation over fairly short range, however, with up to five inches difference in the monthly totals at stations in adjoining counties.

INCHES OF RAINFALL FOR JUNE, 1956



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

CROP REPORTING SERVICE
NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

CORN STOCKS ON N. C. FARMS 42 PERCENT ABOVE LAST YEAR

Farm stocks of corn on North Carolina farms on July 1 were estimated at 13,973,000 bushels. Corn on farms is about 1 percent above the 1945-54 average and 42 percent above July 1955 stocks.

July 1 farm stocks of wheat in the State totaled 274,000 bushels -- 6 percent above July 1, 1955 but 33 percent below the 10-year average. Rye stocks at 19,000 bushels were 6,000 bushels above average and 7,000 bushels above a year earlier.

Farm stocks of oats at 911,000 bushels and barley at 83,000 bushels were 236,000 bushels and 71,000 bushels, respectively, below the same date a year ago.

Farm stocks of soybeans were estimated at 152,000 bushels. This compares with 49,000 a year earlier and with the 10-year average of 122,000 bushels.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS, JULY 1, 1955 1/

CROP	NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956	Average 1945-54	1955	1956
	Thousand Bushels					
Corn.....	13,861	9,820	13,973	792,768	960,056	993,311
Wheat.....	408	258	274	70,538	39,108	67,716
Oats.....	845	1,147	911	225,143	237,214	271,674
Barley.....	86	154	83	37,823	44,153	39,499
Rye.....	13	12	19	2,010	3,951	2,373
Soybeans.....	122	49	152	8,219	32,755	7,131

1/ *Old Crop.*

rth Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 213 RALEIGH, N. C. AUGUST 8, 1956

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX SHOWS GAIN

The "All Farm Products" index of prices received by farmers increased two points during the month ending July 15 to reach 293 percent of the 1910-14 average. At this level the index was six points below the 299 percent recorded for it both on July of 1955 and 1954.

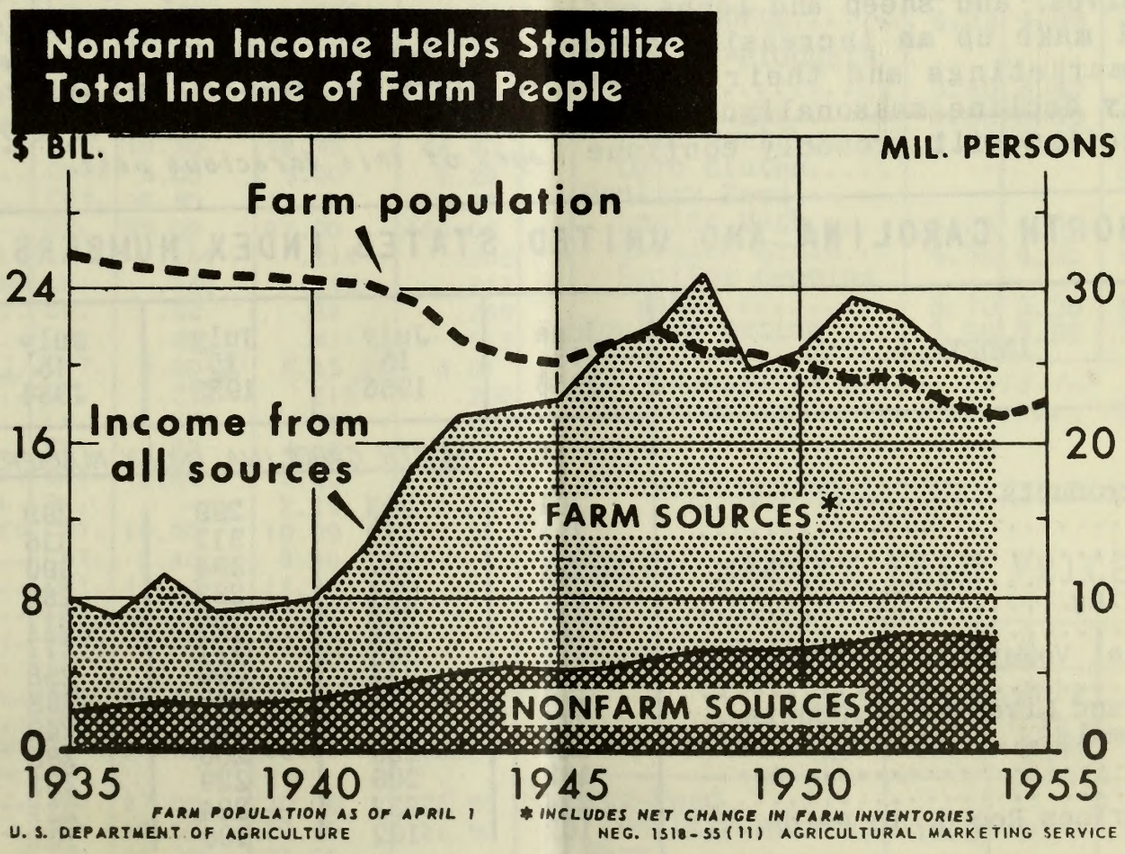
The All Crops index at 313 percent was the same as it was a month earlier; but four points below the index for July 15, 1955 and three points short of the comparable index for 1954. The Livestock and

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICE SITUATION AND GENERAL OUTLOOK

Prices of both crops and livestock on the average have shown steady improvement since early this year. Seasonally smaller marketings of some commodities, particularly hogs, small supplies outside of CCC stocks of some price-supported commodities, and stronger foreign demand for others have been responsible for the price recovery. Prices paid by farmers have been trending upward at a slower pace.

(Continued on Page 2)



Total income of persons on farms from farm and nonfarm sources has declined much less than farm operators' realized net income. In 1954 farm persons received about $1 of nonfarm income, mostly wages, for every $2 received from farming. The number of farm people declined 10 percent between 1951 and 1954, but apparently stabilized in 1955.

N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

Livestock Products index rose from 215 percent as of June 15 to 222 percent as of July 15, but it was still 12 and 18 points short, respectively, of the July indexes for 1955 and 1954. Current increases in the index arose from higher prices received for poultry and dairy products which offset decreases in prices received for meat animals. The ratio of North Carolina prices received to United States prices paid remained the same as in June at 102 percent.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

During the first 5 months of 1956, cash receipts from farm marketings totaled about 10 billion dollars, down slightly from the corresponding period in 1955. Prices averaged 5 percent below last year, but the volume of marketings was up a little.

Changes in meat animal marketings and prices in prospect for the summer months will be largely seasonal. Lighter supplies of fed cattle and of barrows and gilts will likely sell at higher prices than in past months. Cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs off grass will make up an increasing part of total marketings and their prices will likely decline seasonally. Total meat production will probably continue above a year earlier but by much less than the 11 percent registered the first 4 months this year.

Cash receipts from the sale of dairy products have been showing sizable increase over early 1955. For 1956 as a whole, cash receipts from dairy products will approach the record of 4.6 billion dollars reached in 1952.

Egg prices probably will rise seasonally and remain above last year until late summer or early fall.

Weekly broiler chick placements in early June were slightly higher than those which provided slaughter supplies in April and May. However, strengthening seasonal demand for broilers and firmer prices for red meats may offset the price effects of larger supplies.

The number of turkeys now growing for slaughter later this year is a record.

In mid-June, soybean prices were moderately less than a month earlier but about 25 percent above last year.

North Carolina crops are showing marked improvement following recent general rains. Corn and tobacco in particular have responded very favorably to the added moisture. Under continuing rains, however, boll weevil infestations have increased to alarming proportions, and farmers will need to be on the alert to curb the ravages of this voracious pest.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	June 15 1956	July 15 1956	July 15 1955	July 15 1954	July 15 1953
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	291	293	299	299	289
All Crops	313	313	317	316	296
Tobacco	387	387	394	390	363
Cotton	264	264	283	284	273
Oil Bearing	311	308	336	317	312
Grains	163	160	172	177	183
Commercial Vegetables	272	311	200	258	222
Fruits	434	323	348	308	273
Livestock and Livestock Products	215	222	234	240	265
Meat Animals	240	235	256	295	322
Poultry	195	208	229	221	258
Dairy	224	232	224	221	228
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	102	102	106	107	104
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	247	244	236	246	258
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wage Rates	286	287	281	280	278
Parity Ratio	86	85	84	88	93

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

FEED PRICES FAIRLY STABLE

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most feed items were generally steady for the month ending July 15, 1956. With the exception of meat scrap, which increased a dime a Cwt., high protein feeds remained at the same level as for a month earlier. Mixed dairy feeds except those of highest protein content, which were down a nickle, also remained unchanged.

While chicken and turkey feed ratios remained unchanged from the previous month, the egg and broiler feed ratios showed an increase because of higher prices received for eggs and broilers.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. JUNE 15 1956	N. C. JULY 15 1956	U. S. JULY 15 1956
		DOLLARS		
CORN	BU.	1.47	1.47	1.43
WHEAT	BU.	1.96	1.88	1.90
OATS	BU.	.67	.65	.653
BARLEY	BU.	1.05	1.00	.948
RYE	BU.	1.85	1.70	1.09
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.15	2.15	2.07
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.62	2.50	2.47
PEANUTS	LB.	.133	.133	.118
COTTON	LB.	.320	.320	.324
COTTONSEED	TON	38.00	38.00	49.00
WOOL	LB.	.46	.47	.414
HOGS	CWT.	16.10	15.80	15.20
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	12.80	12.40	15.40
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	18.50	18.40	16.40
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	5.00	5.29
LAMBS	CWT.	20.50	19.00	19.30
MILK COWS	HD.	95.00	97.00	154.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.186	.214	.205
COM'L. BROILER	LB.	.185	.215	.217
TURKEYS	LB.	.32	.32	.289
EGGS	DOZ.	.42	.427	.365
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.30 2/	5.45 3/	4.01
RETAIL 4/	QT.	.219	.215	.208
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.46	.47	.583
POTATOES	CWT.	3.83	4.30	5.19
SWEETPOTATOES	BU.	2.60	5.20	6.34
APPLES, COM'L.	BU.	-	2.25	2.64
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	10.00	10.00	8.51
KOREAN	CWT.	8.80	8.80	-
KOBE	CWT.	11.30	11.30	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	14.70	14.70	-
HAY, ALL BALED 5/	TON	27.40	29.40	19.60
ALFALFA HAY	TON	33.30	34.70	20.20
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	30.00	32.80	22.20
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	27.00	30.00	27.80
PEANUT VINE	TON	18.50	20.70	21.50
OTHER	TON	25.00	27.00	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Revised.*
3/ *Preliminary.*
4/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
5/ *The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. June 15 1956	N. C. July 15 1956	U. S. June 15 1956	U. S. July 15 1956
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.90	3.90	3.73	3.71
16% Protein	3.75	3.75	3.66	3.64
18% Protein	3.90	3.90	3.68	3.67
20% Protein	4.05	4.05	3.93	3.90
24% Protein	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.04
29% & Over	4.60	4.55	4.43	4.43
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.26	4.21
Soybean Meal	4.35	4.35	4.29	4.27
Cottonseed Meal	3.50	3.50	3.72	3.76
Meat Scrap	4.85	4.95	4.81	4.85
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.40	3.40	3.00	2.91
Middlings	3.65	3.60	3.16	3.13
Corn Meal	3.90	4.00	3.66	3.71
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.49	3.38
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.85	4.90	4.57	4.58
Scratch Grain	4.30	4.25	4.14	4.16
Broiler Growing Mash	5.10	5.20	5.06	5.08
Poultry Ration 1/	3.99	3.99	3.63	3.64

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. June 15 1956	N. C. July 15 1956	U. S. June 15 1956	U. S. July 15 1956
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	10.5	10.7	10.0	10.0
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.5
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.3
Turkey Feed 2/	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.9

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

1956 MEAT OUTPUT EXPECTED TO SET RECORD

With more beef, more pork, about the same veal and a little less lamb and mutton, total meat production in the first half of the year set a new high for the period, nearly 9 percent above a year ago. Output in the last half year will likely fall below a year earlier, but the total for the year as a whole will be record large. Consumption of all meat per person in 1956 will be around 162 pounds, compared with 160.7 pounds in 1955. Consumption of beef may edge up two pounds, while pork consumption may drop one pound to 65 pounds.

Table below presents data on supply and distribution of meat from 1950 to date as revised on the basis of the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT, UNITED STATES, 1950 TO DATE

Year	SUPPLY			DISTRIBUTION				
	Production	Beginning Stocks	Imports	Exports And Shipments	Armed Forces	Ending Stocks	Civilian Consumption	
							Total	Per Person
	Mil. Lb.	*Mil. Lb.*	*Mil. Lb.*	*Mil. Lb.*	*Mil. Lb.*	*Mil. Lb.*	*Mil. Lb.*	*Lb.*
Beef:								
1950	9,534	121	338	21	296	147	9,529	62.6
1951	8,837	147	472	18	748	218	8,472	55.3
1952	9,650	218	429	29	458	262	9,548	61.4
1953	12,407	262	271	58 1/	520	249	12,113	76.5
1954	12,963	249	225	62 1/	450	188	12,737	79.0
1955	13,568	188	222	65	403	205	13,305	80.9
1956 3/	14,200							83
Veal:								
1950	1,230	16	10	2	34	14	1,206	7.9
1951	1,059	14	12	2	63	17	1,003	6.5
1952	1,169	17	2/	1	62	24	1,099	7.1
1953	1,546	24	2/	2	62	21	1,485	9.4
1954	1,647	21	1	2	55	21	1,591	9.9
1955	1,578	21	2/	3	46	19	1,531	9.3
1956 3/	1,600							9.3
Lamb and mutton:								
1950	597	14	3	2	6	10	596	3.9
1951	521	10	7	1	6	14	517	3.4
1952	648	14	6	1	5	22	640	4.1
1953	729	22	3	2	5	12	735	4.6
1954	734	12	2	2	6	10	730	4.5
1955	758	10	2	1	5	11	753	4.6
1956 3/	725							4.3
Pork:								
1950	10,714	474	33	110	222	499	10,390	68.2
1951	11,481	499	51	136	489	549	10,857	70.9
1952	11,527	549	71	154	392	489	11,112	71.4
1953	10,006	489	164	134	298	327	9,900	62.6
1954	9,870	327	184	105	278	449	9,549	59.2
1955	10,991	449	175	126	234	421	10,834	65.9
1956 3/	11,100							65
All Meat:								
1950	22,075	625	384	135	558	670	21,721	142.6
1951	21,898	670	542	157	1,306	798	20,849	136.1
1952	22,994	798	506	185	917	797	22,399	144.0
1953	24,688	797	438	196 1/	885	609	24,233	153.1
1954	25,214	609	412	171 1/	789	668	24,607	152.6
1955	26,895	668	399	195	688	656	26,423	160.7
1956 3/	27,625							162

1/ *Includes 2 million pounds of beef in 1953 and 6 million pounds in 1954 for CARE.*
2/ *Less than 500,000 pounds.*
3/ *Partly forecast.*

SMALL DECREASE IN CALF CROP

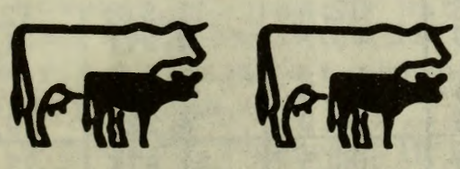
North Carolina's 1956 calf crop is estimated at 441,000 head. This number amounts to a decrease of less than one percent from the 444,000 born in 1955, but it represents an increase of 29.3 percent over the 1945-54 ten-year average crop of 341,000. Prospective births this year if realized would amount to 77 percent of the cows and heifers two years old and over on hand as of January 1, the same ratio between births and first of year inventories as prevailed in 1955.

UNITED STATES

The 1956 calf crop for the United States is expected to total 43,272,000 head, 1 percent more than the 43,001,000 calves born in 1955. This is the seventh successive increase in the calf crop over the preceding year since the number of cattle started upward in 1949 and exceeds the 1945-54 average calf crop by 19 percent.

The record high 1956 number is the result of a near-record number of cows and heifers on farms and a slight increase in the calving percentage. The number of cows and heifers 2 years old and older on January 1, 1956, was 49,076,000 head, nearly the same as the number on hand a year earlier and almost 14 percent above the 10-year average.

The expected number of calves born in 1956 expressed as a percentage of cows and heifers 2 years old and older on January 1, 1956, was slightly over 88 percent--4 percentage points above the 10-year average of 84 percent. This figure is not strictly a calving rate since the January 1 inventory of cows and heifers 2 years old and older does not include all the heifers which would give birth to calves during the year. The percentage is calculated to show the trend in productivity over a long period of time. It may fluctuate from year to year due to variations in cow slaughter during the year and trends in breeding herd replacements.



WHEAT SUPPLIES

N. C. wheat stocks (old crop) in all positions totaled 580,000 bushels and this year's estimated production of 8,496,000 bushels amounts to 9,076,000 bushels as of July 1, 1956. The State's carryover plus the current estimated production is the largest since 1952 when 9,248,000 bushels were on hand.

UNITED STATES

The total wheat supply for the Marketing year beginning July 1, 1956, is estimated at 1,958 million bushels, almost the same as the 1,967 million bushels reached in 1955-56. The small reduction in the estimated production a little more than offsets the small increase in carryover.

United States exports of wheat and flour during the Marketing year ending June 30, 1956, are expected to total 330 million bushels, compared with 274 million bushels a year earlier.

JULY HONEY REPORT

Based on reports from beekeepers there were 176,000 colonies of bees on hand in North Carolina as of July 1. This amounts to a reduction of four percent from the 183,000 on hand a year earlier. Colony losses during last winter and spring amounted to 22 percent of the total as compared with a 21 percent loss for the year before. The condition of colonies around July 1 was reported at 86 percent, three percentage points better than at the same time in 1955. Condition of nectar plants at 76 percent was considerably better than last year's 68 percent which followed the late spring freeze.

UNITED STATES

A total of 5,315,000 colonies of bees were on hand July 1 in the United States. Numbers were about the same as on July 1 last year. Decreases in colony numbers of 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the North Central States were offset by increases of 2 percent in the West and South Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central States. This estimate is based on reports from about 7,000 beekeepers, including both farm and nonfarm apiaries.

TOTAL JUNE LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER DOWN
HOG SLAUGHTER AT SEASON RECORD

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during June amounted to 22,846,000 pounds liveweight. This was only 69,000 pounds short of the record June slaughter of 22,915,000 pounds established last year. By species the current June slaughter was made up of 9,513,000 pounds of cattle, 1,068,000 pounds of calves, 16,000 pounds of sheep and lambs, and 12,249,000 pounds of hogs. The hog slaughter for the month was a June record.

UNITED STATES

Production of red meat for the United States in commercial slaughter plants during June totaled 2,059 million pounds. This was 4 percent less than the 2,148 million pounds produced a month earlier, but 3 percent greater than the 2,001 million produced the corresponding month a year earlier. Estimated meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other wholesale and retail plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

Accumulative red meat production for the first half of this year totaled 13,239 million pounds, 9 percent above the 12,116 million pounds produced during the corresponding period last year. Comparing the first 6-months this year with the same months a year earlier, beef output was up 10 percent; pork was up 11 percent; and veal up only slightly; while mutton and lamb was down 3 percent. Lard production for the January-June period totaled 1,345 million, up 14 percent from the previous year. The number of animals slaughtered for the 6-month period this year shows cattle and hogs up, while calves and sheep and lambs are lower than last year. Cattle slaughter was up 4 percent; hogs up 16 percent; while calf and sheep and lamb slaughter were both down 2 percent.

Cattle slaughter in June totaled 2,219,400 head, just 8,700 head more than May but 1 percent less than the June 1955 estimate of 2,236,800 head. June beef production totaled 1,173 million pounds, 2 percent under a month ago, but 3 percent over June a year ago. Slaughter cattle averaged 952 pounds live weight which was 12 pounds lighter than a month ago, but 24 pounds heavier than in June last year.

The number of calves slaughtered during June was estimated at 943,200 head, 1 percent less than the May slaughter of 951,200 head and 7 percent less than the 1,009,100 killed in June 1955. Veal production for the month was 123 million pounds, 2 percent above the previous month, but 5 percent below a year ago. Veal calves averaged 235 pounds live weight. This compares with 229 pounds in May and 232 pounds in June a year ago.

June pork production totaled 711 million pounds, 9 percent less than a month earlier, but 7 percent greater than June last year.

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER*

SPECIES	JUNE				JANUARY - JUNE			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	13.7	12.4	10,258	9,513	76.5	71.5	59,051	56,390
Calves	6.0	5.3	1,093	1,068	30.3	26.9	5,427	5,035
Sheep & Lambs	.2	.2	12	16	.6	.5	49	41
Hogs	54.0	55.0	11,552	12,249	347.0	375.0	76,285	83,605
TOTAL	73.9	72.9	22,915	22,846	454.4	473.9	140,812	145,071
U. S.	*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
Cattle	2.2	2.2	2,077	2,113	12.3	12.8	11,518	12,453
Calves	1.0	.9	234	222	5.9	5.8	1,247	1,249
Sheep & Lambs	1.4	1.2	124	109	8.0	7.9	789	769
Hogs	4.6	5.2	1,180	1,269	34.4	40.0	8,320	9,357
TOTAL	9.2	9.5	3,615	3,713	60.6	66.5	21,874	23,828

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

FARM CHICKENS RAISED

Chickens raised on North Carolina farms in 1956 amounted to 16,015,000. This production is seven percent above the 14,967,000 raised in 1955, but it is short of the 1945-54 ten-year average of 19,338,000 by about 17 percent. Decreased farm production in recent years is the direct result of the rapid expansion in the commercial broiler industry. Practically all current farm output is now used for home consumption and for farm flock replacements.

UNITED STATES

The number of chickens raised on farms in 1956 is 2 percent larger than the record low number last year. The 1956 estimate of 471,917,000 chickens raised compares with 461,868,000 in 1955. It is 28 percent below the 10-year average.

Most regions of the country showed increases. The exceptions were the North Atlantic States with a decrease of 1 percent and the Western States with a 2 percent drop. The biggest increase was in the West North Central States where numbers raised were estimated to be 6 percent above last year. In other Regions, the increases were 3 percent in the South Atlantic and the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Central States.

This July preliminary estimate is based on reports as of June 1 obtained through the rural mail carriers from 118,000 farms keeping chickens in all parts of the country and supplemented by later information from crop correspondents and reports from commercial hatcheries.

Layers in farm flocks on June 1 were about the same as a year earlier, despite the smaller inventories on hand January 1 this year compared with January 1, 1955. Net disappearance of layers to June 1 was less than normal. Net disappearance during June was also lighter than usual, as it was during June last year. Producers have been maintaining laying flock numbers this season by keeping a larger proportion of hens. However, the early hatch this season has resulted in a relatively heavy early movement of pullets into the laying flock.

The increase of 2 percent in chickens raised, along with a slightly larger number of layers on July 1, compared with last year is expected to bring a slight increase in the laying flock on January 1, 1957.

On February 1, farmers reported they intended to buy 3 percent more chicks this year than in 1955. During the first 6 months of this year, egg prices averaged 11 percent above last year and feed prices about 7 percent less.

Commercial broiler production is not included in these estimates.

SMALLER LAMB CROP REPORTED FOR NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina's 1956 lamb crop (lambs living June 1 or sold prior to June 1) is estimated at 41,000 head. This number is 1,000 head short of the 42,000 raised in 1955, but it is 28 percent above the 1945-54 ten-year average of 32,000. On January 1 of this year there were 41,000 breeding ewes one year old and over in the state. This was 3,000 above the inventory for the previous year and 10,000 above the ten-year average.

The 1956 United States lamb crop totaled 20,428,000 head, 1 percent more than the 20,187,000 head saved in 1955. This year's lamb crop was 1 percent less than the 10-year average. The lamb crop in the 13 Western States (11 Western, South Dakota and Texas) is about the same as last year, while the Native States have an increase of 3 percent over a year ago. Texas, the leading sheep State, showed a decline of 5 percent in lambs saved this year.

The 12,753,000 lambs saved in the 13 Western States is only 44,000 head more than in 1955, but was 5 percent less than the 10-year average. Montana, Washington, Oregon, California and Texas saved fewer lambs than last year while the other 8 Western sheep States saved more. In the 13 States, the number of breeding ewes on January 1, 1956 was 1 percent less than the year before, but this was offset by an increased rate of lambing. The number of early lambs in the Western States was 4 percent less than a year ago. Weather conditions were favorable for lambing in most of these States. Drought conditions in some areas have necessitated supplemental feeding.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

G

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	June 15 1956	July 15 1956	June 15 1956	July 15 1956	June 15 1956	July 15 1956
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3229	.3236	.3544	.3556	91	91
Wheat, Bu.....	1.93	1.90	2.42	2.42	80	79
Corn, Bu.....	1.42	1.43	1.77	1.77	80	81
Oats, Bu.....	.632	.653	.861	.864	73	76
Barley, Bu.....	.931	.948	1.35	1.35	69	70
Rye, Bu.....	.985	1.09	1.69	1.70	58	64
Beef Cattle, Cwt....	15.60	15.40	21.60	21.70	72	71
Hogs, Cwt.....	15.60	15.20	21.40	21.40	73	71
Lambs, Cwt.....	20.80	19.30	23.70	23.80	88	81
Chickens, All, Lb....	.195	.205	.286	.287	68	71
Eggs, Doz.....	.363	.365	.463	.465	85 5/	79 5/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/.	3.85 3/	.401 4/	4.69	4.71	91 5/	91 5/

1/ Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.
2/ Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
3/ Revised.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.

orth Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 214 RALEIGH, N. C. AUGUST 20, 1956

RECORD CORN YIELD IN PROSPECT SECOND LARGEST PRODUCTION

Based on condition and probable yield reports from growers as of August 1, a corn crop of 72,853,000 bushels is forecast. The current indicated production is about 3 percent more than the 70,482,000 bushels produced in 1955, and is 16 percent above the 1945-1954 average crop of 62,535,000 bushels. If the indicated production is realized, it will be the second largest of record, exceeded only in 1950 when production amounted to 74,184,000 bushels.

The average yield per acre for the 1956 crop is a record and is indicated at 37.0 bushels, three bushels above the previous record set in 1955. The State's estimated 1,969,000 acres for harvest is the smallest since 1874.

Prospects are very good for a large

(Continued on Page 2)

RECORD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION INDICATED

A record 7,128,000 bushels of soybeans is forecast, based on reports from growers as of August 1. A crop of this size exceeds the 1955 production by slightly more than 2 million bushels and will exceed the previous record set in 1951 by about 1.9 million bushels.

Indicated yield per acre based on condition reports is the highest of record and is estimated at 18.0 bushels. This compares with 17.0 bushels produced in 1951, 1952 and 1954. The 1955 yield of 15.5 bushels was lower than in recent years as a result of damage wrought by the hurricanes.

Most growers have good stands and growth of the crop is normal or above. Rainfall and temperatures during July were almost ideal for soybeans.

RAINS DURING JULY IMPROVE TOBACCO PROSPECTS

Under much more favorable weather conditions than prevailed during June, tobacco has shown a general improvement since the first of July. Based on growers' reports as of August 1, prospective yields have increased from 75 to 125 pounds per acre over those reported a month earlier. Type 11 was up 100 pounds to an estimated yield of 1275 pounds per acre, Type 12 rose 125 pounds to reach 1575 pounds, and Type 13 was up 75 pounds to a tie with Type 12 for the same expected yield of 1575 pounds. Burley tobacco, Type 31, also had a 100 pound higher prospective yield to push its forecast to 1950 pounds.

Increased prospective yields bring the estimated production of flue-cured tobacco up to 846,975,000 pounds, a reduction below the record production of 978,775,000 pounds for 1955 of about 13.5 percent, which replaces the 20 percent decrease expected as of July 1.

(Continued on Page 2)

COTTON REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1956

The first cotton production forecast is for a crop of 320,000 (500-pounds gross weight) bales. This first estimate is based upon August 1 reports from growers, ginners and others throughout the cotton growing areas of the State. If the forecast materializes, a crop of this size would be 31,000 bales less than the 351,000 bales harvested in 1955 and 137,000 bales less than the 10-year (1945-54) average. Based upon cotton in cultivation on July 1 and average abandonment, it is estimated that 459,000 acres will be for harvest --

(Continued on Page 3)

CORN *(Continued)*

production of corn in North Carolina. Rainfall over most of the State came frequently in light to heavy showers at a time most beneficial to the crop. Corn grown primarily commercially in the Coastal Plains area was in or near the tasselling and silking stage when the heavier showers came. A large number of counties now have sufficient moisture in the ground to finish the crop to maturity. There are a few localized areas that remain on the drier side and will need some additional rainfall to insure above average yields. The record yield primarily results from increased acreage planted with hybrid seed and is estimated at 70 percent for 1956. Other factors contributing to the high yield is mostly sufficient moisture on August 1 and high applications of fertilizer and nitrates. The potential yield effects of the increased plantings with hybrid seed was not attained in 1953 and 1954 due to drought conditions, and 1955 yields were upset by damaging hurricanes.

TOBACCO *(Continued)*

At a yield of 1950 pounds per acre, production of Burley tobacco would amount to 19,110,000 pounds, an increase of 2.6 percent over the 18,620,000 pounds harvested last year. According to the present outlook, total production of all types of tobacco would be 866,085,000 pounds, or just a little over 13 percent under the record crop of 997,395,000 produced last year.

The table below gives the expected yield and production of North Carolina tobacco by types for 1956.

TYPE	YIELD	PRODUCTION
Type 11	1,275	289,425,000
Type 12	1,575	444,150,000
Type 13	1,575	113,400,000
TOTAL FLUE-CURED	1,458	846,975,000

The total U. S. flue-cured crop is estimated at 1,276,810,000 pounds. This is 14 percent less than the 1955 crop of 1,483,045,000 and is about the same as the 1945-1954 average crop of 1,270,897,000 pounds.

The U. S. burley crop is estimated at 476.467,000 pounds. This is 1.4 percent more than the 1955 crop of 469,977,000 and is 18.4 percent less than the 1945-1954 average production of 583,853,000 pounds.

SORGHUM GRAIN ACREAGE DOWN 10 PERCENT

The 1956 sorghum grain crop is estimated at 80,000 acres, a reduction of 10 percent from the 89,000 acres harvested for grain in 1955.

Production as of August 1, is estimated to be 2,160,000 bushels, based on an expected average yield per acre of 27.0 bushels. With a smaller acreage and a yield of 27.0 bushels, this year's production will be 13 percent below 1955.

WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY SET RECORD YIELD AND PRODUCTION

Each of the small grain crops of wheat, oats and barley made record yields and production in 1956.

The yield per acre of wheat is estimated at 25.5 bushels. This is 2.5 bushels more than the old record of 23.0 bushels produced in 1951. Production is estimated at 9,027,000 bushels which is also a record, having exceeded the 1951 previous record production by 11,000 bushels.

The estimated oats yield of 40.0 bushels is 4.0 bushels more than the old record yield of 36.0 bushels produced in 1954. This year's record production of 19,120,000 bushels exceeds the previous record of 16,380,000 bushels produced in 1954, by 17 percent.

The 1956 yield per acre of barley is estimated at 37.0 bushels compared to the previous record high yield of 34.5 bushels made in 1953. The current estimated production of 2,183,000 is compared with the previous record production established in 1954 when 1,922,000 bushels were produced.

HAY CROPS IMPROVE DURING JULY

Based on reports from growers as of August 1, production from the 1956 ''All Hay'' crop is forecast at 1,238,000 tons -- 29,000 tons less than was produced in 1955 and 24,000 tons below the 1945-54 average. Production estimated in tons is as follows: Alfalfa 168,000; Clover and Timothy

(Continued on Page 6)

the smallest acreage since records began in 1866.

Lint yield per acre is estimated at 335 pounds, compared with 350 last year and the 10-year average of 321 pounds.

The crop got off to a rather slow start this year because of unfavorable weather. Reseeding requirements were heavy in all sections of the State and stands are more irregular than usual, especially in Piedmont counties where low temperatures and dry weather prevailed until late in the season. The crop is from two to three weeks late in most areas.

Weather conditions during July were not too favorable for cotton. Frequent rainfall, varying considerably among areas, and average or below normal temperatures, were ideal for rank plant growth and heavy weevil infestation. The reported infestation is almost double that of August 1 a year ago, and control this year is said to be very difficult, some fields still showing a high percent of infestation even after eight or ten dustings. Boll weevil could very well prove as damaging to this year's crop as were last year's hurricanes.

UNITED STATES

The total United States cotton crop is estimated at 13,552,000 bales, compared with 14,721,000 bales harvested last season and a 10-year average crop of 13,098,000 bales. Total production is lower primarily due to acreage reductions. Forecasted yields are lower than those harvested last year in all cotton states except in Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Details of the report, by States, follow:

State	Acres in cultivation July 1, 1956 less 1946-55 average abandonment 1/	August 1 Condition			Lint Yield Per Harvested Acre			Production 3/ 500-lb. gross wt. bales		
		Average 1945-54	1955 crop	1956 crop	Average 1945-54	1955 crop	1956 Indic. Aug. 1 2/	Average 1945-54	1955 crop	1956 Indicated Aug. 1
	(000)	(Percent)			(Pounds)			(000 Bales)		
N. C.	459	78	89	87	321	350	335	457	351	320
S. C.	691	74	78	83	301	375	372	656	572	535
Ga.	859	71	80	75	252	376	363	675	701	650
Tenn.	545	77	87	92	359	523	528	564	623	600
Ala.	990	73	83	77	281	478	376	880	1,045	775
Miss.	1,604	78	89	86	340	570	500	1,656	2,023	1,670
Mo.	366	77	87	96	367	502	557	362	410	425
Ark.	1,369	77	91	90	339	545	535	1,382	1,663	1,525
La.	585	74	81	85	336	454	468	586	582	570
Okla.	758	72	86	81	154	281	253	356	463	400
Tex.	6,910	75	79	73	194	281	250	3,518	4,039	3,600
N. Mex.	182	91	90	94	526	688	738	237	266	280
Ariz.	377	93	89	97	656	981	1,050	559	728	825
Calif.	771	93	87	96	659	774	828	1,164	1,205	1,330
States 4/	61	78	85	80	284	383	370	47	50	47
U. S.	16,527	77	84	83	283	417	394	13,098	14,721	13,552

1/ From natural causes. 2/ On acres in cultivation July 1 less 1946-55 average abandonment. 3/ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-pound bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. 4/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas and Nevada.

UNITED STATES
ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, AUGUST 1, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1945-54	Harvested 1955 1/	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
Corn, All	Bu.	83,260	79,900	77,596	37.1	40.6	40.5	3,084,389	3,241,536	3,143,779
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	47,810	33,660	35,372	18.3	20.9	20.4	873,690	703,047	721,946
Wheat, All	Bu.	67,192	47,255	50,466	17.1	19.8	18.6	1,148,289	936,761	938,988
Oats	Bu.	38,912	39,138	35,427	34.1	38.3	32.2	1,327,496	1,499,282	1,139,727
Barley	Bu.	10,443	14,553	12,867	26.6	27.5	28.1	278,166	400,295	361,472
Rye	Bu.	1,714	2,092	1,724	12.5	14.2	12.7	21,558	29,678	21,961
TOBACCO: Flue-Cured	Lbs.	1,049.2	990.7	880.2	1,214	1,497	1,451	1,270,897	1,483,045	1,276,810
Burley	Lbs.	447.0	310.4	311.9	1,310	1,514	1,528	583,853	469,977	476,467
All Types	Lbs.	1,726.1	1,496.7	1,379.8	1,236	1,467	1,448	2,128,194	2,195,788	1,997,637
Cotton	2/	20,598	16,928	3/ 16,527	283	417	394	13,098	14,721	13,552
Sorghum Grain	-	7,460	12,839	11,362	18.6	18.8	16.7	141,334	241,100	189,676
Irish Potatoes, All 4/	Cwt.	1,525	1,414	1,402	149	161	164	226,360	227,046	230,277
Sweetpotatoes 4/	Cwt.	378.4	341.4	286.8	52.8	61.4	55.9	20,051	20,946	16,032
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	14,279	19,710	21,959	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	12,698	18,668	20,953	20.0	19.9	21.1	253,653	371,106	442,557
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	2,902	1,898	1,868	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked & Threshed	Lbs.	2,387	1,691	1,509	790	925	980	1,809,520	1,564,530	1,479,170
HAY: All	Tons	74,382	75,549	75,595	1.39	1.49	1.42	103,648	112,782	107,707
Alfalfa	Tons	18,941	28,432	29,719	2.19	2.08	2.00	41,315	59,195	59,312
Clover & Timothy 5/	Tons	20,910	16,506	15,316	1.41	1.46	1.35	29,509	24,174	20,624
Lespedeza	Tons	6,046	4,063	4,425	1.03	1.16	1.07	6,354	4,708	4,749
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	76	70
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 66,989	7/ 51,827	65,686
Apples, Commercial 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/105,920	7/106,234	90,453
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 30,230	7/ 27,622	30,475
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 2,906	7/ 29,622	3,008
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,798	146,860	169,880

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*
2/ *Yield per acre in Lbs. -- Production in 500 Lb. gross weight bales.*
3/ *Acres in cultivation July 1, 1956 less 1946-55 average abandonment from natural causes. Production in 500 lb. bales.*
4/ *Averages 1949-54.*
5/ *Excludes Sweet Clover and Lespedeza Hay.*
6/ *Estimates of the commercial crop refer to total production of apples in commercial apple areas of each state.*
7/ *For some states in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.*

NORTH CAROLINA

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, AUGUST 1, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1945-54	Harvested 1955 1/	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
Corn, All	Bu.	2,188	2,073	1,969	28.6	34.0	37.0	62,535	70,482	72,853
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	392	319	354	17.9	21.5	25.5	7,028	6,858	9,027
Oats	Bu.	348	460	478	31.4	33.0	40.0	10,964	15,180	19,120
Barley	Bu.	40	59	59	28.5	28.0	37.0	1,166	1,652	2,183
Rye	Bu.	21	24	28	12.8	13.5	14.5	271	324	406
TOBACCO: All	Lbs.	710.4	662.8	590.8	1,229	1,505	1,466	871,285	997,395	866,085
Type 11	Lbs.	272.1	255.0	227.0	1,129	1,310	1,275	306,828	334,050	289,425
Type 12	Lbs.	341.3	317.0	282.0	1,288	1,625	1,575	438,150	515,125	444,150
Type 13	Lbs.	85.8	81.0	72.0	1,258	1,600	1,575	107,702	129,600	113,400
All Flue-Cured	Lbs.	699.2	653.0	581.0	-	1,499	1,458	852,680	978,775	846,975
Type 31, Burley	Lbs.	11.2	9.8	9.8	1,650	1,900	1,950	18,605	18,620	19,110
Cotton	2/	545	480	3/ 459	321	350	335	457	351	320
Sorghum Grain	-	26	89	80	26.2	28.0	27.0	675	2,492	2,160
Irish Potatoes, All 4/	Cwt.	48	37	36	-	93	77	-	3,430	2,766
Sweetpotatoes 4/	Cwt.	46.5	40.0	40.0	59	60	59	2,739	2,400	2,360
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	386	430	516	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	263	327	396	15.2	15.5	18.0	4,049	5,068	7,128
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	258	198	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked and Threshed	Lbs.	244	190	196	1,218	1,075	1,500	286,900	204,250	294,000
Hay: All	Tons	1,253	1,154	1,145	1.01	1.10	1.08	1,262	1,267	1,238
Clover and Timothy 5/	Tons	105	105	102	1.12	1.20	1.15	118	126	117
Alfalfa	Tons	48	80	84	2.04	2.10	2.00	95	168	168
Lespedeza	Tons	505	391	407	1.02	1.05	1.00	518	411	407
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	83	81
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,559	Z/	900
Apples, Commercial 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,239	40	1,400
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	10	64
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.1	1.3
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,254	350	1,950

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*
2/ *Yield per acre in Lbs. -- Production in 500 Lb. gross weight bales.*
3/ *Acres in cultivation July 1, 1956 less 1946-55 average abandonment from natural causes. Production in 500 lb. bales.*
4/ *Averages 1949-54,*
5/ *Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.*
6/ *Estimates of commercial crop refer to total production in commercial apple areas.*
Z/ *1955 crop almost a complete failure because of spring freeze.*

HAY *(Continued)*

117,000; Lespedeza 407,000; Soybean 92,000; Peanut 144,000; Grain 200,000; and other kinds 110,000.

Hay yield per acre by kinds on August 1 are estimated in tons as follows: Alfalfa 2.00; Clover-Timothy 1.15; Lespedeza 1.00; Soybeans 1.15; Peanuts .80; Grain 1.10; and other kinds 1.00. The ''All Hay'' average yield per acre is esdimated at 1.08 tons compared with 1.10 in 1955 and 1.01 for the 10-year average.

Hay prospects improved for all ''kinds'' during July excepting Grain hay which has been harvested. Frequent light to heavy rainfall during July resulted in improved conditions on August 1. Growing conditions have been very favorable for lespedeza, soybeans and peanuts.

IRISH POTATO PRODUCTION DOWN

Production of the Irish potato crop covering the late spring, early summer, and late summer acreage is estimated at 2,766 cwt. on August 1. This compares with 3,430 cwt. produced in 1955. Growers are expected to harvest from all groups 77 (100 pound) bags per acre in 1956 compared to 93 bags in 1955. The late spring crop which has been harvested is estimated to have produced 90 bags compared with 107 bags in 1955. The early summer crop likewise has been harvested and yield per acre is estimated at 54 bags compared to 70 bags in 1955. The late summer crop which is grown in the northwest mountain section of the State remains to be harvested and the probable yield per acre is estimated at 75 bags compared with 88 bags in 1955.

SWEETPOTATO PRODUCTION EXPECTED BELOW AVERAGE

The N. C. sweetpotato production, as of August 1, is estimated at 2,360,000 cwt. compared with 2,400,000 cwt. in 1955 and 2,739,000 cwt. for the 10-year average. Current prospects point to an average yield of 59 cwt. per acre, compared with 60 cwt. in 1955 and 59 cwt. for the 10-year average. Showers during July improved yield prospects and farmers expect to harvest 40,000 acres, the same as was harvested in 1955 although 5,000 acres short of the 1945-54 average.

APPLE CROP DIMINISHES

Based on reports from growers a of August 1, the estimated 1956 appl crop for North Carolina at 1,400,00 bushels is short of the July forecas by 100,000 bushels. The lower esti mate is the result of dry weather i many parts of the main producing area and also a closer appraisal of th crop as the greater part of it ap proaches closer to maturity. Th expected production is short of th 1954 crop (the '55 crop was a nea failure) by about 16 percent, but i is 13 percent above the 1945-54 ten year average of 1,239,000 bushels

IMPROVED PEACH PROSPECTS

Favorable weather over the past month has been very beneficial to maturing peaches, and prospective production for North Carolina is now estimated at 900,000 bushels -- 60,000 bushels more than the 840,000 bushels expected as of July 1. As compared with the complete failure of the 1955 crop, this year's expected production would amount to 82 percent of the 1,100,000 bushels produced in 1954 and 58 percent of the ten-year average production of 1,559,000 bushels for 1945-54.

FAIR PECAN CROP EXPECTED

Production of pecans in North Carolina for 1956 estimated as of August 1 to reach 1,950,000 pounds. Last year's crop following the late March freeze was almost a failure and amounted to only 350,000 pounds. If this year's forecast materializes, it will be almost double the 1954 crop of 1,000,000 pounds (short also on account of Hurricane Hazel) but it will fall below the 1945-54 ten-year average production of 2,254,000 pounds by about 13.5 percent. This year it is estimated that 1,600,000 pounds of the production will be from improved varieties and that 350,000 pounds will come from seedlings.

UNITED STATES

August 1 condition of pecans points to a crop of 169.9 million pounds in 1956 compared with 146.9 million pounds in 1955 and the 1945-54 average of 137.8 million pounds.

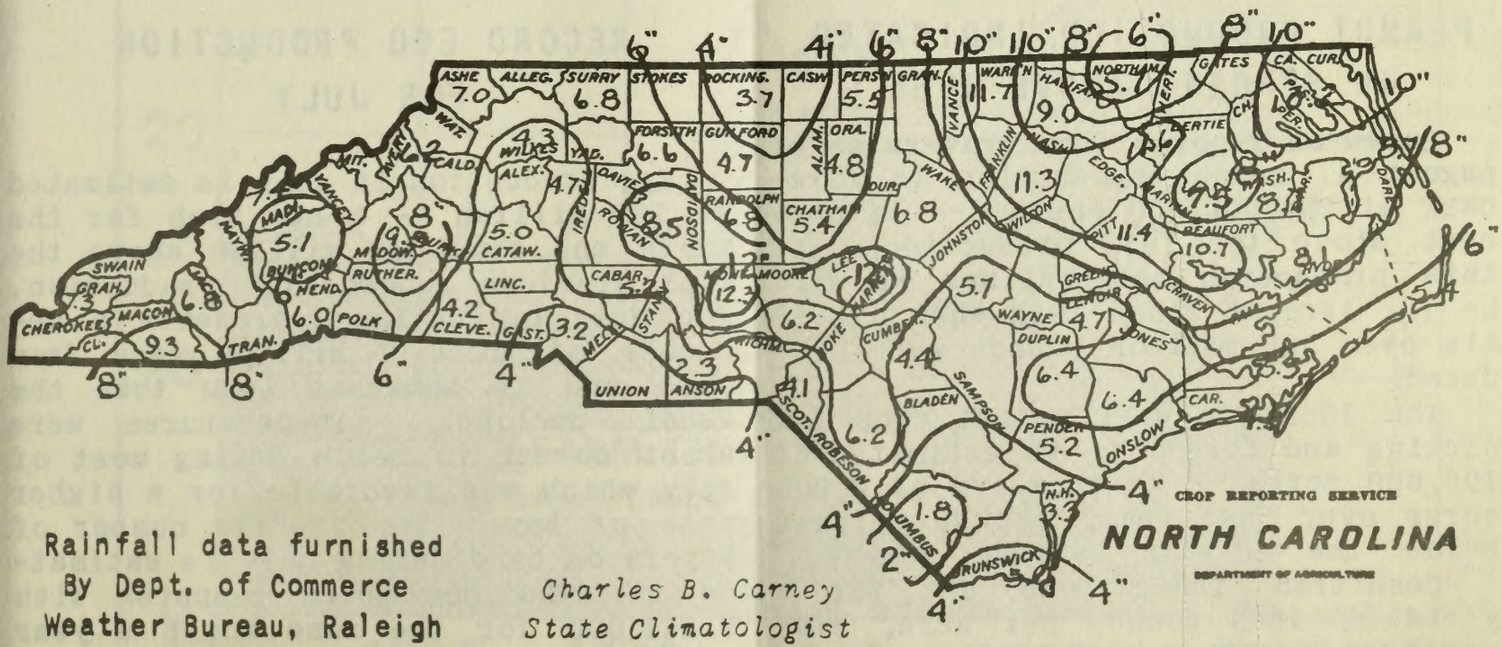
WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JULY, 1956

The principal feature of July weather in North Carolina was the nearly continuous presence of a weak weather front across or very near the State. The front actually lay within some portion of North Carolina on more than half the days of July, and in nearby states on several additional days. North of the front the air was usually a few degrees cooler than to the south, having come from over the northern United States, Canada, or the north Atlantic Ocean. Warm, moist air to the south of the front was usually moving from over the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean Sea. The presence over North Carolina of the front, or dividing line between the air from the two regions, led to greater-than-usual thundershower activity over the State during July.

In all parts of North Carolina, the frequent occurrence of thundershowers during July prevented any long rainless periods such as have occurred during the summer months of other recent years. No day passed without rain in the State; indeed, some localities had rain nearly every day. The amount of rain which fell, however, was just as variable from place to place as in any typical summer. Thundershowers yielded mere sprinkles in some localities, while other areas were deluged. Rains up to nine inches or more fell at places in Moore and Montgomery Counties on the 19th, and unofficial reports were received of as much as 13 inches of rain in that area. Rainfall totals reported for the month ranged from less than an inch at the Research Station north of Whiteville to more than thirteen inches at the station east of Rocky Mount.

July was warm in North Carolina, but most places escaped the extreme heat that sometimes comes when all-day sunshine persists for several days. Frequent afternoon thundershowers stopped the rising temperatures early enough to prevent very high readings most days at most places. A few stations did reach 100 degrees or higher on one or more days near the first or last of July, but readings even in the upper nineties were rare in most parts of the State. Unusually cool weather was even more of a rarity during July; daily minimum temperatures were near seventy degrees most mornings in those parts of the State not affected by mountains or sea coast. The last morning of the month, however, was quite cool for the time of year, dropping below sixty degrees at some stations.

INCHES OF RAINFALL FOR JULY, 1956



CROP REPORTING SERVICE
NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

PEANUT PRODUCTION INDICATED 44 PERCENT ABOVE 1955

Based on reports from growers as of August 1, peanut production is forecast at 294,000,000 pounds -- 44 percent above the 1955 production. If this production materializes it will be the largest since 1952 when a little over 300 million pounds were produced.

The 1955 Tar Heel peanut crop for picking and threshing is estimated at 196,000 acres -- an increase of 6,000 acres over last year, but 20 percent below the 10-year average acreage.

Condition indications are for a yield of 1500 pounds per acre, compared with 1075 pounds last year and 1,218 pounds for the 10-year average. The low yield of 1955 was primarily caused by heavy rains that preceeded and followed the hurricanes.

RECORD EGG PRODUCTION FOR JULY

Egg production in July is estimated at 130 million -- a new high for the month and about 17 million above the 1955 previous record high production. The July production represents a decrease of about 7 million eggs from June and is somewhat less than the usual decline. Temperatures were about normal to below during most of July which was favorable for a higher rate of lay. The average number of layers on hand during July is estimated at 8,302,000 which compares with 7,244,000 for the same month a year earlier. Production per 100 layers is estimated at 1,569 which is the highest of record for the month exceeding the old record high for July of 1955 by about 1 percent.

Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 215 RALEIGH, N. C. SEPTEMBER 17, 1956

NORTH CAROLIN PRICES RECEIVED

The ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by farmers at local markets increased 1 point during the month ended August 15, 1956. The August index of 294 compares with an index of 299 a year earlier and an index of 293 on July 15, 1956.

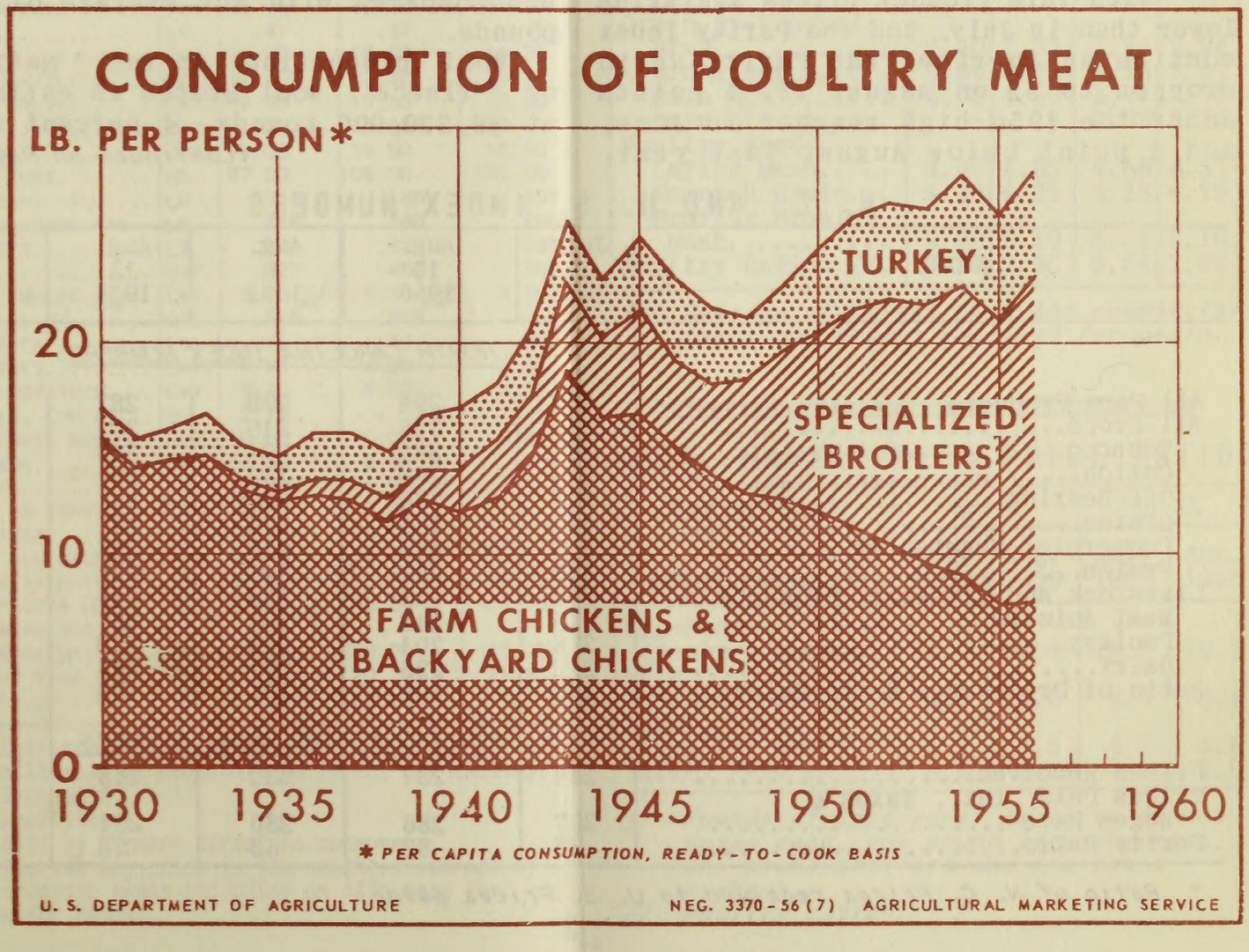
Higher prices received by farmers for wheat, oats, barley, rye, cottonseed, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes were responsible for a 3 point increase in the all crops index during the month ended in mid-August.

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED DOWN 3 PERCENT
PARITY INDEX UP SLIGHTLY

Sharply lower prices received by farmers for potatoes and commercial vegetables coupled with moderate declines in average prices received for cotton, fruit, and poultry were responsible for a 3 percent (7 point) decline in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers during the month ended August 15. These declines were offset only in part by substantial increases in prices received for cattle and hogs, and by small increases for milk,

(Continued on Page 2)



N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

A decline of 4 points in the livestock and livestock products index was due mostly to lower prices received for veal calves, lambs, chickens, and broilers. However, the decline was offset to some extent by higher prices received for hogs.

The ratio of North Carolina prices received to U. S. prices paid remained the same as in July at 102.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

wheat, and a number of other items. The mid-August index at 237 percent of its 1910-14 average compares with 244 in July and 232 in August 1955.

The Parity Index (Prices Paid for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) rose another point during the month to reach 288 percent of its 1910-14 average. Increases in prices of farm production goods were primarily responsible for the rise. Part of these price advances were offset by a slight decline in prices paid for family living items, principally food. The mid-August Parity Index was 3 percent higher than a year earlier, equalling the previous all-time August high recorded in 1952.

With farm product prices averaging lower than in July, and the Parity Index continuing to rise, the Parity Ratio dropped to 82 on August 15, 4 points under the 1956 high reached in June, and 1 point below August last year.

N. C. WOOL PRODUCTION

Wool Production in North Carolina during 1956 is estimated at 273,000 pounds. This production is about 1 percent above the 270 pounds produced in 1955 and 38 percent above the 10-year average.

The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn at 47,000 head is 2,000 head above 1955 and 10,000 head above the 1945-54 average. The weight per fleece of 5.8 compares with 6.0 last year and 5.4 for the 10-year average.

UNITED STATES

The amount of wool shorn and to be shorn in the United States is estimated at 231,754,000 pounds. This is 1 percent less than the 233,370,000 pounds produced in 1955 and 5 percent less than the 1945-54 average.

The 1-percent decline in wool production resulted from a 1-percent decline in the number of sheep shorn, since the average fleece weight was the same as last year. The number of sheep shorn this year totaled 27,125,000 head, 1 percent less than the 27,327,000 head shorn in 1955. The average weight per fleece of 8.54 pounds equaled the record established in 1955 and compares with the average of 8.21 pounds.

Wool production in the ''Native'' or ''fleece'' wool States is estimated at 69,220,000 pounds, 4 percent above

(Continued on Page 7)

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	July 15 1956	Aug. 15 1956	Aug. 15 1955	Aug. 15 1954	Aug. 15 1953
		NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS			
All Farm Products	293	294	299	287	296
All Crops	313	316	316	301	303
Tobacco	387	385	394	368	376
Cotton	264	264	283	281	269
Oil Bearing	308	300	324	314	301
Grains	160	161	170	181	182
Commercial Vegetables	311	442	210	246	244
Fruits	323	269	348	254	253
Livestock and Livestock Products	222	218	235	240	267
Meat Animals	235	242	239	287	310
Poultry	208	201	238	223	267
Dairy	232	225	229	224	232
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	102	102	107	102	106
		UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS			
Prices Received	244	237	232	248	255
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	287	288	280	281	279
Parity Ratio	85	82	83	88	91

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

MOST FEED PRICES LOWER OR UNCHANGED

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for all the mixed dairy feeds were costing 5 cents per hundred less or remained unchanged during the month ended August 15.

Cottonseed meal was up 10 cents per hundred but this increase was more than offset by lower prices paid for soybean meal and meat scrap.

All poultry feeds registered a decline except scratch grain which remained on the same level.

The local market feed price ratio for the egg-feed ratio was more favorable due mostly to higher prices received for eggs.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. JULY 15 1956	N. C. AUG. 15 1956	U. S. AUG. 15 1956
		DOLLARS		
TOBACCO	LB.	-	.530	.501
CORN	BU.	1.47	1.46	1.45
WHEAT	BU.	1.88	1.92	1.93
OATS	BU.	.65	.68	.680
BARLEY	BU.	1.00	1.01	.969
RYE	BU.	1.70	1.75	1.13
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.15	2.15	2.15
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.50	2.25	2.33
PEANUTS	LB.	.133	.130	.116
COTTON	LB.	.320	.320	.311
COTTONSEED	TON	38.00	40.00	51.00
WOOL	LB.	.47	.47	.413
HOGS	CWT.	15.80	16.60	16.20
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	12.40	12.40	16.30
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	18.40	17.00	16.50
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	5.00	5.22
LAMBS	CWT.	19.00	18.50	18.90
MILK COWS	HD.	97.00	105.00	155.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.214	.180	.187
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.215	.180	.196
TURKEYS	LB.	.32	.32	.287
EGGS	DOZ.	.427	.450	.369
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.20 2/	5.20 3/	4.10
RETAIL 4/	QT.	.215	.215	-
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.47	.47	.582
POTATOES	CWT.	4.30	4.60	2.33
SWEETPOTATOES	CWT.	5.20	5.35	3.96
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	2.25	-	2.36
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	10.00	10.00	8.47
KOREAN	CWT.	8.80	8.80	-
KOBE	CWT.	11.30	11.30	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	14.70	14.70	-
HAY, ALL BALED 5/	TON	29.40	28.90	20.00
ALFALFA HAY	TON	34.70	35.80	20.60
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	32.80	30.80	21.70
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	30.00	30.20	27.70
PEANUT VINE	TON	20.70	20.70	21.90
OTHER	TON	27.00	27.00	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Revised.*
3/ *Preliminary.*
4/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
5/ *The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. July 15 1956	N. C. Aug. 15 1956	U. S. July 15 1956	U. S. Aug. 15 1956
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.90	3.85	3.71	3.71
16% Protein	3.75	3.70	3.64	3.65
18% Protein	3.90	3.85	3.67	3.66
20% Protein	4.05	4.05	3.90	3.89
24% Protein	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.04
29% & Over	4.55	4.55	4.43	4.37
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.21	4.19
Soybean Meal	4.35	4.25	4.27	4.13
Cottonseed Meal	3.50	3.60	3.76	3.88
Meat Scrap	4.95	4.90	4.85	4.87
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.40	3.35	2.91	2.94
Middlings	3.60	3.65	3.13	3.17
Corn Meal	4.00	4.00	3.71	3.75
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.38	3.31
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.90	4.85	4.58	4.57
Scratch Grain	4.25	4.25	4.16	4.19
Broiler Growing Mash	5.20	5.10	5.08	5.10
Poultry Ration 1/	3.99	3.96	3.64	3.66

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. July 1956	N. C. Aug. 1956	U. S. July 1956	U. S. Aug. 1956
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	10.7	11.4	10.0	10.1
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.4
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	4.1	3.5	4.3	3.8
Turkey Feed 2/	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.8

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

N. C. TURKEY PRODUCTION ESTIMATED AT 23 PERCENT ABOVE 1955

North Carolina turkey producers indicated there will be 1,295,000 turkeys of all breeds produced in the State this year. If this production is realized it would be 23 percent above the 1,053,000 produced in 1955. The production of heavy breeds estimated at 1,241,000 is 36 percent above 1955 production. Meanwhile the number of light breeds raised was estimated at 54,000 or 39 percent of the 139,000 produced during 1955. This decline in light breeds was more than offset by the increase in heavy breeds.

UNITED STATES

Farmers in the Nation as a whole are raising about 76 million turkeys this year--16 percent more than in 1955. About 29 percent more heavy breed turkeys are being raised this year than last, while light breeds show a decrease of 19 percent. Light breeds are 18 percent of the total raised this year, compared with 26 percent last year.

Heavy breed increases from last year were 48 percent in the South Central, 39 percent in the West North Central, 35 percent in the South Atlantic, 25 percent in the East North Central and 20 percent in the West. There was no change in the North Atlantic States. Heavy whites raised this year will be about a fourth of all heavies raised.

Light breed turkeys show decreases in all parts of the country. Decreases from last year are 5 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 16 percent in the West, 27 percent in the East North Central, 34 percent in the West North Central, and 42 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Last January, farmers expressed their intentions to raise about 14 percent more heavy breed turkeys this year, with increases varying from 7 percent in the North Atlantic to 38 percent in the South Atlantic States. They intended to raise 16 percent fewer light breeds, with decreases varying from 11 percent in the West North Central to 25 percent in the East North Central States. However, the South Central States intended to raise 2 percent more light turkeys this year. The 1955 turkey crop was 3 percent smaller than in 1954. Prices received by producers for turkeys during the last half of 1955 averaged 7 percent higher than a year earlier and poultry feed prices averaged 10 percent lower.

During the first half of 1956, which covers the main hatching season, prices received for turkeys averaged 6 percent higher than a year earlier and poultry feed prices averaged 7 percent lower, Turkey producers have more than doubled their intended increase of heavy breed turkeys, while they decreased their light breed turkeys slightly more than they had intended.

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS 1956, WITH COMPARISONS

STATE AND DIVISION	NUMBER RAISED					
	Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds		Total All Breeds	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thousands		*Thousands*		*Thousands*	
N. C.	914	1,241	139	54	1,053	1,295
Del.	99	159	820	797	919	956
Md.	224	247	311	111	535	358
Va.	1,910	2,540	3,619	3,763	5,529	6,303
W. Va.	529	786	1,107	1,014	1,636	1,800
S. C.	882	1,245	234	38	1,116	1,283
Ga.	310	357	6	6	316	363
Fla.	115	132	50	68	165	200
S. Atlantic	4,983	6,707	6,286	5,851	11,269	12,558
U. S.	48,773	62,758	16,785	13,532	65,558	76,340

U. S. FARMERS' NET INCOME FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS TOTALS $11.6 BILLION

Farmers' realized net income in the first half of 1956 was at an annual rate of approximately 11.6 billion dollars. This was about the same as in the first half of 1955 and a half billion dollars higher than the rate during the second half of 1955.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in the first half of this year totaled approximately 12.2 billion dollars, or almost the same as in the first half of 1955, as somewhat lower average prices of farm products were about offset by an increase in the volume of sales.

The estimate of total cash receipts for the first 6 months of 1956 includes a preliminary estimate for June. It also includes some revisions in the estimates previously published for the earlier months of the year.

Production expenses as well as gross income showed little change from the first half of 1955 to the first half of 1956. Prices paid for the farm-supplied items of feed, seed, and feeder livestock all averaged considerably lower than in 1955. But this was largely offset by increases in property taxes, wage rates, and interest payments, as well as higher prices for some manufactured items.

Compared with the second half of 1955, realized net income rose in the first half of 1956 because seasonally adjusted gross income was on a higher level, only partly offset by a higher rate of production expenses.

The volume of farm marketings thus far this year has shown a smaller-than-seasonal decline from the second half of last year, and prices of farm products have averaged slightly higher. The result was an increase of about 800 million dollars in realized gross farm income on a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis.

Farm production expenses in the first half of 1956 were at an annual rate about 300 million dollars higher than in the second half of 1955. Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in production were little changed on the average, but interest payments, taxes and wage rates were all on a higher level.

Farmers received about 7.7 billion dollars from marketings of livestock and products in the first half of 1956, and some 4.5 billion from crops. The total for livestock and products was down a little from the same period last year as lower average prices more than offset an increase in volume.

The crop total, however, was up slightly from a year earlier, with increases for corn, cotton, vegetables, and fruits.

In the livestock group, a 10 percent increase in dairy receipts was more than offset by smaller cash receipts from meat animals due to lower prices for hogs and cattle.

Total cash receipts from farm marketings in June are tentatively estimated at 2 billion dollars, up slightly from June 1955 as average prices of farm products showed their first increase in 1956 over the same month in 1955. June crop receipts are estimated at .7 billion dollars, and receipts from livestock and products at 1.3 billion.

Previously published monthly estimates of cash receipts from farm marketings for January-March 1956 were revised in the July issue of The Farm Income Situation.

The new estimates of cash receipts in the first quarter of 1956 are 307 million dollars higher than the estimates previously published, including an increase of 222 million in the crop total and 85 million in livestock and livestock products.

Hog prices this fall are likely to be above 1955, with the largest margin at the year's end. Last spring's crop, most of which will be marketed this fall, was 8 percent below 1955.

Cattle slaughter in the second half of the year will equal or exceed the last half of 1955. A seasonal rise in prices of fed cattle is likely this fall. Farmers are expected to market fewer fed cattle than in the same period of 1955, but marketings of grass cattle will be up.

N. C. COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER UP 12.7 PERCENT

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during July amounted to 22,789,000 pounds liveweight. This was 12.7 percent above the 20,219,000 pounds slaughtered during the same period last year. Calves were the only species which showed a decline in the number slaughtered. For the State as a whole, the number slaughtered for all species was 71.9 thousand head and compared with 64.2 thousand head for July 1955. Total liveweight slaughter of all species for the first 6 months of the year at 167,860,000 pounds is 4 percent above the 161,031,000 pounds slaughtered January through July 1955.

UNITED STATES

Output of red meat by commercial slaughter plants totaled 2,079 million pounds in July. July production was 1 percent greater than the 2,059 million pounds produced in June and 15 percent greater than the 1,815 million pounds produced in July 1955. Estimated meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other wholesale and retail plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

Red meat production from January through July this year totaled 15,318 million pounds, 10 percent more than the 13,931 million pounds produced during the corresponding period last year. Comparing the 7-month period this year with that of last year, beef and pork production each were up 11 percent; veal up 1 percent; while mutton and lamb was down 2 percent. Lard production for the 7 months totaled 1,515 million pounds, 14 percent above the corresponding period in 1955. The number of cattle and hogs slaughtered during the 7-month period was above a year earlier while the number of calves, and sheep and lambs was lower. Cattle slaughter was up 5 percent, hogs up 17 percent, while calves were down 1 percent, and sheep and lambs down less than 1 percent.

July beef production totaled 1,199 million pounds--2 percent greater than a month earlier and 15 percent above July last year. The number of cattle slaughtered in July was estimated at 2,291,200 head, 3 percent above the June number of 2,219,400 and 11 per-

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER*

Species	JULY				JANUARY THROUGH JULY			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	12.4	12.6	9,432	9,913	88.9	84.1	68,483	66,303
Calves	5.7	5.1	1,069	992	36.0	32.0	6,496	6,027
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.2	9	14	.7	.7	58	55
Hogs	46.0	54.0	9,709	11,870	393.0	429.0	85,994	95,475
TOTAL	64.2	71.9	20,219	22,789	518.6	545.8	161,031	167,860
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
U. S.								
Cattle	2.1	2.3	1,903	2,164	14.3	51.1	13,421	14,617
Calves	.9	1.0	220	238	6.9	6.8	1,467	1,486
Sheep & Lambs	1.2	1.3	111	118	9.2	9.2	900	887
Hogs	4.2	5.1	1,049	1,220	38.6	45.1	9,369	10,577
TOTAL	8.4	9.7	3,283	3,740	69.0	76.2	25,157	27,567

**Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

cent above the July 1955 estimated. ier. Calf slaughter for July totaled 981,600 head. This was 4 percent above the June kill of 943,200 head and 5 percent above the 933,100 head killed in July 1955. The average live weight of calves slaughtered in July was 242 pounds which compares with 235 pounds a month earlier and 236 pounds a year earlier.

July hog slaughter totaled 5,070,000 head--2 percent less than the June kill of 5,180,200 but 21 percent more than the 4,197,100 head killed during July last year. Pork production for the month was 691 million pounds, 3 percent under a month earlier but 16 percent over the same month last year. Slaughter hogs averaged 241 pounds live weight. This was 4 pounds lighter than in June and 9 pounds lighter than July a year earlier. All States killed more hogs than in July last year except South Dakota. Lard output for July was 170 million pounds, 6 percent less than June but 16 percent more than July a year ago. The amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds live weight of hogs slaughtered was 13.9 pounds, compared with 14.2 pounds in June and 14.1 pounds in July last year.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs in July totaled 1,314,300 head. This was 7 percent more than the 1,231,300 head slaughtered in June and 8 percent more than the 1,219,600 head slaughtered in slaughter of 2,055,900 head. The average live weight of slaughter cattle was 945 pounds, 7 pounds lighter than a month earlier but 19 pounds heavier a year earlier. The number slaughtered was greater than July last year in all States except New England States, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama.

Veal production in July totaled 132 million pounds, 7 percent above both a month earlier and a year earl-

July last year. Mutton and lamb output totaled 57 million pounds in July, 10 percent higher than a month earlier, and 8 percent higher than a year earlier. The average live weight of sheep and lambs slaughtered was 90 pounds, 1 pound heavier than a month earlier, but 1 pound lighter than a year earlier.

Poultry slaughter during July totaled 369 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis.

COMMODITY HIGHLIGHTS

Total livestock slaughter and meat output for the rest of 1956 will be less than a year before--the first downturn since 1951. Prices of fed cattle are likely to stay above last year.

Milk production probably will be substantially greater than a year earlier in the remainder of 1956. Prices to farmers for milk are running above last year and butter is also higher. Cash receipts from milk this year will be around the record of 4.6 billion dollars, compared with 4.2 billion in 1955.

Broiler chick placements declined seasonally in July and held about steady in early August; weekly placements in early August were 3 million below the peak weeks in June but 14 percent above last August.

August 1 crop conditions indicate a record soybean output of 443 million bushels in 1956, nearly a fifth above last year. Cottonseed production is estimated at 7 percent less than 1955.

WOOL PRODUCTION *(Continued)*

the 66,869,000 pounds produced in 1955. The average weight per fleece was 7.75 pounds compared with 7.71 pounds last year. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn this year was 8,926,000 head, 3 percent more than the 8,671,000 head shorn in 1955. Only 10 ''Native'' sheep States failed to show more wool produced than a year ago.

In the 13 Western sheep States (11 Western States, South Dakota and Texas) shorn wool production is estimated at 162,534,000 pounds -- 2 percent less than the 166,501,000 pounds shorn in 1955. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn this year in the Western States was estimated at 18,199,000 head which was also 2 percent less than the number shorn last year. The average weight per fleece at 8.93 pounds compares with an average of 8.92 last year. South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada showed more wool produced than last year, while all other Western sheep States produced less wool. Shorn wool production in Texas, the leading sheep State, totaled 41,938,000 pounds, 7 percent below last year. Estimates for Texas and California include an allowance for wool to be shorn from sheep and lambs this fall.

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

G

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS
(PMGC)
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	July 15 1956	Aug. 15 1956	July 15 1956	Aug. 15 1956	July 15 1956	Aug. 15 1956
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3236	.3113	.3556	.3568	91	87
Wheat, Bu.....	1.90	1.93	2.42	2.43	79	79
Corn, Bu.....	1.43	1.45	1.77	1.77	81	82
Oats, Bu.....	.653	.680	.864	.867	76	78
Barley, Bu.....	.948	.969	1.35	1.36	70	71
Rye, Bu.....	1.09	1.13	1.70	1.70	64	66
Beef Cattle, Cwt.....	15.40	16.30	21.70	21.70	71	75
Hogs, Cwt.....	15.20	16.20	21.40	21.50	71	75
Lambs, Cwt.....	19.30	18.90	23.80	23.90	81	79
Chickens, All, Lb....	.205	.187	.287	.288	71	65
Eggs, Doz.....	.365	.369	.465	.467	79 5/	73 5/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/.	3.98 3/	4.10 4/	4.71	4.72	90 5/	89 5/

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

orth Carolina State Library
Raleigh
C. 1
630.5
N75

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 215 RALEIGH, N. C. SEPTEMBER 24, 1956

N. C. SEPTEMBER CORN ESTIMATE UNCHANGED

Based on condition and probable yield reports from growers, production from the 1956 corn crop is forecast at 72,853,000 bushels, the same as on August 1. If the estimated production materializes, it will be the second largest of record, exceeded only in 1950 when production amounted to 74,184,000 bushels.

A record yield per acre is indicated at 37.0 bushels, three bushels above the previous record set in 1955 and 8.4 bushels above average.

In all areas outside of the Coastal Plains the crop condition and probable yield reports indicated a decline from August 1. These areas consisting of the Mountains and Piedmont remained dry to very dry throughout most of the month. In these areas the decline in probable yield was off-set by improved reported yield prospects in the Coastal Plains, especially the heavy producing central

Continued on Page 2

PEANUT CROP FORECAST AT 294 MILLION POUNDS

North Carolina peanut production as of September 1 is estimated at 294 million pounds compared with 204 million pounds in 1955 and 287 million for the 10-year average. If a crop of this size is realized, it will be the largest since 1952 when slightly more than 300 million pounds were produced.

The crop is mostly good to excellent and indications are for a yield of 1,500 pounds per acre compared with last year's low yield of 1,075 pounds and 1,218 pounds for the 10-year average. The low yield of 1955 was a result of heavy damage brought about by hurricanes.

FLUE-CURED PRODUCTION SHOWS INCREASE, BURLEY DOWN

Increased prospective yields bring the estimated production of flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina up to 868,550,000 pounds, an increase of 21.6 million pounds over the forecast of a month ago. Such a production would be short of the record 978,775,000 flue-cured poundage for 1955 by only 11.3 percent instead of the 13.5 percent decrease expected as of August 1.

Based on reports from producers and on market surveys, current estimated flue-cured yields by types are from 25 to 50 pounds higher than they were a month earlier. The expected yield for Type 11 is now up to 1,300 pounds, that for Type 12 has risen to 1,625 and Type 13 has increased to 1,600 as

Continued on Page 2

COTTON REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1956

Based upon conditions as of September 1, the 1956 Tar Heel cotton crop is forecast at 340,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. A crop of this size would be 11,000 bales, or 3.1 percent, less than the 351,000 bales harvested last year and 117,000 bales less than the 10-year (1945-54) average.

The September 1 lint yield per acre is estimated at 363 pounds, compared with 350 pounds last year and the 10-year average yield of 321 pounds.

Based upon cotton in cultivation July 1 and average abandonment, it is estimated that 450,000 acres will be harvested this year. This is the smallest cotton acreage harvested since records began in 1866.

Weather conditions during August in most of the important Piedmont cotton producing counties were not very

Continued on Page 3

N. C. CORN *(Continued)*

commercial counties. Rainfall in this area has been mostly adequate throughout the growing season.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO *(Continued)*

compared with last month's outlook for 1,275, 1,575 and 1,575 pounds, respectively.

Burley tobacco, on the other hand, has fared rather adversely. Prolonged dry weather in many sections of the Mountains where this tobacco, Type 31, is grown has brought about considerable deterioration of the crop in the areas affected. The current estimated average yield of 1,800 pounds per acre is 150 pounds under the forecast for August 1. This would bring the total production of burley down to 17,640,000 pounds, or 5.3 percent under the 18,620,000 pounds produced last year.

The following table gives the present estimated acreage, yield, and production of North Carolina tobacco by types for 1956:

	ACRES	YIELD	PRODUCTION
Type 11	227,000	1,300	295,100,000
Type 12	282,000	1,625	458,250,000
Type 13	72,000	1,600	115,200,000
Total Flue-cured	581,000	1,495	868,550,000
Type 31	9,800	1,800	17,640,000
All Types	590,800	1,500	886,190,000

Total U. S. flue-cured production is estimated at 1,297,320,000 pounds, or 12.5 percent less than the 1955 crop of 1,483,045,000 pounds. The U. S. Burley crop is expected to amount to 485,329,000 pounds or 3.3 percent more than the 469,977,000 pounds produced last year.

RECORD SOYBEAN YIELD AND PRODUCTION INDICATED

Based on reports from growers as of September 1, soybean production is forecast at 8,316,000 bushels -- 64 percent above 1955. If production materializes, it will be a record large crop. The indicated record production is attributed to a record acreage for harvest and a record yield. Indications are for a yield of 21.0 bushels per acre, compared with 15.5 bushels last year and 15.2 bushels for the 10-year average. Last year's yield was adversely affected by the hurricanes.

RECORD CHICK HATCH DURING AUGUST

Commercial hatcheries produced 8,794,000 chicks during August 1956. This was 1,637,000 above the output in August last year and more than double the 5-year average for the month. The number produced during the first 8 months this year totaled 78,589,000 compared with 64,190,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 22 percent.

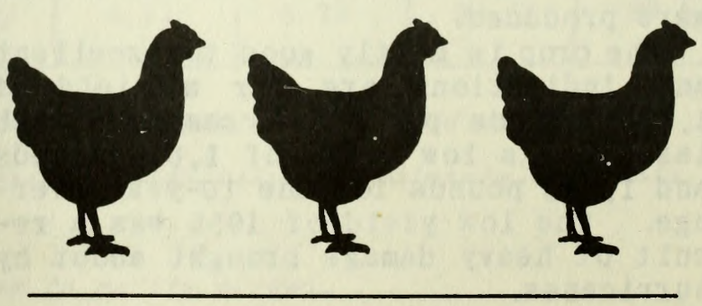
Broiler chick production in August which accounts for 93 percent of the chicks hatched in August totaled 8,179,000, compared with 6,866,000 a year earlier -- an increase of 19 percent. The number of broiler chicks produced January through August totaled 68,802,000 compared with 56,197,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 22 percent.

Chicks produced other than for broiler production totaled 615,000 compared with 291,000 in August last year. The number of non-broiler chicks, produced January through August totaled 9,787,000 compared with 7,993,000 during the same month last year -- an increase of 23 percent.

UNITED STATES

Commercial hatcheries produced 134,327,000 chicks during August compared with 111,476,000 during the same month in 1955. Broiler chick production totaled 119,824,000 compared with 98,850,000 in August 1955. Chicks produced other than for broiler production totaled 14,503,000 compared with 12,626,000 for the same period a year earlier.

The demand for broiler chicks continues above that of a year ago and a comparatively large hatch of broiler chicks in September is in prospect as the number of broiler chick eggs in incubators on September 1 was 26 percent more than a year earlier. Non-broiler hatches are now at the low point of the year's cycle.



NORTH CAROLINA APPLE CROP

Production of apples in North Carolina for 1956 is estimated as of September 1 to be 1,500,000 bushels compared with the 1945-54 average of 1,239,000 bushels. Indications are that the crop is turning out a little better than was expected a month earlier. On September 1 about one-half of the current crop had been harvested.

COTTON *(continued)*

favorable for cotton. Extended dry weather has reduced yield prospects in these counties. Highest yields are currently expected in the Coastal Plain counties. The crop in this area was severely damaged by hurricanes last year.

UNITED STATES

For the United States, the September forecast of 13,115,000 bales is 437,000 bales below the August forecast. The major portion of this decrease occurred in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, and Mississippi. A United States crop of 13,115,000 bales, if realized, would be 1,606,000 bales less than the 1955 crop of 14,721,000 bales. Details of the report, by States, follows:

AUGUST MILK PRODUCTION UP

Milk production on North Carolina farms during August totaled 160 million pounds. Output for August exceeded that for the comparable period of 1955 by 6 million pounds and the 1945-54 average by 9 percent. Milk production per cow in herds on September 1 averaged 16.7 pounds compared with 16.6 pounds a year earlier and 14.7 pounds for the 10-year average. The percent of milk cows milked on September 1 was 69.3 compared with 71.9 a year ago.

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION 22 PERCENT ABOVE 1955

Egg production in North Carolina during August 1956 is estimated at 127 million eggs -- 22 percent above the August 1955 production of 104 million.

The number of layers on North Carolina farms during Ausust 1956 was placed at 8,501,000, an increase of 1,087,000 from August 1955. Rate of egg production in August was 1,491 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 1,407 a year ago.

State	1956 Acreage 1/		September 1 Condition			Lint Yield Per Harvested Acre			Production 2/ 500-Lb. Gross Wt. Bales		
	Total abandonment after July 1	For harvest	Average 1945-1954	1955	1956	Average 1945-1954	1955	Indicated 1956 Sept. 1	Average 1945-1954	1955	Indicated 1956 Sept. 1
	Percent	*Thous. Acres*	*Percent*			*Pounds*			*Thousand Bales*		
N. C.	3.2	450	73	80	83	321	350	363	457	351	340
S. C.	2.6	677	69	72	73	301	375	379	656	572	535
Ga.	2.3	845	68	79	71	252	376	352	675	701	620
Tenn.	2.2	540	74	85	77	359	523	511	564	623	575
Ala.	3.0	965	68	85	67	281	478	363	880	1,045	730
Miss.	2.7	1,595	71	86	75	340	570	488	1,656	2,023	1,620
Mo.	1.9	370	76	85	85	367	502	532	362	410	410
Ark.	2.5	1,365	72	86	73	339	545	519	1,332	1,663	1,475
La.	5.9	560	67	73	78	336	454	489	536	582	570
Okla.	11.9	705	61	77	46	154	281	191	356	463	230
Texas	12.9	6,250	70	75	67	194	231	266	3,513	4,039	3,460
N. Mex.	4.3	179	88	87	94	526	688	764	237	266	285
Ariz.	5.6	357	92	82	96	656	981	1,129	559	728	840
Calif.	3.9	745	93	90	96	659	774	857	1,164	1,205	1,330
Other 3/	7.6	58	-	-	-	284	383	373	47	50	45
U. S.	7.7	15,661	72	81	75	283	417	402	13,098	14,721	13,115

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.
3/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada.

6/ Estimates of commercial crop refer to total production of apples in commercial apple areas of each state.

UNITED STATES
ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1945-54	Harvested 1955 1/	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
Corn, All	Bu.	83,260	79,900	77,596	37.1	40.6	43.0	3,084,389	3,241,536	3,335,730
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	47,810	33,660	35,372	18.3	20.9	20.4	873,690	703,047	721,946
Wheat, All	Bu.	67,192	47,255	50,466	17.1	19.8	19.2	1,148,289	936,761	966,574
Oats	Bu.	38,912	39,138	35,427	34.1	38.3	32.6	1,327,496	1,499,282	1,154,595
Barley	Bu.	10,443	14,553	12,867	26.6	27.5	28.8	278,166	400,295	370,254
Rye	Bu.	1,714	2,092	1,724	12.5	14.2	12.7	21,558	29,678	21,961
TOBACCO: Flue-Cured	Lbs.	1,049.2	990.7	880.2	1,214	1,497	1,451	1,270,897	1,483,045	1,276,810
Burley	Lbs.	447.0	310.4	311.9	1,310	1,514	1,528	583,853	469,977	476,467
All Types	Lbs.	1,726.1	1,496.7	1,379.8	1,236	1,467	1,471	2,128,194	2,195,788	2,029,023
Cotton	2/	22,060	16,928	15,661	283	417	402	3/ 13,098	3/14,721	3/ 13,115
Sorghum Grain	-	7,460	12,839	11,362	18.6	18.8	144	141,334	241,100	163,293
Irish Potatoes, All 4/	Cwt.	1,525	1,414	1,402	149	161	167	226,360	227,046	233,676
Sweetpotatoes 4/	Cwt.	378.4	341.4	286.8	52.8	61.4	56.7	20,051	20,946	16,257
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	14,279	19,710	21,959	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	12,698	18,668	20,953	20.0	19.9	22.0	253,653	371,106	461,928
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	2,902	1,898	1,868	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked & Threshed	Lbs.	2,387	1,691	1,509	790	925	958	1,809,520	1,564,530	1,445,460
HAY: All	Tons	74,382	75,549	75,595	1.39	1.49	1.44	103,648	112,782	108,817
Alfalfa	Tons	18,941	28,432	29,719	2.19	2.08	2.00	41,315	59,195	59,536
Clover & Timothy 5/	Tons	20,910	16,506	15,316	1.41	1.46	1.39	29,509	24,174	21,316
Lespedeza	Tons	6,046	4,063	4,425	1.03	1.16	1.06	6,354	4,708	4,687
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-		-	-	75	68	68
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 66,989	7/ 51,827	67,760
Apples, Commercial 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/105,920	7/106,234	93,433
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 30,230	7/ 29,622	31,311
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 2,906	7/ 3,237	2,999
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,798	146,860	161,375

1/ Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.
2/ Yield per acre in Lbs. -- Production in 500 Lb. gross weight bales.
3/ Production in bales of 500 pounds gross weight.
4/ Averages 1949-54.
5/ Excludes Sweet Clover and Lespedeza Hay.
6/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to total production of apples in commercial apple areas of each state.
7/ For some states in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

NORTH CAROLINA
ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average	Harvested	Indicated	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
		1945-54	1955 1/	1956	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
Corn, All	Bu.	2,188	2,073	1,969	28.6	34.0	37.0	62,535	70,482	72,853
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	392	319	354	17.9	21.5	25.5	7,028	6,858	9,027
Oats	Bu.	348	460	478	31.4	33.0	40.0	10,964	15,180	19,120
Barley	Bu.	40	59	59	28.5	28.0	37.0	1,166	1,652	2,183
Rye	Bu.	21	24	28	12.8	13.5	14.5	271	324	406
TOBACCO: All	Lbs.	710.4	662.8	590.8	1,229	1,505	1,466	871,285	997,395	866,085
Type 11	Lbs.	272.1	255.0	227.0	1,129	1,310	1,300	306,828	334,050	295,100
Type 12	Lbs.	341.3	317.0	282.0	1,288	1,625	1,625	438,150	515,125	458,250
Type 13	Lbs.	85.8	81.0	72.0	1,258	1,600	1,600	107,702	129,600	115,200
All Flue-Cured	Lbs.	699.2	653.0	581.0	-	1,499	1,458	852,680	978,775	846,975
Type 31, Burley	Lbs.	11.2	9.8	9.8	1,650	1,900	1,800	18,605	18,620	17,640
Cotton	2/	681	480	450	321	350	363	3/ 457	3/ 351	3/ 340
Sorghum Grain	-	26	89	80	26.2	28.0	28.0	675	2,492	2,240
Irish Potatoes, All 4/	Cwt.	48	37	36	-	93	76	-	3,430	2,754
Sweetpotatoes 4/	Cwt.	46.5	40.0	40.0	59	60	63	2,739	2,400	2,520
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	386	430	516	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	263	327	396	15.2	15.5	21.0	4,049	5,068	8,316
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	258	198	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked and Threshed	Lbs.	244	190	196	1,218	1,075	1,500	286,900	204,250	294,000
Hay: All	Tons	1,253	1,154	1,145	1.01	1.10	1.06	1,262	1,267	1,218
Clover and Timothy 5/	Tons	105	105	102	1.12	1.20	1.15	118	126	117
Alfalfa	Tons	48	80	84	2.04	2.10	2.00	95	168	168
Lespedeza	Tons	505	391	407	1.02	1.05	.95	518	411	387
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	88	72
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,559	7/	840
Apples, Commercial 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,239	40	1,500
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	10	64
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.1	1.3
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,254	350	2,175
Improved Varieties	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,004	300	1,775
Wild & Seedlings	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	50	400

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*
2/ *Yield per acre in Lbs. -- Production in 500 Lb. gross weight bales.*
3/ *Production in bales of 500 Lb. gross weight.*
4/ *Averages 1949-54.*
5/ *Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.*
6/ *Estimates of commercial crop refer to total production in commercial apple areas.*

SORGHUM GRAIN IMPROVED

Production of sorghum grain in North Carolina for 1956 is now estimated at 2,240,000 bushels. This is 80,000 bushels more than was expected as of August 1 and is the result of improved yield prospects which now point to an average of 28 bushels per acre, the same as that for last year. With a 10 percent smaller acreage, however, the production would, of course, be reduced by a like proportion from that harvested in 1955.

1956 SWEETPOTATO PRODUCTION EXPECTED SAME AS 1955

The 1956 sweetpotato production, as of September 1, is estimated at 2,520,000 cwt. -- 105 percent of 1955 but is 9 percent below the 10-year average. September 1 condition reports indicate an average yield of 63 cwt. per acre which is 4 cwt. better than a month earlier and is 4 cwt. above the 10-year average. Slight improvement in growing conditions resulted from light to heavy rainfall in the central and southern Coastal Plains counties during August.

Acres for harvest are estimated at 40,000, the same as was harvested in 1955 although 5,000 acres short of the 10-year average.

PRODUCTION FORECAST OF SNAP BEANS

EARLY FALL (East): As of September 1, North Carolina growers indicate they expect to harvest 49,000 bushels of fall snap beans from 700 acres, with an average yield of 70 bushels per acre. Such a crop would be almost three times last year's production of 18,000 bushels, which was greatly curtailed on account of hurricanes and heavy rainfall. Because of last year's adverse conditions and generally unsatisfactory prices, the acreage planted this fall was sharply reduced. With good prospective yields, however, the acreage intended for harvest is 100 more than was harvested last year when most of the crop was abandoned.

LATE SUMMER (West): Reports from growers as of September 1 indicate that they expect to harvest 660,000 bushels from an estimated 6,000 acres for an average yield of 110 bushels per acre. This is 28.5 percent below the 923,000 bushels harvested last year from 7,100 acres and 66,000 bushels under average

PECAN PRODUCTION EXPECTED NEAR AVERAGE

The 1956 pecan production for North Carolina is forecast at 2,175,000 pounds, compared with 350,000 pounds in 1955 and 2,254,000 pounds for the 10-year average. The 1955 crop was short due to an early Spring freeze and the 1954 crop was well below average when considerable damage occurred on account of hurricane Hazel. For the current production it is estimated that 1,775,000 pounds will be from improved varieties and 400,000 pounds will come from seedlings.

UNITED STATES

September 1 condition of pecans points to a production of 161.4 million pounds in 1956 compared with 146.9 million pounds in 1955 and the 1945-54 average of 137.8 million pounds. All of the prospective increase over last year's production is for the crop of improved varieties. Indicated production of improved varieties total 93.9 million pounds compared with 42.4 million in 1955 and seedlings are estimated at 67.4 million pounds compared with 104.5 million last year.

ALL HAY PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY LOWER

Based on condition and yield reports from growers as of September 1, all hay production is forecast at 1,218,000 tons compared with 1,238,000 on August 1, and 1,267,000 tons in 1955 and 1,262,000 for the 10-year average. Production estimates by kinds that remained the same as on August 1 are shown in tons as follows: Alfalfa 168,000; Clover and Timothy 117,000; Soybean 92,000; Peanut 144,000; Grain 200,000, and Other kinds 110,000. The lespedeza crop, grown principally in the Piedmont section, declined from an estimated 407,000 to 387,000 tons during the month. This crop has suffered from prolonged dry soils and average yield is indicated at .95 tons per acre compared with 1.05 in 1955 and 1.02 tons for the 1945-54 average. Growing conditions were favorable for soybeans and peanuts during the month and the current crop yields are expected to be above average.

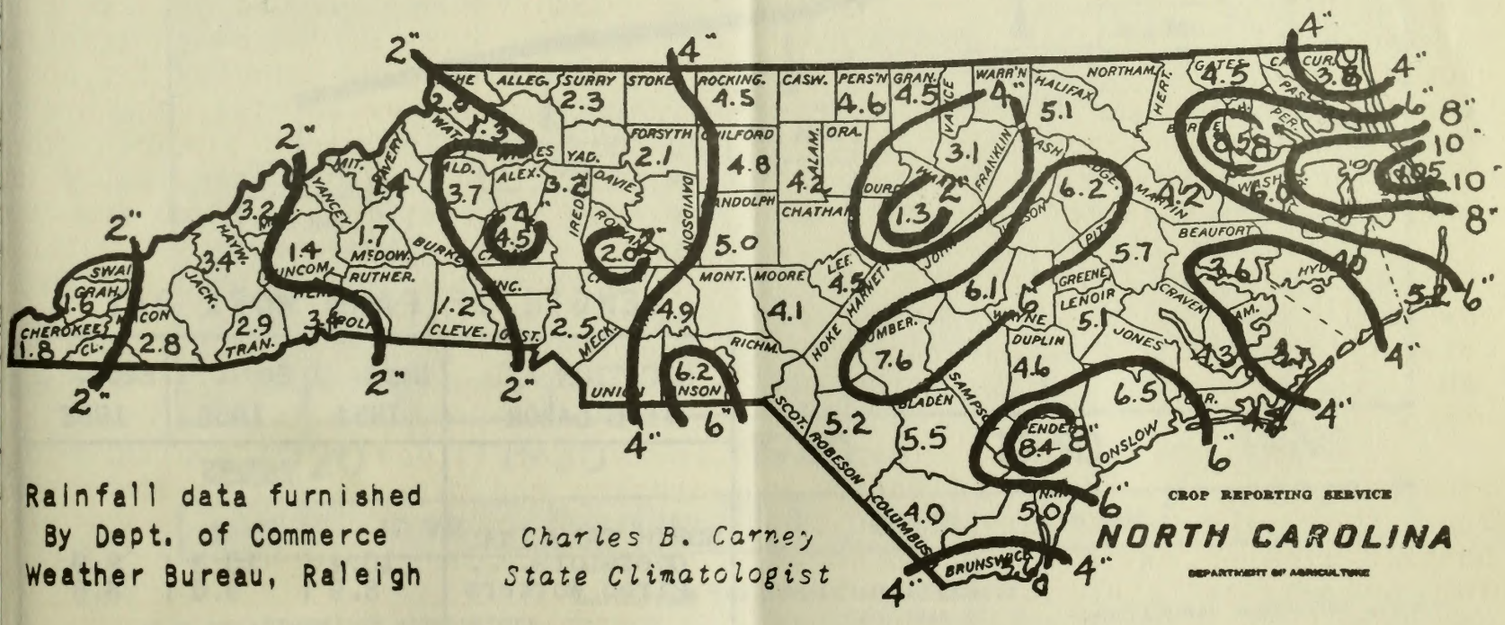
WEATHER SUMMARY FOR AUGUST, 1956

August weather in North Carolina was typical of mid-summer, consistently but not unusually warm with frequent but quite variable thundershowers and light average wind speed. Tropical storm Betsy, which was discovered in the Caribbean sea on the 10th and passed off the North Carolina coast on the 16th and 17th, caused some anxiety, but never got near enough the mainland to affect the weather more than very slightly. A slow moving weather front lay in or near the State from the 10th through the 15th, and another the 24th - 26th, while the only distinct cool front of the month crossed North Carolina from the northwest on the 20th and 21st. Each of these fronts caused some increase in thundershowers over the State.

The variation from highest to lowest temperature during August was less than 40 degrees at most North Carolina stations, but a few places in the southwestern Piedmont both exceeded 100 degrees and dropped below 60. Elsewhere in the State the highest temperatures of the month were generally in the middle or upper nineties. The highest temperature noted was 103 at Wadesboro; this was the only occurrence as high as 100 at that station, however, while Charlotte and Monroe had several 100 degree afternoons. On the cool side, the station at Banner Elk reported a low of 36 degrees the morning of the 22nd. Most stations outside the Mountains did not drop below the middle or upper fifties at any time during August.

Rainfall at the various North Carolina stations during August ranged from less than one inch to more than ten inches. In general, the Mountains and southwestern Piedmont were the driest sections of the State, with rainfall totals ranging mostly from one to four inches. The wettest section was the northern coast, where the Manteo-Nags Head area received around ten inches. Since most of the rain came in scattered thundershowers, there were wet and dry spots in all general sections of the State. Rainfall totals were not a complete indication of wet or dry conditions; the 1.31 inch total at the Raleigh-Durham Airport was sufficiently well distributed to prevent severe drought, while 27 days elapsed between the two heavy rains that accounted for nine of the ten-and-a-half inches that fell at Manteo.

INCHES OF RAINFALL FOR AUGUST, 1956



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

CROP REPORTING SERVICE
NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

LENGTH OF FARM WORK DAY

LOCATION AND TYPE LABOR	Sept. 1 1954	Sept. 1 1955	Sept. 1 1956
	HOURS		
NORTH CAROLINA:			
Operators....	10.4	10.3	9.9
Hired Workers	8.9	9.0	8.6
UNITED STATES:			
Operators....	10.6	10.6	10.2
Hired Workers	9.3	9.2	9.0

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA G

orth Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 217 RALEIGH, N. C. OCTOBER 12, 1956

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 2 POINTS LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS INDEX DOWN 1 PERCENT

The Index of Prices Received by North Carolina Farmers rose 2 points during the month ending in mid-September. Higher prices received by farmers for tobacco, cotton, and milk were primarily responsible for the in-

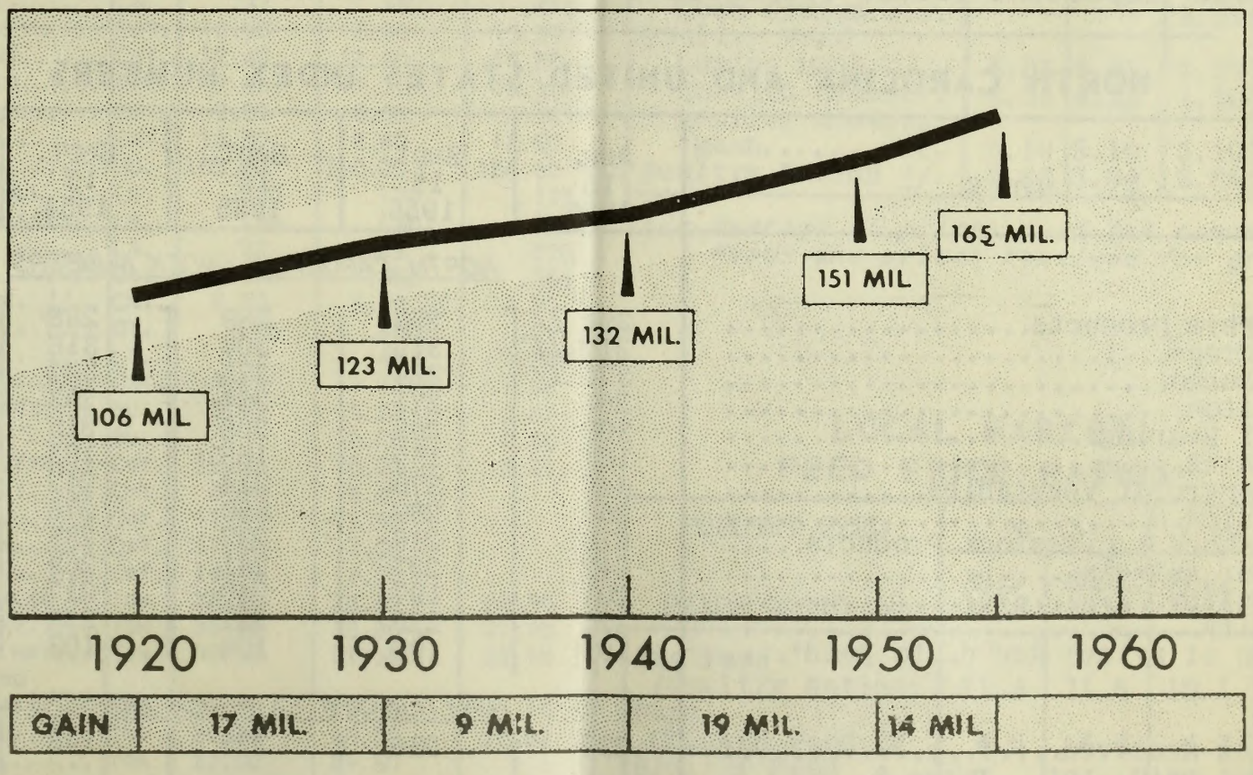
(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BOTH DOWN 1 POINT PARITY RATIO UNCHANGED

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers declined nearly one-half percent (1 point) during the month ended September 15. Continued sharp declines in prices received for most commercial vegetables and potatoes and lower prices for meat animals were

(Continued on Page 2)

Population Growth Adding Over 2 Million Consumers a Year



DATA FROM THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1826-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

crease during the month. The index of 293 compares with an index of 289 a year earlier and an index of 288 on September 15, 1954.

A decline of 2 points in the Livestock and Livestock Products Index was due mostly to lower prices received for hogs, chickens, broilers, and turkeys. However, this decline was offset to some extent by slightly higher prices received for beef cattle, veal calves, lambs, butterfat and wholesale milk.

The ratio of Prices Received by North Carolina Farmers to Prices Paid by U. S. Farmers at 102 was 1 point above August 15, 1956.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

nearly offset by higher prices received for fruit, cotton, and dairy products. The September index at 236 percent of its 1910-14 average compared with 237 in August and with 235 in September 1955.

Declining retail prices of family living items slightly more than offset higher prices paid for farm production goods to lower the Parity Index (Prices Paid for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) a third of one percent (1 point) during the month. Food price declines were the most important factor responsible for the downturn in the Index. At 287, the mid-September Index was 3 percent higher than a year earlier.

The decline in the Parity Index kept pace with that in prices received for farm products during the month, leaving the Parity Ratio unchanged at 82. The Parity Ratio was about 2 percent lower than in September 1955.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

U. S. HOG SLAUGHTER ON SEASONAL RISE; PRICE UP

Slaughter of hogs will rise seasonally throughout fall months. In early August the slaughter rate was still above last year's. Marketings are shifting rapidly from hogs from the fall pig crop to those from the spring crop. As the 8 percent reduction in the spring crop came in middle and late months of the season, the slaughter rate will likely hold close to last year in early weeks of the fall, then drop farther below.

Prices of hogs advanced to a late-May high, receded, then strengthened again in early August. Prices in early August this year were about equal to those of the same period last year.

Prices this fall will decline seasonally but not as much as last fall. They are expected to be higher than last year, and definitely to stay well above the low of last December.

The LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Aug. 15 1956	Sept. 15 1956	Sept. 15 1955	Sept. 15 1954	Sept. 15 1953
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	291 1/	293	289	288	310
All Crops	312 1/	315	304	316	323
Tobacco	378 1/	389	375	391	409
Cotton	264	271	284	293	277
Oil Bearing	300	298	306	315	290
Grains	161	157	165	183	180
Commercial Vegetables	442	370	214	242	263
Fruits	269	269	350	276	263
Livestock & Livestock Products	218	216	237	235	265
Meat Animals	242	237	241	269	308
Poultry	201	197	240	217	263
Dairy	225	229	231	232	232
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	101	102	104	103	112
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	237	236	235	246	256
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wage Rates	288	287	279	280	277
Parity Ratio	82	82	84	88	92

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

1/ *Revised*

N. C. FEED PRICES LOWER OR UNCHANGED

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most feed items, with the exception of corn meal, were lower or unchanged during the month ended September 15. Prices paid for 16 and 18 percent protein dairy feeds were 5 cents per hundred below August. The higher protein dairy feeds and all poultry feeds remained on the same level as the previous month.

High protein feeds were costing farmers 5 to 10 cents per hundred below the average prices paid in August.

Corn meal at $4.15 per hundred was the only feed which showed an increase.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. AUG. 15 1956	N. C. SEPT. 15 1956	U. S. SEPT. 15 1956
		DOLLARS		
TOBACCO	LBS.	.530	.535	.534
CORN	BU.	1.46	1.39	1.43
WHEAT	BU.	1.92	1.92	1.95
OATS	BU.	.68	.74	.681
BARLEY	BU.	1.01	1.03	.959
RYE	BU.	1.75	1.78	1.20
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.15	1.95	2.03
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.25	2.18	2.07
PEANUTS	LB.	.130	.129	.115
COTTON	LB.	.320	.328	.325
COTTONSEED	TON	40.00	41.00	47.60
WOOL	LB.	.47	.45	.412
HOGS	CWT.	16.60	15.90	15.50
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	12.40	12.80	16.20
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	17.00	17.30	16.30
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	5.00	5.24
LAMBS	CWT.	18.50	18.60	18.60
MILK COWS	HD.	105.00	100.00	156.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.180	.170	.172
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.180	.170	.183
TURKEYS	LB.	.32	.29	.270
EGGS	DOZ.	.450	.452	.386
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.20	5.40 2/	4.30
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.215	.210	.211
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.47	.48	.582
POTATOES	CWT.	4.60	3.25	1.66
SWEETPOTATOES	BU.	5.35	5.25	3.47
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	-	2.00	2.66
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	10.00	10.00	8.47
KOREAN	CWT.	8.80	8.80	-
KOBE	CWT.	11.30	11.30	-
COM & TENN	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	14.70	14.70	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	28.90	29.50	20.70
ALFALFA HAY	TON	35.80	35.80	21.20
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	30.80	31.30	22.10
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	30.20	29.00	28.10
PEANUT VINE	TON	20.70	20.50	22.90
OTHER	TON	27.00	28.50	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Preliminary.*
3/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
4/ *The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. Aug. 15 1956	N. C. Sept. 15 1956	U. S. Aug. 15 1956	U. S. Sept. 15 1956
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.85	3.80	3.71	3.72
16% Protein	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.66
18% Protein	3.85	3.80	3.66	3.68
20% Protein	4.05	4.05	3.89	3.89
24% Protein	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.04
29% & Over	4.55	4.55	4.37	4.35
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.19	4.17
Soybean Meal	4.25	4.20	4.13	4.04
Cottonseed Meal	3.60	3.50	3.88	3.84
Meat Scrap	4.90	4.85	4.87	4.99
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.35	3.35	2.94	2.90
Middlings	3.65	3.60	3.17	3.09
Corn Meal	4.00	4.15	3.75	3.76
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.31	3.30
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.85	4.85	4.57	4.55
Scratch Grain	4.25	4.25	4.19	4.18
Broiler Growing Mash	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05
Poultry Ration 1/	3.96	3.94	3.66	3.65

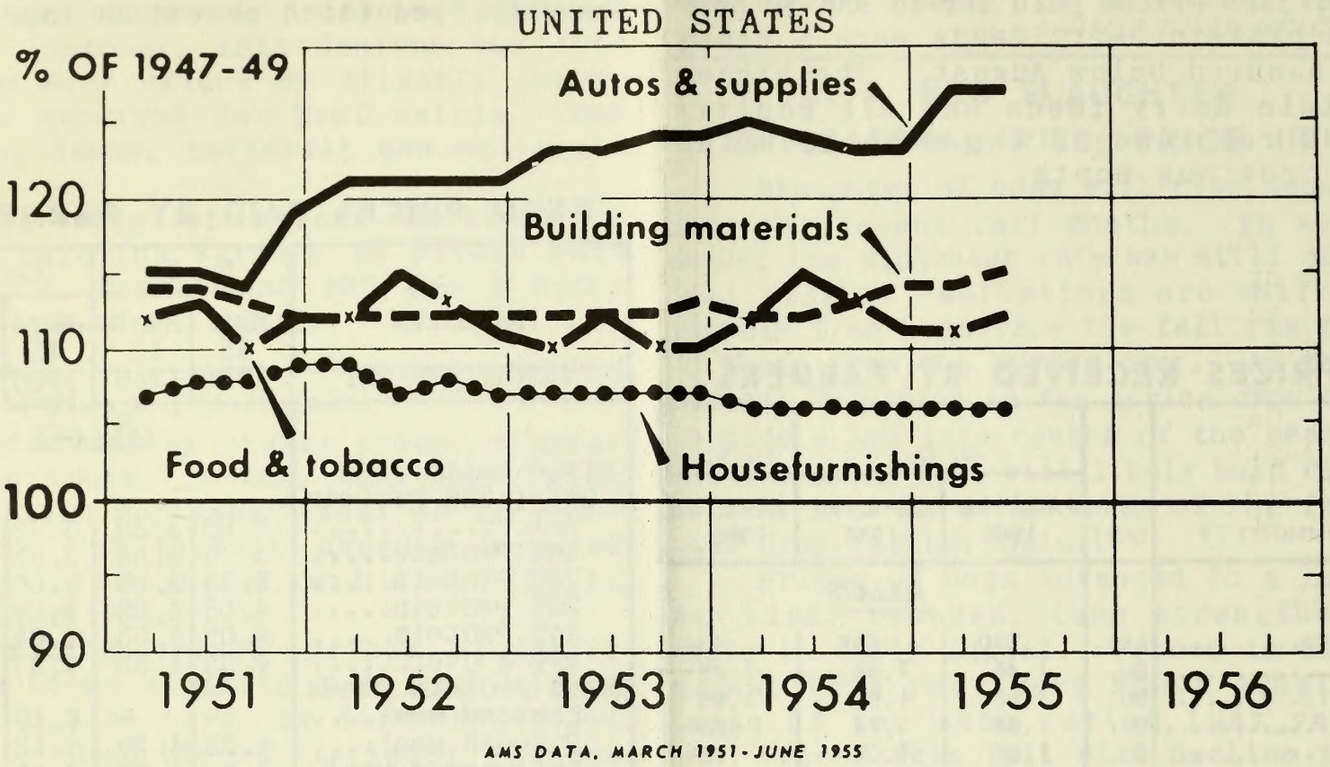
1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. Aug. 1956	N. C. Sept. 1956	U. S. Aug. 1956	U. S. Sept. 1956
Egg Feed (Poultry Ration)	11.4	11.5	10.1	10.6
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.0
Broiler Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.6
Turkey Feed 2/	8.1	7.4	7.8	7.4

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

Prices Paid by Farmers for Selected Items Used in Family Living

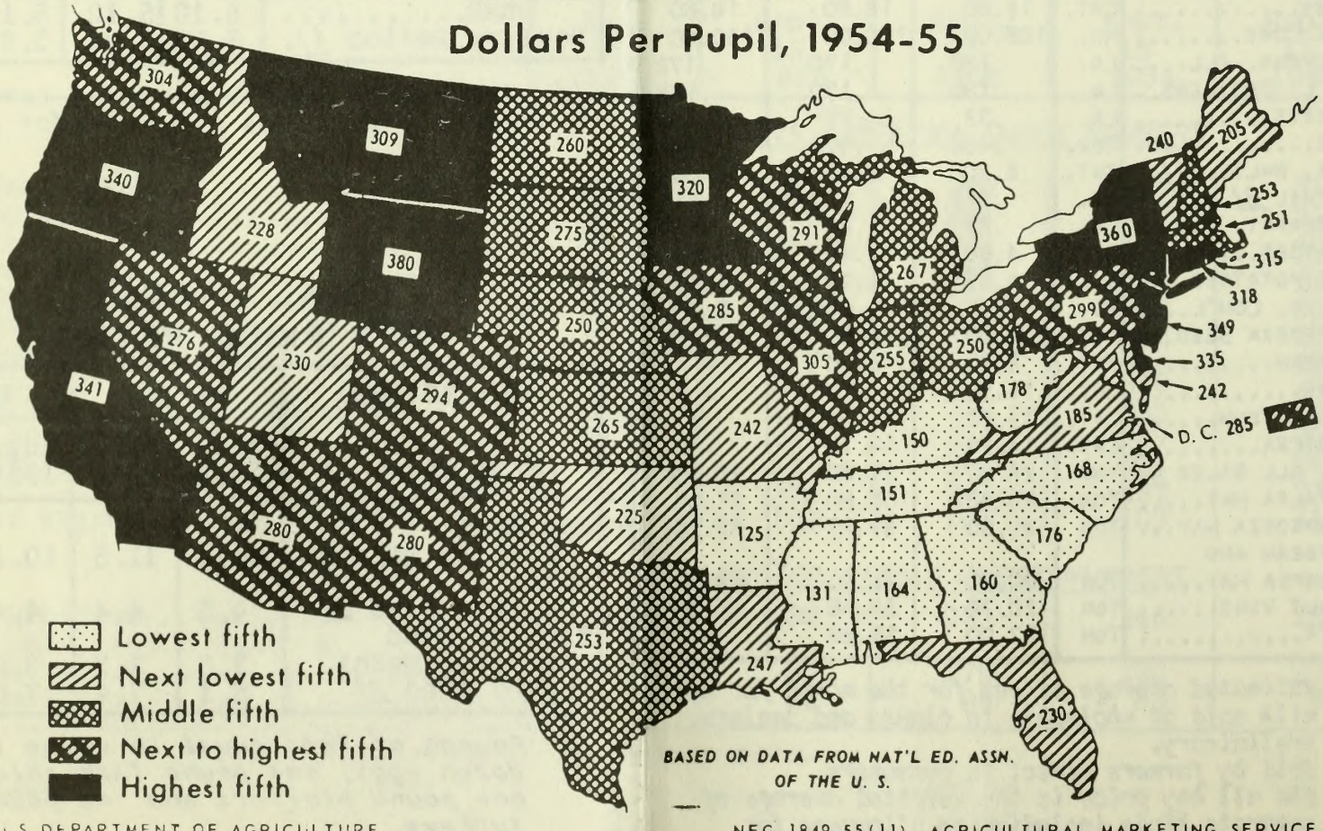


AMS DATA, MARCH 1951-JUNE 1955

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 55(9)-303 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

School Expenditures Per Pupil Low in Many Farm States



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1849-55(11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

U. S. FARM INCOME

Farmers received about 17.1 billion dollars from marketings in the first 8 months of 1956, 2 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1955. An increase in the volume of marketings so far this year has more than offset a 2-percent decline in average prices. Receipts from livestock and products were approximately 10.4 billion dollars, slightly above last year as larger receipts from milk and eggs more than offset smaller receipts from cattle and hogs. Crop receipts of 6.7 billion dollars were up 3 percent from 1955. Receipts from cotton, fruits and vegetables were larger than last year, but receipts from soybeans and tobacco were down.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in August are tentatively estimated at 2.6 billion dollars, up only slightly from August 1955. Receipts from livestock and products were about 1.4 billion dollars and crop receipts were 1.2 billion.

The DEMAND and PRICE SITUATION

U. S. PRICES OF MILK COWS NOW HIGHER THAN A YEAR EARLIER

The average price received by farmers for milk cows has increased generally since last winter and in the last three months has been the highest since early 1954. In August, the average price per cow for the U. S. was $155 per head compared with $147 a year earlier. This increase has occurred without any advance in the carcass value of dairy animals. Undoubtedly, a small part of the increase is the result of some improvement in quality of the animals for milk producing purposes. Probably of greater importance, however, is the improved relationship between prices received by farmers for dairy products and the costs of most items used in milk production.

The DAIRY SITUATION

N. C. ICE CREAM PRODUCTION DECLINES

Ice cream production in North Carolina during 1955 totaled 13,817,000 gallons. This represents a decline of 2.9 percent from 1954 production of 14,224,000 gallons.

The decline in ice cream production was more than off-set by an increase in ice milk production. Production of 4,891,000 gallons if ice milk during 1955 exceeded the 1954 output of 3,871,000 gallons by 26.3 percent. This is the third consecutive year in which ice milk production has shown a sizable gain. Production during 1953 totaled 2,975,000 gallons.

Sherbet milk production has increased each year since 1950, with total production of 681,000 gallons during 1955 exceeding the 1954 output of 659,000 gallons by 3.3 percent.

Creamery butter production for 1955 totaled 1,949,000 pounds. This is 24.5 percent below 1954 production of 2,582,000 pounds.

COMMODITY HIGHLIGHTS

Prices received by farmers for milk are increasing seasonally and are likely to continue above a year earlier through the rest of 1956.

Egg prices this fall will probably be below a year ago. Production is now rising seasonally, and the number of layers on farms on September 1 was 3 percent larger than last year.

Supplies of food fats in the marketing year beginning October 1 will be about as large as in the previous one. Prices received for 1956 crop cottonseed probably will average above the average price received for last year's crop. The 1956 soybean output is estimated to be a fourth larger than last year's.

While corn prices are expected to decline as the 1956 crop is harvested, the general level of feed grain prices probably will average a little higher this fall and winter than a year earlier.

An increase in the prospective spring wheat crop during August puts estimated total wheat output at about 3 percent above 1955 but still substantially below average.

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1956 is expected to be about 2 percent smaller than in 1955. Prospective production of tree nuts is up about 6 percent from 1955.

Prices received by growers of fresh vegetables for the fall market probably will average a little lower than last year.

The DEMAND and PRICE SITUATION

N. C. COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER UP 9.2 PERCENT

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during August totaled 24,901,000 pounds -- 10.9 percent above July but 1.0 percent below August 1955. The total liveweight of each species slaughtered during August exceeded that for July. The number of head slaughtered during August exceeded July by 11.0 percent.

The total liveweight of all species slaughtered from January through August amounted to 192,761,000 pounds compared with 186,345,000 during the same period last year. This is an increase of 10.3 percent.

UNITED STATES

Red meat production in commercial slaughter plants totaled 2,135 million pounds during August. Output was 3 percent above the 2,079 million pounds produced in July but 1 percent below the 2,158 million pounds produced in August 1955.

Meat production during the first 8 months of this year totaled 17,453 million pounds, 8 percent more than the 16,089 million pounds produced during the corresponding period a year ago. Lard output for the January-August period totaled 1,687 million pounds, 13 percent above the corresponding period a year earlier.

August beef production totaled 1,202 million pounds, 3 million pounds above the July output of 1,199 million pounds but 2 percent less than August last year. The number of cattle slaughtered in August was estimated at 2,373,700 head, 4 percent above the July estimate of 2,291,200 but 2 percent less than the August 1955 estimate of 2,417,400 head.

The number of calves slaughtered in August. estimated at 1,110,500 head, was 13 percent greater than the 981,600 head slaughtered in July and 1 percent greater than the 1,094,100 head slaughtered in August a year ago. Veal production for

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER*

Species	AUGUST				JANUARY THRU AUGUST			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	16.0	13.5	11,784	10,440	104.9	97.6	80,267	76,743
Calves	6.5	5.9	1,238	1,102	42.5	37.9	7,734	7,129
Sheep & Lambs	.2	.2	17	17	.9	.9	75	72
Hogs	58.0	62.0	12,275	13,342	451.0	491.0	98,269	108,817
TOTAL	80.7	81.6	25,314	24,901	599.3	627.4	186,345	192,761
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
U. S.								
Cattle	2.4	2.4	2,245	2,202	16.3	17.5	15,666	16,819
Calves	1.1	1.1	257	271	8.0	7.9	1,724	1,757
Sheep & Lambs	1.4	1.4	130	131	10.6	10.6	1,030	1,019
Hogs	5.4	5.5	1,272	1,269	44.1	50.6	10,641	11,845
TOTAL	10.3	10.4	3,904	3,873	79.5	86.6	29,061	31,440

** Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter. Excludes farm slaughter.*

N. C. SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

the month totaled 150 million pounds, 14 percent above a month earlier and 5 percent above a year earlier.

August pork production totaled 721 million pounds, 1 percent less than the same month last year but 4 percent greater than July this year. The number of hogs killed in August was estimated at 5,525,000 head, 9 percent above the July kill of 5,070,000 head and 2 percent above the August 1955 kill of 5,422,600 head.

Mutton and lamb output in August totaled 62 million pounds, the same as August last year but 9 percent higher than July this year. Sheep and lamb slaughter totaled 1,427,000 head, 9 percent above the 1,314,300 head killed in July and 1 percent above the August 1955 number of 1,407,200 head.

Poultry slaughter during August totaled 441 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. This was 20 percent above July, 24 percent above August last year, and 44 percent above the 10-year average for the month.

U. S. LIVESTOCK FEED PRICE RATIOS GENERALLY LESS FAVORABLE THAN A YEAR AGO

Livestock-feed price ratios were less favorable for hog and poultry producers in August than a year ago, but slightly more favorable for dairymen. While hog prices are a little higher, corn prices are up more. The mid-August U. S. average price of hogs per 100 pounds was equivalent to 11.2 bushels of corn compared with 12.1 last year and the 1935-54 August average of 13.1.

The average cost of poultry ration in August was 3 percent higher than a year earlier, while prices of eggs, chickens and turkeys were all lower, making the price ratios less favorable to poultry producers than a year earlier. The egg-feed price ratio averaged 10.1 compared with 11.1 last year and the 1945-54 average of 11.8. Prices of chickens and broilers have been considerably lower relative to feed this summer than last. The U. S. average price of farm chickens would buy 4.4 pounds of feed in August, only two-thirds as much as the average for 1945-54. The broiler feed price ratio in August dropped to 3.8, well below the 5.4 last year and the lowest in the 4 years the ratio has been reported.

The mid-August milk-feed ratio, on the other hand, was slightly higher than a year earlier and also above the 1935-54 average. While the butterfat-feed price ratio was a little below average it was also slightly higher than a year ago.

The FEED SITUATION

U. S. LAMB PRICES ABOVE 1955

Slaughter of lambs has varied up and down from last year's level. For January-June the slaughter was only 2 percent less than a year before. The 1956 lamb crop is estimated as 1 percent greater than the 1955 crop, as slightly more ewes were on farms and the lambing percentage stayed at last year's record 95 percent. With the lamb crop differing so little, any change from 1955 in the supply of lambs for slaughter this fall will be directly related to changes in the number of lambs held for addition to flocks. Inasmuch as total returns from lambs and wool have increased recently, and an expansion is already underway in the East, prospects appear to favor some addition to herds and a small reduction in slaughter. However, no marked changes are likely.

Prices of lambs probably will decline seasonally and may hold at or a little above last year's prices. Improvement expected in meat animal prices generally, compared with depressed prices of last fall, is a chief reason for this prospect.

The LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION

SEASONAL TRENDS IN U. S. CATTLE PRICES MAY RETURN NEAR TO NORMAL

Seasonal trends in prices of fed cattle have differed sharply from normal the last year or so. The usual seasonal swings in slaughter and prices were first delayed, then forced back to normal by expanded slaughter. The price advance this July conformed more closely to the usual pattern. Unless new disturbances occur, more nearly normal trends would seem likely for some time. Prices of high grade fed steers and heifers customarily decline from an early fall high to a spring low, and quite possibly could do so again this coming year.

The LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

G

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICE

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Aug. 15 1956	Sept. 15 1956	Aug. 15 1956	Sept. 15 1956	Aug. 15 1956	Sept. 15 1956
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.	.3113	.3250	.3568	.3556	87	91
Wheat, Bu.	1.93	1.95	2.43	2.44	79	80
Corn, Bu.	1.45	1.43	1.77	1.78	82	80
Oats, Bu.	.680	.681	.867	.864	78	79
Barley, Bu.	.969	.959	1.36	1.35	71	71
Rye, Bu.	1.13	1.20	1.70	1.70	66	71
Beef Cattle, Cwt.	16.30	16.20	21.70	21.70	75	75
Hogs, Cwt.	16.20	15.50	21.50	21.40	75	72
Lambs, Cwt.	18.90	18.60	23.90	23.80	79	78
Chickens, All, Lb.	.187	.172	.288	.287	65	60
Eggs, Doz.	.369	.386	.467	.465	73 5/	75 5/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/	4.11 3/	4.30 4/	4.72	4.71	89 5/	89 5/

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

...Library.
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 218 RALEIGH, N. C. OCTOBER 22, 1956

RECORD TAR HEEL CORN CROP
Record Yield

A record North Carolina corn crop of 80,729,000 bushels is in prospect. This year's crop, if realized, will exceed the previous record 1950 crop by more than 6.5 million bushels. It will also exceed the 1955 crop of 70,-482,000 bushels by 15 percent, and the 10-year average production of 62,-535,000 bushels by 29 percent.

The record indicated yield of 41.0 bushels is 7 bushels above the previous record 1955 yield. Weather conditions during the growing and harvesting season in the eastern commercial producing counties have been quite favorable for corn. More than half of the State's production is produced in these counties, and the higher yields now being realized more than offset the relatively poorer crop in many of

(Continued on Page 2)

N. C. PEANUT PRODUCTION INDICATED 49 PERCENT ABOVE 1955

Based on reports from growers as of October 1, peanut production is forecast at 303,800,000 pounds -- 49 percent above 1955. A crop of this size, if realized, will be the largest since 1951 when more than 322 million pounds were produced.

Yield per acre is indicated at 1,-550 pounds per acre, compared with 1,075 pounds in 1955 and 1,218 pounds for the 10-year average. Conditions throughout the growing season were mostly favorable for a good yield, especially in the heavy producing commercial counties of the Coastal Plains.

UNITED STATES

The 1956 U. S. peanut production is estimated at 1,491,350,000 pounds. This compares with 1955 production of 1,564,530,000 pounds and the 10-year average of 1,809,520,000 pounds.

N. C. TOBACCO ESTIMATES SHOW INCREASE

Based on information as of October 1 from tobacco growers, warehousemen, and other key members of the industry, production of 1956 tobacco in North Carolina will exceed that estimated a month earlier.

Production of flue-cured tobacco is now estimated at 891,500,000 pounds, up almost twenty-three million pounds, or about two and one-half percent, from the 868,550,000 pounds reported as of September 1. A crop of this size would be 9 percent less than last year. The largest contribution to the increase over September is expected to come from the Eastern Belt (Type 12) where present indicated yields have reached the astounding all-time high of 1,700 pounds per acre--up 75 pounds from the forecast of a month earlier. An increase in yields is also indicated for the Border Belt (Type 13) in which they are expected to average 1,625 pounds per acre as compared with the 1,600-pound estimate of September 1. Indicated yields of other types of tobacco in the State remain unchanged.

(Continued on Page 2)

COTTON REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1956

The 1956 North Carolina cotton crop is forecast at 365,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. This forecast is based upon reports from growers, ginners, and others throughout the cotton growing areas of the State. A crop of 365,000 bales would be 14,000 bales, or 4.0 percent, above the 351,000 bales harvested last year and 92,000 bales less than the 10-year (1945-54) average.

The October 1 lint yield per acre is estimated at 389 pounds, compared with 350 pounds last year and the 10-year average yield of 321 pounds.

(Continued on Page 3)

CORN *(Continued)*

the Piedmont and mountain counties where prolonged dry weather reduced yields.

UNITED STATES

U. S. corn production is forecast at 3,369,102,000 bushels. This compares with 1955 production of 3,241.-536,000 bushels. The average U. S. yield per acre is estimated at 43.4 bushels.

N. C. HAY PRODUCTION MOVES SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Based on reports from growers as of October 1, production from the 1956 ''All Hay'' crop is now estimated at 1,257,000 tons -- 10,000 tons less than 1955 and is just 5,000 tons below the 1945-54 average. Production estimated in tons is as follows: Alfalfa 176,000; Clover Timothy 117,000; Lespedeza 407,000; Soybean 92,000; Peanut 144,000; Grain 200,000; and other kinds 121,000.

Hay yield per acre by kinds on October 1 is estimated in tons as follows: Alfalfa 2.10; Clover Timothy 1.15; Lespedeza 1.00; Soybean 1.15; Peanut .80; Grain 1.10; and other kinds 1.10.

Harvest of most kinds of hay is complete, although some acreage of lespedeza, soybean and peanut hay remain to be harvested.

UNITED STATES

U. S. hay production is estimated at 110,383,000 tons compared with 112,782,000 tons last year.

N. C. SOYBEAN PRODUCTION FORECAST

A record 8,316,000 bushels of soybeans is forecast as of October 1. A crop of this size will exceed the the 1955 production by more than 3 million bushels and will also exceed the previous record 1951 production by slightly more than 3 million bushels.

Yield is indicated at 21.0 bushels compared with 15.5 bushels in 1955 and is 4.0 bushels above the previous record. The soybean crop is mostly good to excellent in the commercial producing Coastal Plains area where weather conditions were very favorable during the growing season.

UNITED STATES

U. S. soybean production is estimated at 470,064,000 bushels with an average yield of 22.4 bushels.

TOBACCO *(Continued)*

By types the current prospects are as follows: For Type 11 (Middle and Old Belts) production is placed at 295,100,000 pounds at a yield of 1,300 pounds per acre. This would be about 12 percent short of the 334,050,000 pounds produced in 1955 and four percent under the 306,828,000 pounds for the 1945-54 ten-year average. At a 1,700 pound yield, Type 12 production is expected to reach 479,400,000 pounds, which would be seven percent less that the 515,125,000-pound production for 1955, but nine percent more than the 438,150,000-pound ten-year average. Border belt Type 13 production, estimated at 117,000,000 pounds and yielding 1,625 pounds to the acre, falls under last year's 129,600,000-pound production by 9.7 percent but exceeds the ten-year 107,702,000-pound production by 8.6 percent.

Burley tobacco for the State at an estimated production of 17,640,000 pounds shows a decrease of 5.3 percent from last year's 18,620,000 pounds and is short of the ten-year average by about the same amount. The current burley yield is placed at 1,800 pounds per acre or at the same level expected a month ago.

UNITED STATES

For the United States, total flue-cured tobacco production is estimated at 1,329,370 pounds. This is a little over 10 percent less than the crop for last year but almost five percent larger than the ten-year average. The Nation's burley crop is placed at 489,543,000 pounds or four percent more than was produced last year.

N. C. SWEETPOTATO PRODUCTION PROSPECTS IMPROVE

The State's sweetpotato production, as of October 1, indicates slight improvement from September 1, and is now estimated at 2,640,000 cwt. compared with 2,400,000 cwt. in 1955 and 2,739,000 cwt. for the 10-year average. October 1 prospects point to an average yield of 66 cwt. per acre, compared with 60 cwt. in 1955 and 59 cwt. for the 10-year average. Showers during the last week of August and extending into the first week of September were beneficial to the crop.

UNITED STATES

Estimated U. S. sweetpotato production at 16,277,000 cwt. is 22 percent less than 1955 production of 20,946,000 cwt.

GRAIN STOCKS ON N. C. FARMS ABOVE LAST YEAR

Grain stocks on N. C. farms on October 1, 1956 were higher than on the same date last year for all grains. Corn (old crop) and barley stocks were 76 and 60 percent, respectively, above last year. Wheat stocks were 43 percent above last year and oat stocks were up 30 percent.

(Continued on Page 8)

COTTON *(Continued)*

With the exception of the rains associated with Hurricane Flossy, weather conditions during September were almost ideal for picking cotton. Rains and wind associated with Hurricane Flossy damaged the crop in some areas. Yield prospects are much higher in the Coastal Plains than in the Piedmont. The current crop in the Piedmont was sharply reduced by prolonged dry weather and boll weevils.

UNITED STATES

For the United States, the October 1 forecast of 13,268,000 bales is 153,000 bales above the September forecast. A United States crop of 13,268,000 bales, if realized, would be 1,453,000 bales below the 1955 crop. Details of the report, by States, follow:

RECORD N. C. SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

Based on reports from producers, the September egg production is estimated at 129.3 million, a new high for the month and about 21 million above the 1955 previous record high production. The September 1956 production represents an increase of about 2.6 million eggs from August. The increase in egg production for September is attributed to an increase in number of hens and pullets of laying age per farm. Production per 100 layers is estimated at 1,401, which is the highest of record for the month, exceeding the old record high for September of 1955 by about 7 percent.

N. C. SORGHUM GRAIN UNCHANGED

The 1956 sorghum grain production is estimated at 2,240,000 bushels and is unchanged from the September forecast. The indicated yield per acre of 28.0 bushels is the same as last year. If This yield is realized, production will be about one quarter million bushels below 1955. This year's acres for grain is estimated at 80,000 acres compared with 89,000 last year.

UNITED STATES

U. S. production is estimated at 165,031,000 bushels. This compares with 241,100,000 bushels last year.

State	Acreage for harvest 1956 1/	Oct. 1 Condition: Average 1945-1954	Oct. 1 Condition: 1955	Oct. 1 Condition: Indicated 1956 crop	Lint Yield Per Acre: Average 1945-1954	Lint Yield Per Acre: 1955	Lint Yield Per Acre: Indicated 1956 Oct. 1	Production (500#) 2/: Average 1945-1954	Production (500#) 2/: 1955	Production (500#) 2/: Indicated 1956 crop	Ginnings to Oct. 1
	(000)	(Percent)			(Pounds)			(Thousand Bales)			
N. C.	450	71	69	83	321	350	389	457	351	365	117
S. C.	677	68	73	75	301	375	369	656	572	520	280
Ga.	845	68	81	73	252	376	347	675	701	610	377
Tenn.	540	73	84	82	359	523	520	564	623	585	259
Ala.	965	70	92	72	281	478	381	880	1,045	765	438
Miss.	1,595	71	93	81	340	570	507	1,656	2,023	1,685	916
Mo.	370	75	83	90	367	502	545	362	410	420	223
Ark.	1,365	70	87	79	339	545	531	1,382	1,663	1,510	624
La.	560	70	79	83	336	454	506	586	582	590	374
Okla.	705	57	78	46	154	281	187	356	463	275	78
Texas	6,250	69	74	68	194	281	266	3,518	4,039	3,460	1,639
N. Mex.	179	88	88	94	526	688	751	237	266	280	39
Ariz.	357	91	82	95	656	981	1,143	559	728	850	105
Calif.	745	92	91	96	659	774	844	1,164	1,205	1,310	53
Others	3/ 58	-	-	-	284	383	356	47	50	43	13
U. S.	15,661	72	82	77	283	417	407	13,098	14,721	13,268	5,535

1/ *Sept. 1 estimate.* 2/ *Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.* 3/ *Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada.*

UNITED STATES

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, OCTOBER 1, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1945-54	Harvested 1955 1/	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
Corn, All	Bu.	83,260	79,900	77,596	37.1	40.6	43.4	3,084,389	3,241,536	3,369,102
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	47,810	33,660	35,372	18.3	20.9	20.4	873,690	702,047	721,946
Wheat, All	Bu.	67,192	47,255	50,466	17.1	19.8	19.3	1,148,289	936,761	975,517
Oats	Bu.	38,912	39,138	35,427	34.1	38.3	38.3	1,327,496	1,499,282	1,154,595
Barley	Bu.	10,443	14,553	12,867	26.6	27.5	27.5	278,166	400,295	370,254
Rye	Bu.	1,714	2,092	1,724	12.5	14.2	12.7	21,558	29,678	21,961
TOBACCO: Flue-Cured	Lbs.	1,049.2	990.7	880.2	1,214	1,497	1,510	1,270,897	1,483,045	1,329,370
Burley	Lbs.	447.0	310.4	311.9	1,310	1,514	1,570	583,853	469,977	489,543
All Types	Lbs.	1,726.1	1,496.7	1,379.8	1,236	1,467	1,498	2,128,194	2,195,788	2,067,029
Cotton	2/	22,060	16,928	15,661	283	417	407	3/ 13,098	3/ 14,721	3/ 13,268
Sorghum Grain	-	7,460	12,839	11,362	18.6	18.8	14.5	141,334	241,100	165,031
Irish Potatoes, All 4/	Cwt.	1,525	1,414	1,402	149	161	173	226,360	227,046	242,167
Sweetpotatoes 4/	Cwt.	378.4	341.4	286.8	52.8	61.4	56.8	20,051	20,946	16,277
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	14,279	19,710	21,959	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	12,698	18,668	20,953	20.0	19.9	22.4	253,653	371,106	470,064
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	2,902	1,898	1,868	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked & Threshed	Lbs.	2,387	1,691	1,509	790	925	988	1,809,520	1,564,530	1,491,350
HAY: All	Tons	74,382	75,549	75,595	1.39	1.49	1.46	103,648	112,782	110,383
Alfalfa	Tons	18,941	28,432	29,719	2.19	2.08	2.05	41,315	59,195	61,031
Clover & Timothy 5/	Tons	20,910	16,506	15,316	1.41	1.46	1.39	29,509	24,174	21,316
Lespedeza	Tons	6,046	4,063	4,425	1.03	1.16	1.06	6,354	4,708	4,670
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	66	61
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 66,989	7/ 51,827	7/ 68,285
Apples, Commercial 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 105,920	7/ 106,234	7/ 94,938
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 30,230	7/ 29,622	7/ 32,422
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 2,906	7/ 3,237	7/ 3,006
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,798	146,860	159,800
Improved Varieties	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,653	42,400	92,160
Wild & Seedlings	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,145	104,460	67,640

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*
2/ *Yield per acre in Lbs. -- Production in 500 lb. gross weight bales.*
3/ *Production in bales of 500 pounds gross weight.*
4/ *Averages 1949-54.*
5/ *Excludes Sweet Clover and Lespedeza Hay.*
6/ *Estimates of the commercial crop refer to total production of apples in commercial apple areas of each state.*
7/ *For some states in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.*

NORTH CAROLINA

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, OCTOBER 1, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1945-54	Harvested 1955 1/	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
Corn, All	Bu.	2,188	2,073	1,969	28.6	34.0	41.0	62,535	70,482	80,729
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	392	319	354	17.9	21.5	25.5	7,028	6,858	9,027
Oats	Bu.	348	460	478	31.4	33.0	40.0	10,964	15,180	19,120
Barley	Bu.	40	59	59	28.5	28.0	37.0	1,166	1,652	2,183
Rye	Bu.	21	24	28	12.8	13.5	14.5	271	324	406
TOBACCO: All	Lbs.	710.4	662.8	590.8	1,229	1,505	1,539	871,285	997,395	909,140
Type 11	Lbs.	272.1	255.0	227.0	1,129	1,310	1,300	306,828	334,050	295,100
Type 12	Lbs.	341.3	317.0	282.0	1,288	1,625	1,700	438,150	515,125	479,400
Type 13	Lbs.	85.8	81.0	72.0	1,258	1,600	1,625	107,702	129,600	117,000
All Flue-Cured	Lbs.	699.2	653.0	581.0	-	1,499	1,534	852,680	978,775	891,500
Type 31, Burley	Lbs.	11.2	9.3	9.8	1,650	1,900	1,800	18,605	18,620	17,640
Cotton	2/	631	480	450	321	350	389	3/ 457	3/ 351	3/ 365
Sorghum Grain	-	26	89	80	26.2	28.0	28.0	675	2,492	2,240
Irish Potatoes, All 4/	Cwt.	48	37	36	-	93	77	-	3,430	2,766
Sweetpotatoes 4/	Cwt.	46.5	40.0	40.0	59	60	66	2,739	2,400	2,640
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	386	430	516	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	263	327	396	15.2	15.5	21.0	4,049	5,068	8,316
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	258	198	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked and Threshed	Lbs.	244	190	196	1,218	1,075	1,550	286,900	204,250	303,800
HAY: All	Tons	1,253	1,154	1,145	1.01	1.10	1.10	1,262	1,267	1,257
Clover and Timothy 5/	Tons	105	105	102	1.12	1.20	1.15	118	126	117
Alfalfa	Tons	48	80	84	2.04	2.10	2.10	95	168	176
Lespedeza	Tons	505	391	407	1.02	1.05	1.00	518	411	407
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	81	71
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,559	7/	840
Apples, Commercial 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,239	40	1,500
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	10	67
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.1	1.4
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,254	350	2,600
Improved Varieties	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,004	300	2,100
Wild & Seedlings	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	50	500

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*
2/ *Yield per acre in Lbs. -- Production in 500 Lb. gross weight bales.*
3/ *Production in bales of 500 Lb. gross weight.*
4/ *Averages 1949-54.*
5/ *Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.*
6/ *Estimates of commercial crop refer to total production in commercial apple areas.*
7/ *1955 crop almost a complete failure because of spring freeze.*

N. C. PECAN CROP ABOVE AVERAGE

Production of pecans is expected to reach 2,600,000 pounds, compared with the short crop of 350,000 in 1955 and the 10-year average of 2,254,000. Early season prospects pointed to a smaller production, but as the season advanced production prospects improved. The 1956 production is estimated to be 2,100,000 pounds from improved varieties and 500,000 pounds from seedlings. The estimated production by states is shown in the table below.

OCTOBER 1 ESTIMATED PECAN PRODUCTION, BY STATES

State	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*
N. C.	350	2,600
S. C.	200	5,000
Ga.	10,000	53,400
Fla.	10,900	5,000
Ala.	8,000	22,000
Miss.	10,000	12,800
Ark.	7,950	6,000
La.	25,000	12,000
Okla.	33,000	10,000
Texas	38,000	27,500
N. Mex.	3,460	3,500
U. S.	146,860	159,800

N. C. APPLE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE UNCHANGED

Based on reports from growers as of October 1, the estimated 1956 commercial apple crop for North Carolina is unchanged from the 1,500,000 bushel estimate a month earlier. The expected production is 21 percent above the 1945-54 average of 1,239,000 bushels. In 1955 production was almost nil due to an early spring freeze.

UNITED STATES

U. S. 1956 production is estimated at 94,938,000 bushels compared with 106,234,000 bushels last year.

N. C. HONEY PRODUCTION ABOVE LAST YEAR

Honey production for 1956 amounted to 4,048,000 pounds. The year's output is 16.4 percent above the 3,477,000 pounds production for 1955 because of much more favorable weather for honey production. In 1955 bee colonies suffered quite severely from the late March freeze, and the concurrent scarcity of nectar-producing flowers made recovery difficult. Many colonies had to be fed artificially, and some produced only enough honey from late flowers to carry them over the following winter. In 1956 conditions were much better, and the increased production came from four percent fewer colonies -- an estimated 176,000 as compared with 183,000 for 1955.

UNITED STATES: The 1956 honey crop is estimated at 213,719,000 pounds -- 16 percent less than last year's crop. This year's honey crop is being produced by 5,315,000 colonies of bees -- about the same number as in 1955. Honey production per colony averaged 40.2 pounds, which compares with 47.7 in 1955, and the 1950-54 average of 43.6 pounds. In mid-September, producers had about 83 million pounds of honey on hand for sale -- about 39 percent of the estimated 1956 production.

1956 HONEY PRODUCTION
Selected States

State	Colonies Of Bees	Honey Production	Honey For Sale In Producer's Hand Sept. 15, 1956
	(000)	*(000 Lbs.)*	*(000 Lbs.)*
N. C.	176	4,048	972
Del.	3	78	31
Md.	28	784	376
Va.	143	3,718	1,301
W. Va.	115	1,840	368
S. C.	52	1,040	229
Ga.	211	4,220	928
Fla.	248	17,360	5,208
U. S.	5,315	213,719	83,460

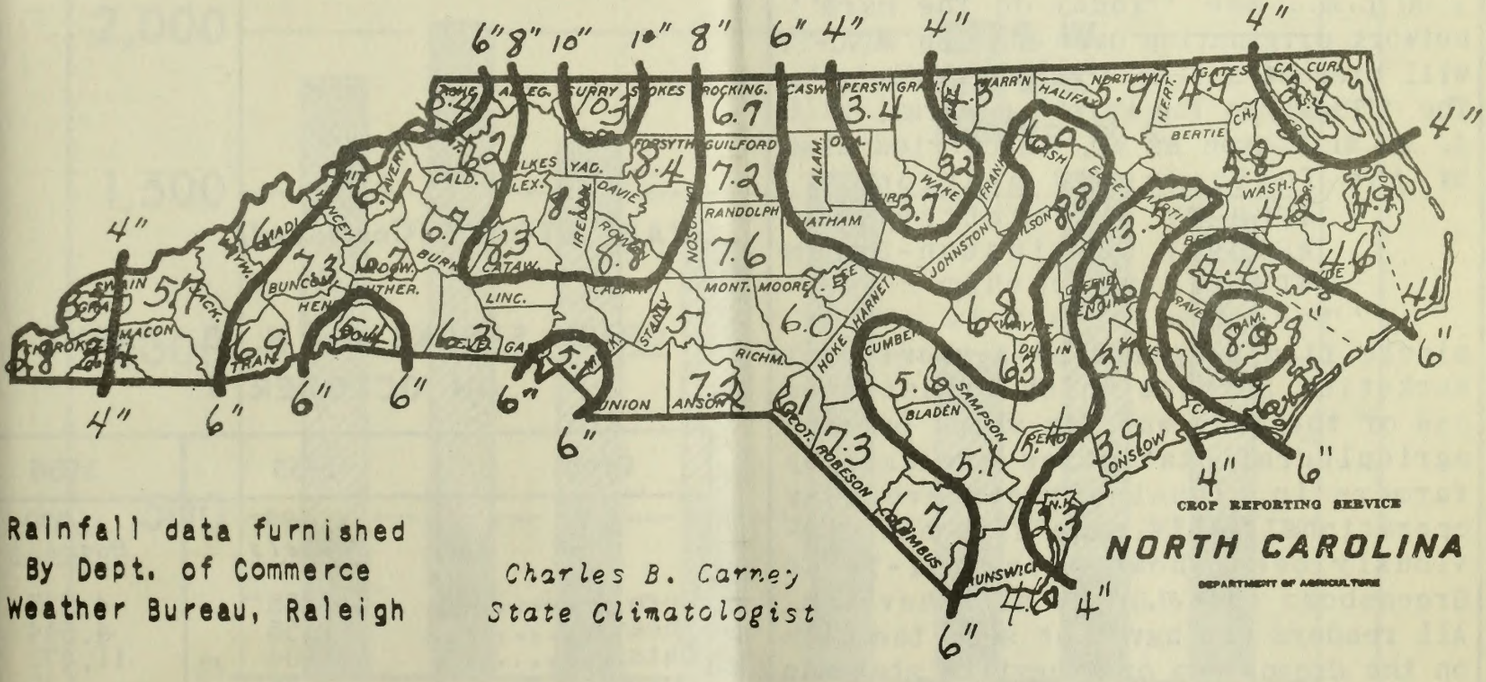
WEATHER SUMMARY, SEPTEMBER 1956

Tropical storm Flossy was the most important single weather event during September in North Carolina. Prior to its arrival, the month had been mostly fair, with a great deal of sunshine, and light to moderate winds. When Flossy approached the central Gulf Coast on September 24, heavy clouds moved over North Carolina; the storm center moved slowly northeastward, requiring four days to cross Georgia and the Carolinas, arriving near Norfolk, Virginia, on the 28th. During this period, cloudy, windy, rainy weather prevailed over North Carolina; even after the storm center had passed cloudy weather continued. Very little sunshine was seen in North Carolina during the last seven days of September.

Temperatures rose and fell rather sharply several times during September. Ninety degree readings were recorded near the first of the month and again near the fifteenth, when some of the hottest weather of the entire summer occurred. On the other hand, the mercury dropped into the forties around the tenth and 21st; some stations in North Carolina reported the morning of the tenth as the coolest observed during many years of record for so early in the fall season. Prior to Flossy's arrival, the ups and downs of temperature had about averaged out to normal for the time of year, but the heavy cloudiness of the last seven days, along the north winds, caused cool weather both day and night, to bring the month's average below normal in all sections of North Carolina.

Thundershowers occurred frequently in North Carolina during the first week of September, but they were mostly light and widely scattered, and most of the State had less than an inch of rain during the seven day period. Then a long dry period set in during which even thundershowers were rare; some stations had no rain from the 8th through the 23rd, and most of the State had no more than one or two showers in that period. With the arrival of tropical storm Flossy on the Gulf Coast, however, rain began over southwestern North Carolina, and as the storm moved northeastward it spread over the entire State. Rain fell daily--and in some sections nearly continuously--from the 24th through the 28th, bringing September totals to normal or higher over most of the State.

INCHES OF RAINFALL FOR SEPTEMBER, 1956



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

G

LET'S FACE THE FACTS

On Monday, October 29, beginning at 1:00 p.m., the ''Today On The Farm'' network originating over Station WUNC-TV will present a film ''Face The Facts''. The ''Today On The Farm'' program, with A. M. Wilkinson as MC, is carried also by the following TV stations.

WFLB-TV at Fayetteville
WSJS-TV at Winston-Salem
WTVD-TV at Durham

''Face the Facts'' is a four-minute film prepared by Agricultural Marketing Service which illustrates one of the many ways in which current agricultural statistics are used by farmers in planning their everyday operations. This same film has previously been shown over WFMY-TV at Greensboro and WLOS-TV at Asheville. All readers who have not seen the film on the Greensboro or Asheville stations should make an effort to see it on October 29, if they are in reach of any of the above mentioned stations.

GRAIN STOCKS (*Continued*)

GRAIN STOCKS ON N. C. FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

Crop	1955	1956
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*
Corn 1/.....	2,455	4,325
Wheat.....	3,155	4,514
Oats.....	8,804	11,472
Soybeans 1/.	15	25
Barley.....	859	1,375
Rye.....	211	231

1/ *Old Crop.*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh NORTH CAROLINA

Farm Report

COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 219 RALEIGH, N. C. NOVEMBER 14, 1956

NORTH CAROLINA PRICES RECEIVED INDEX DOWN 5 POINTS

The ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by farmers at local markets declined 5 points during mid-October. Lower prices received for tobacco, corn, cotton, beef cattle, calves and poultry were primarily responsible for the decline. However, this decrease was offset to some extend by slightly higher prices received for small grains, cottonseed, hogs, eggs and dairy products. The October index of 284 compares with a index of 295 a year earlier and an index of 289 on September 15, 1956

Continued on Page 2

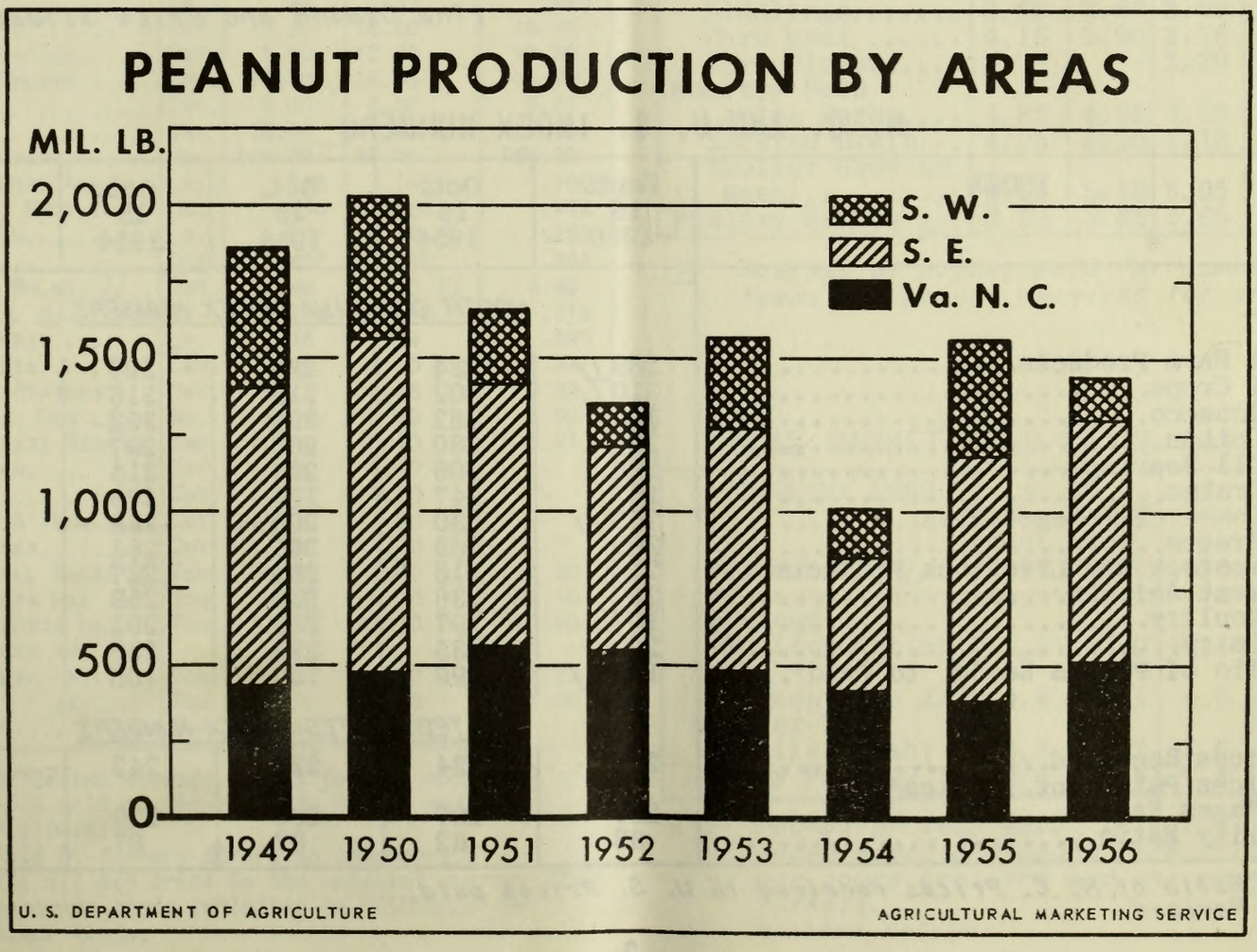
U. S. PRICES RECEIVED DOWN 2 POINTS PARITY INDEX AND PARITY RATIO UNCHANGED

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers declined one percent (2 points) during the month ended October 15. Lower prices for meat animals, corn, potatoes, poultry, eggs, and cotton more than offset higher prices received for dairy products, some vegetables, cottonseed, and wheat. The October index at 234 percent of its 1910-14 average compared with 236 in September and 229 in October 1955.

Higher wage rates offset lower

Continued on Page 2

PEANUT PRODUCTION BY AREAS



N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

A decline in prices received by tarheel farmers for tobacco, corn, soybeans, cotton, potatoes and sweet potatoes was mostly responsible for the decrease in the all crops index.

The livestock and livestock product index at 218 was 2 points below the September index of 216. The increase in this index was due to higher prices received for hogs, eggs and dairy products.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

prices for farm production items to hold the Parity Index (Prices Paid for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) at 287 on October 15, the same as in mid-September. Prices Paid by farmers for family living items averaged the same as a month earlier. The October Parity Index, the highest of record for the month, was 2.5 percent higher than a year earlier.

The decline in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers was not enough to lower the Parity Ratio during the month. At 82, the Ratio was the same as in August and September 1956, and October 1955.

U. S. FARM INCOME

Farmers received about 20.2 billion dollars from farm marketings in the first 9 months of 1956, nearly 2 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1955, reflecting a 4-percent increase in volume of marketings accompanied by 2 percent lower prices received. Receipts from livestock and products were approximately 11.8 billion dollars, slightly above those of last year, as increases in average milk prices and in the volume sold, together with higher egg prices in the first half of 1956, more than offset lower hog prices. Crop receipts of 8.4 billion dollars were 3 percent above January - September 1955. This increase was due mostly to larger receipts from vegetables and fruits, which offset significant declines in receipts from tobacco and soybeans.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in September are tentatively estimated at 3.0 billion dollars, about the same as in September 1955, with practically no change in the over-all level of either prices on volume of marketings. Livestock receipts of 1.4 billion dollars and crop receipts of 1.6 billion were both close to those of a year ago.

(The Demand and Price Situation)

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Sept. 15 1956	Oct. 15 1956	Oct. 15 1955	Oct. 15 1954	Oct. 15 1953
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	289 1/	284	295	297	305
All Crops	310 1/	302	313	316	316
Tobacco	389	382	398	392	401
Cotton	271	260	260	297	269
Oil Bearing	298	306	297	315	294
Grains	157	147	154	178	173
Commercial Vegetables	260 1/	230	208	238	243
Fruits	269	269	365	261	275
Livestock and Livestock Products	216	218	232	227	264
Meat Animals	237	236	232	259	287
Poultry	197	197	230	201	269
Dairy	229	235	239	239	239
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	101 1/	99	105	106	111
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	236	234	229	242	249
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	287	287	280	279	276
Parity Ratio	82	82	82	87	90

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*
1/ *Revised*

NORTH CAROLINA FEED PRICES LOWER OR UNCHANGED

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for all mixed dairy feeds, with the exception of 16 percent protein, were costing farmers less per hundred weight during mid-October. Mixed dairy feeds of 16 percent protein content were unchanged.

Average prices paid for the high protein feeds were below those paid on September 15.

Of the grain by-products, corn meal was the only by-product which declined during the month.

Laying mash and scratch grain were 5 cents per hundred lower while broiler growing mash remained on the same level.

The local market feed price ratios were generally more favorable.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. Sept. 15 1956	N. C. Oct. 15 1956	U. S. Oct. 15 1956
			DOLLARS	
Tobacco	Lb.	.535	.527	.530
Corn	Bu.	1.39	1.22	1.19
Wheat	Bu.	1.92	1.94	1.98
Oats	Bu.	.74	.76	.690
Barley	Bu.	1.03	1.06	.977
Rye	Bu.	1.78	1.80	1.21
Sorghum Grains	Cwt.	1.95	2.00	2.07
Soybeans	Bu.	2.18	2.15	2.07
Peanuts	Lb.	.129	.132	.116
Cotton	Lb.	.328	.315	.3194
Cottonseed	Ton	41.00	45.00	54.10
Wool	Lb.	.45	.45	.423
Hogs	Cwt.	15.90	16.00	15.50
Beef Cattle	Cwt.	12.80	12.60	15.30
Veal Calves	Cwt.	17.30	16.30	15.70
Sheep	Cwt.	5.00	5.00	5.21
Lambs	Cwt.	18.60	17.80	17.90
Milk Cows	Hd.	100.00	96.00	155.00
Chickens, All	Lb.	.170	.166	.160
Com'l. Broilers	Lb.	.170	.165	.176
Turkeys	Lb.	.29	.29	.258
Eggs	Doz.	.452	.460	.381
Milk, Whlse. 1/	Cwt.	5.40	5.60 2/	4.49
Retail 3/	Qt.	.210	.210	.212
Butterfat	Lb.	.48	.49	.593
Potatoes	Cwt.	3.25	3.00	1.34
Sweetpotatoes	Cwt.	5.25	4.25	3.52
Apples, Com'l	Bu.	2.00	2.00	2.59
Lespedeza Seed	Cwt.	10.00	10.00	9.21
Korean	Cwt.	8.80	8.80	-
Kobe	Cwt.	11.30	11.30	-
Com. & Tenn.	Cwt.	17.00	17.00	-
Sericea	Cwt.	14.70	14.70	-
Hay, All Baled 4/	Ton	29.50	28.50	21.50
Alfalfa Hay	Ton	35.80	35.70	22.10
Lespedeza Hay	Ton	31.30	31.30	22.90
Soybean and Cowpea Hay	Ton	29.00	26.70	27.20
Peanut Vine	Ton	20.50	19.00	22.00
Other	Ton	28.50	26.80	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Preliminary.*
3/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
4/ *The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. Sept. 15 1956	N. C. Oct. 15 1956	U. S. Sept. 15 1956	U. S. Oct. 15 1956
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.80	3.80	3.72	3.71
16% Protein	3.65	3.65	3.66	3.66
18% Protein	3.80	3.75	3.68	3.65
20% Protein	4.05	4.00	3.89	3.88
24% Protein	4.05	3.95	4.04	3.99
29% & Over	4.55	4.40	4.35	4.28
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.17	4.13
Soybean Meal	4.20	4.05	4.04	3.87
Cottonseed Meal	3.50	3.35	3.84	3.78
Meat Scrap	4.85	4.70	4.99	5.03
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.35	3.35	2.90	2.88
Middlings	3.60	3.60	3.09	3.03
Corn Meal	4.15	3.90	3.76	3.63
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.30	3.26
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.85	4.80	4.55	4.49
Scratch Grain	4.25	4.20	4.18	4.13
Broiler Growing Mash	5.10	5.10	5.05	4.97
Poultry Ration 1/	3.94	3.85	3.65	3.53

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. Sept. 1956	N. C. Oct. 1956	U. S. Sept. 1956	U. S. Oct. 1956
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	11.5	11.9	10.6	10.8
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.7
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5
Turkey Feed 2/	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.3

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

NORTH CAROLINA GRAIN STOCKS ABOVE LAST YEAR

Total stocks of old corn in all positions in North Carolina on October 1, 1956, amounted to 4,469,000 bushels of which 4,325,000 bushels were on farms and the remaining 144,000 bushels were in off-farm storage. This year's total October 1 stocks of corn were 75 percent above the 2,548,000 bushels in all positions on October 1, 1955. Wheat stocks at 7,698,000 bushels in all positions in the State were about 37 percent higher than a year ago, while oats at 12,998,000 bushels were nearly 36 percent above total oat stocks held a year ago. Total barley stocks at 1,583,000 bushels and rye at 249,000 bushels were 62 and 8 percent, respectively, higher than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES

Stocks of 1,775 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions in the Nation on October 1 were the second largest of record for the date in the comparable series beginning in 1935. The total is slightly smaller than the record stocks of a year earlier but is more than a third larger than average. The stocks total is nearly double the 1956 production, reflecting the record large carryover of old wheat on July 1. Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,373 million bushels, 1 percent larger than a year earlier, were a record total for the date with holdings at record levels in terminal and interior mill, elevator, and warehouse positions. In contrast, farm stocks of 403 million bushels on October 1 were 6 percent below a year ago and the smallest for that date since 1940. Rye stocks of 28.1 million bushels stored in all positions on October 1 were 29 percent below stocks a year ago but 23 percent above the 10-year 1946-55 average. Farm stocks of rye at 12.5 million bushels were 39 percent below last year and accounted for about 45 percent of total stocks. Carryover of old corn in all storage positions on October 1 is estimated at 1,166 million bushels - exceeding the previous record of a year ago by 13 percent. Of the total stocks, 865 million bushels were in off-farm positions compared with 721 million bushels a year ago. October 1 stocks of oats in all positions are estimated at 1,057 million bushels, down 21 percent from a year ago and

Continued on Page 5

N. C. AND U. S. GRAIN STOCKS, OCTOBER 1, 1956, WITH COMPARISONS

CROP 2/	Off-Farm Stocks 1/			On-Farm Stocks			Total Stocks		
	Oct. 1 1955	July 1 1956	Oct. 1 1956	Oct. 1 1955	July 1 1956	Oct. 1 1956	Oct. 1 1955	July 1 1956	Oct. 1 1956
N. C.				*THOUSAND BUSHELS*					
Wheat	2,474	306	3,184	3,155	274	4,514	5,629	580	7,698
Rye	19	2	18	211	19	231	230	21	249
Corn	93	1,499	144	2,455	13,973	4,325	2,548	15,472	4,469
Oats	773	581	1,526	8,804	911	11,472	9,577	1,492	12,998
Barley	118	47	208	859	83	1,375	977	130	1,583
Sorghum	1	90	2	55	573	75	56	663	77
U. S.				*MILLION BUSHELS*					
Wheat	1355.1	962.7	1372.6	427.8	67.7	402.8	1782.9	1030.4	1775.4
Rye	18.9	14.0	15.6	20.4	2.3	12.5	39.3	16.3	28.1
Corn	721.1	752.5	865.4	313.7	993.4	300.5	1034.8	1745.9	1165.9
Oats	138.6	74.9	127.8	1190.9	271.7	928.9	1329.5	346.6	1056.7
Barley	145.7	75.3	163.2	260.1	39.5	226.7	405.8	114.8	389.9
Sorghum	68.7	103.7	74.6	6.4	14.0	5.5	75.1	117.7	80.1

1/ Includes stocks at Interior Mills, Elevators, and Warehouses, commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at terminals, and those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in transit, in bins and other storages under CCC control.

2/ Old crops of small grains on July 1; old crops of corn and sorghum October 1.

the smallest stocks in 3 years. Nearly 88 percent of the October 1 stocks was on farms. Stocks of barley on October 1, estimated at 390 million bushels, are the second largest ever held on that date, being exceeded only by last year's record of 406 million bushels. Stocks are smaller than last year in all positions except those in terminal storage which are four-fifths larger. Of the current holdings, 227 million bushels were on farms. The carryover of old sorghum grain in all positions on October 1 is estimated at 80.1 million bushels - exceeding the previous record of a year ago by 5.1 million bushels. About 74.6 million bushels of the total stocks were in off-farm storage positions.

COMMODITY OUTLOOK

The 1957 commercial apple crop probably will be moderately larger than the below-average 1956 crop if the weather is favorable. Increases can be expected in all principal areas though production may be smaller in some States where growing conditions in 1956 were unusually good. Production in Washington in the next few years may be reduced because of freeze damage to trees last winter.

Production of apples is moderately lower than in prewar years, but in recent years has fluctuated around the 100 million-bushel level. Production probably will tend to remain at this level for the next few years. Over the longer run, production may increase somewhat. This would be partly in response to stronger demand for apple products such as canned apples and applesauce. During the past two decades, utilization of apples for processing has doubled while fresh use has declined. Demand for apples in 1956-57 is expected to continue strong.

Total production of peaches in the United States in 1957 probably will be a little under that of 1956 if average weather prevails. The California crop is not likely to be as large as the record 1956 crop. But production may be up somewhat in States where the 1956 crops were cut by cold weather, especially in the Pacific Northwest and some of the southern States. Otherwise, the pattern of production probably will not be greatly different from that of 1956.

Production of peaches has declined during the past decade though it has tended to stabilize at a little over the 60-million bushel mark since 1950. Output probably will tend to hold at this level for the next few years. Over the longer run, production of peaches can be expected to trend upward. Much of the increase probably would be in California, where production has increased moderately during the past decade. Among deciduous fruits, peaches are second only to apples in fresh use and lead all others in use as canned fruit. The rates of consumption per capita of fresh and canned peaches of recent years probably will be at least maintained. For 1957, supplies of fresh and processed peaches probably will be sufficient to maintain consumption close to the rates of 1956.

Prospective acreage of strawberries in commercial producing areas for harvest in 1957 is 122,600 acres, 4 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1956 and 7 percent above the 1949-55 average acreage. Much of the increase for 1957 is in Washington and Oregon, where freezes in the fall and winter of 1955-56 cut the 1956 acreage. The indicated acreage for harvest in Florida next winter is down 11 percent from 1956. The 1957 early-spring acreage is up 3 percent, with most of the increase in Louisiana, the leading State in this group. Prospective 1957 acreage in the mid-spring States is almost as large as that harvested in 1956. A substantial decrease in California is almost offset by increases in other States. In the late-spring States, the indicated acreage for 1957 is up 12 percent from 1956, with most of the increase in Washington and Oregon. Combined 1957 acreage in the three Pacific Coast States, where most of the frozen strawberries are packed, is up 7 percent from 1956. The prospective 1957 acreage for some States is tentative, and the actual acreage harvested in 1957 will also depend upon weather conditions.

Outlook continues to indicate hog prices will move down more slowly this fall than last. Mid-October prices were above a year ago.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER DOWN 1.8 PERCENT

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during September amounted to 25,153,000 pounds liveweight. This was 1.8 percent below the 25,603,000 pounds slaughtered during the same period last year. Hogs were the only species which showed an increase in the number slaughtered. For the State as a whole, the number slaughtered for all species was 79.6 thousand head and compared with 81.4 thousand head for September 1955. Total liveweight of all species slaughtered from January through September amounted to 217,914,000 pounds compared with 211,948,000 pounds during the same period last year.

UNITED STATES

September production of red meat by commercial slaughter plants totaled 2,069 million pounds. This was 3 percent less than the 2,135 million pounds a month earlier and 7 percent less than the 2,227 million pounds produced during the same month a year earlier.

Beef production in September totaled 1,105 million pounds. This was 8 percent less than the August output of 1,202 million or the September 1955 production of 1,206 million pounds. The number of cattle slaughtered in September totaled 2,201,400 head. This was about 7 percent less than the 2,373,700 head slaughtered in August and also 7 percent less than the 2,366,500 slaughtered in September 1955.

Veal production during September totaled 140 million pounds, 7 percent less than a month earlier and 5 percent less than a year earlier. Calf slaughter at 1,088,400 head for the month was 2 percent below the 1,110,500 head in August and 6 percent below the 1,162,100 head slaughtered in September 1955.

The September hog kill at 5,969,300 head was up 8 percent from the August kill of 5,525,000 head but down 3 percent from the 6,158,000 head slaughtered in September last year. Pork production for the month totaled 767 million pounds, 6 percent more than the previous month but 5 percent less than the same month a

Continued on Page 7

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER*

Species	SEPTEMBER				JANUARY THRU SEPTEMBER			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	16.0	13.8	12,351	11,254	120.9	111.4	92,618	87,997
Calves	6.3	4.7	1,230	883	48.8	42.6	8,964	8,012
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.1	9	11	1.0	1.0	84	83
Hogs	59.0	61.0	12,013	13,005	510.0	552.0	110,282	121,822
TOTAL	81.4	79.6	25,603	25,153	680.7	707.0	211,948	217,914
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
U. S.								
Cattle	2.4	2.2	2,214	2,042	19.1	19.7	17,880	18,861
Calves	1.2	1.1	265	254	9.1	9.0	1,989	2,012
Sheep & Lambs	1.5	1.3	139	121	12.2	12.0	1,170	1,139
Hogs	6.2	6.0	1,401	1,339	50.2	56.6	12,041	13,184
TOTAL	11.3	10.6	4,019	3,756	90.6	97.3	33,080	35,196

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter. Excludes farm slaughter.*

SLAUGHTER *(Contunied)*

year earlier. Slaughter hogs averaged 224 pounds liveweight, compared with 230 pounds in August and 227 pounds in September last year.

September sheep and lamb slaughter totaled 1,317,600 head. This was 8 percent fewer than the August slaughter of 1,427,000 head and 13 percent fewer than the 1,517,900 head slaughtered during September a year earlier.

Mutton and lamb production totaled 57 million pounds during the month, 8 percent less than the August output and 14 percent below September last year.

Poultry slaughter during September totaled 497 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. This was 13 percent above August, 21 percent above September last year and 37 percent above the 10-year average for the month.

INCREASE EXPECTED IN NUMBER U. S. TURKEY BREEDER HENS

U. S. Turkey breeder hen owners in 15 of the most important States, with over 79 percent of the breeder hens in the United States on January 1, 1956, expect to hold at the beginning of the 1957 hatching season 16 percent more heavy breed turkey hens than at the beginning of the 1956 season. Compared with the 1956 season, they plan to have 20 percent more heavy white breeder hens and 15 percent more bronze and other heavy hens. They expect to decrease their holdings of light type hens by 3 percent.

Growers indicated increases in heavy white breed hens in 10 States ranging from 3 percent in Missouri to 50 percent in Texas, Michigan, Washington and New York expect a decrease in holdings of 25, 23 and 3 percent, respectively. Increases in holdings of bronze and other heavy breed hens are expected in 12 of the States reporting, ranging from 7 percent in Pennsylvania to 50 percent in Iowa. Michigan expects to hold about the same number as in the 1956 season while South Carolina and Washington expect to decrease 10 and 7 percent, respectively.

States show considerable variations in their intentions to hold light breed turkey hens. Sharp decreases in number of light breed hens in Virginia, Missouri and Minnesota were partially offset by increases in Texas, California and Oregon. At the beginning of this year, these six States had three-fourths of the light breed hens in the 15 States.

U. S. FARM EMPLOYMENT UP LESS THAN SEASONALLY

About 10.4 million persons were working on farms in late September, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service. This was more than a million over the number employed a month earlier, but the increase was slightly less than usual for the time of year. When allowance is made for seasonal factors, total farm employment dropped 3 percent from late August to September to 57 percent of the 1910-14 average. Compared with September 1955, the number of family workers was down about 5 percent and the number of hired workers was up about 2 percent. Farm wage rates, meanwhile, have shown steady increases. As of October 1, the seasonally adjusted index of farm wages stood at 550 percent of the 1910-14 average, up 6 percent from a year earlier.

COMMODITY HIGHLIGHTS

Marketings of short fed cattle will probably be stepped up in the next few months, and prices of Choice and Prime steers will likely ease seasonally.

Prices to farmers for milk and butterfat are increasing less than the usual seasonal amount again this fall, but are slightly above a year earlier.

Current prices of eggs, broilers, and turkeys reflect the fact that production of each is at record levels for the season. Government purchase programs have been undertaken for eggs and turkeys.

Aggregate production of fresh vegetables for fall harvest is expected to be nearly a sixth larger than last year, and grower prices may average moderately lower.

With supplies of potatoes heavy, prices are likely to remain relatively low for the next few months. A diversion program similar to the one initiated last fall has been announced by the Department of Agriculture.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Sept. 15 1956	Oct. 15 1956	Sept. 15 1956	Oct. 15 1956	Sept. 15 1956	Oct. 15 1956
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3250	.3194	.3556	.3556	91	90
Wheat, Bu.....	1.95	1.98	2.44	2.43	80	81
Corn, Bu.....	1.43	1.19	1.78	1.77	80	67
Oats, Bu.....	.681	.690	.864	.864	79	80
Barley, Bu.....	.959	.977	1.35	1.35	71	72
Rye, Bu.....	1.20	1.21	1.70	1.70	71	71
Beef Cattle, Cwt.....	16.20	15.30	21.70	21.70	75	71
Hogs, Cwt.....	15.50	15.50	21.40	21.40	72	72
Lambs, Cwt.....	18.60	17.90	23.80	23.80	78	75
Chickens, All, Lb....	.172	.160	.287	.287	60	56
Eggs, Doz.....	.386	.381	.465	.465	75 4/	72 4/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/.	4.30	4.49 3/	4.71	4.71	89 4/	90 4/

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Preliminary.*
4/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 220 RALEIGH, N. C. NOVEMBER 23, 1956

NORTH CAROLINA NOVEMBER CORN ESTIMATE UNCHANGED

Based upon yield reports from growers, production from the 1956 corn crop is estimated at 80,729,000 bushels, the same as on October 1. The estimated production, if realized, will establish a new record, exceeding the previous record 1950 crop by more than 6.5 million bushels. The current estimate also exceeds the 1955 crop of 70,482,000 bushels by 15 percent and the 10-year average production of 62,535.000 bushels by 29 percent.

Yield is indicated at 41.0 bushels per acre, 7 bushels above the previous record 1955 yield of 34.0 bushels and 12.4 bushels above the 10-year average. Reported yields are turning out about

(Continued on Page 3)

PEANUT ESTIMATES SHOW DECLINE

Based upon condition and yield reports from growers as of November 1, the 1956 production of North Carolina peanuts will amount to 294,000,000 pounds. The estimate is down 9,800,000 pounds, or a little over three percent, from the 303,800,000 pounds expected a month ago, but it still exceeds last year's crop of 204,250,000 pounds by 44 percent.

Prospective decreases in the expected crop have been brought about by unfavorable weather for harvesting and handling peanuts. The total damage cannot yet be estimated, because the current estimate does not take into account any spoilage of peanuts in stacks which may have occurred because of continued rains just prior to and after report date. The present estimated yield per acre is 1,500 pounds as compared with 1,075 pounds in 1955 and 1,218 pounds for the 1945-54 ten-year average.

N. C. TOBACCO ESTIMATES UP FOR ALL TYPES

Based upon information as of November 1 from tobacco growers, warehousemen, and other key members of the industry, production of 1956 tobacco in North Carolina will exceed that estimated a month earlier.

Production of flue-cured tobacco is now estimated at 942,230,000 pounds compared with 978,775,000 pounds in 1955. The current estimate is almost fifty-one million pounds, or 5.7 percent, above the 891,500,000 pounds reported as of October 1. The largest contribution to this increase is ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

COTTON REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1956

North Carolina's cotton crop is estimated at 360,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. This is 5,000 bales less than the October estimate. The current crop of 360,000 bales is 2.6 percent, or 9,000 bales, more than the 1955 crop of 351,000 bales.

The November 1 lint yield per acre is estimated at 384 pounds. This is 34 pounds above the 1955 average and 63 pounds above the 1945-54 average.

Weather conditions during October were unfavorable for harvesting cotton, especially in the eastern part of the State where some rain fell during fourteen of the last sixteen days of the month. In fact, according to the local Weather Bureau, the last half of October was the cloudiest and dampest period to occur at this time of the year during this century. Weather conditions in the Piedmont and Mountain counties were similar to those in eastern counties except that the occurence of rainfall was less frequent.

Approximately two-thirds of the

(Continued on Page 6)

N. C. TOBACCO *(Continued)*

pected to come from the Middle and Old Belts (Type 11) where present indicated yields for this Type have reached an all-time high of 1,450 pounds per acre -- up 150 pounds from the forecast of a month earlier. Considerable improvement in yields is noted also for the Border Belt (Type 13) in which they are expected to average 1,700 pound per acre as compared with the 1,625-pound estimate of October 1. Indicated yields of Eastern Belt (Type 12) tobacco showed a moderate increase by rising 40 pounds to 1,740 pounds.

By types the current prospects are as follows: For Type 11 (Middle and Old Belts) production is placed at 329,150,000 pounds at a yield of 1,450 pounds per acre. This would be about 2 percent short of the 334,050,000 pounds produced in 1955 but 7.3 percent above the 306,828,000 pounds for the 1945-54 ten-year average. At a 1,740-pound yield, Type 12 production is expected to reach 490,680,000 pounds which would be almost five percent less than the 515,125,000-pound production for 1955, but 12 percent more than the 438,150,000-pound ten-year average. Border Belt Type 13 production, estimated at 122,400,000 pounds and yielding 1,700 pounds to the acre, falls under last year's 129,600,000-pound production by 5.6 percent but exceeds the ten-year 107,702,000-pound production by 13.6 percent.

Burley tobacco for the State, at an estimated production of 18,620,000 pounds, is the same as that produced in 1955 and about the same as the ten-year average. The current Burley yield is placed at 1,900 pounds per acre or 100 pounds above the level expected a month ago.

For the United States, total flue-cured tobacco production is estimated at 1,384,450,000 pounds. This is 6.7 percent less than the crop for last year but about nine percent larger than the ten-year average. The Nation's Burley crop is placed at 496,113,000 pounds or 5.6 percent more than was produced last year.

N. C. SWEETPOTATO PRODUCTION ESTIMATE 10 PERCENT ABOVE 1955

The 1956 Sweetpotato production, as of November 1, is estimated at 2,640,000 cwt. 10 percent above the 1955 production of 2,400,000 cwt. but is 4 percent below the 5-year average of 2,739,000 cwt. The November 1 reported yield per acre indicate 66 cwt., which is 6 cwt. more than the 1955 yield and is 7 cwt. above the 1949-1954 average.

UNITED STATES

The U. S. production of sweetpotatoes is estimated at 16,634,000 cwt.--21 percent less than last year's crop of 20,946,000 cwt. and 17 percent below the 1949-54 average of 20,051,000 cwt. The current estimate is 2 percent larger than last month primarily as a result of an increase in expectations in Louisiana. The estimated production of selected states is shown in the table below.

NOVEMBER 1 ESTIMATED SWEETPOTATO PRODUCTION BY STATES

State	1955	1956
	1000 Pounds	*1000 Pounds*
N. C.	2,400	2,600
Va.	1,558	1,384
S. C.	1,265	954
Ga.	864	874
Fla.	165	112
Ky.	324	285
Tenn.	854	616
Ala.	936	750
Miss.	1,265	800
Ark.	377	261
La.	5,858	4,350
Okla.	160	105
Texas	1,914	594
U. S.	20,946	16,634

U. S. demand for fruit is strong and exports will rise because of freeze damage in Spain last February.

N. C. PECAN ESTIMATE 20 PERCENT ABOVE AVERAGE

Pecan production for North Carolina is estimated at 2,700,000 pounds, compared with 350,000 pounds in 1955 and 2,254,000 pounds for the 10-year average. The 1955 crop was short due to an early spring freeze. From the current production it is estimated that 2,300,000 pounds will be from improved varieties and 400,000 pounds will come from seedlings.

UNITED STATES

The November 1 estimated production of 160.7 million pounds compares with 146.9 million pounds in 1955 and the 1945-54 average of 137.8 million pounds. Indicated production of improved varieties total 94.8 million pounds compared with 42.4 million in 1955 and seedlings are estimated at 65.9 million pounds compared with 104.5 million last year. The estimated production by states is shown in the table below.

NOVEMBER 1 ESTIMATED PECAN PRODUCTION BY STATES

State	1955	1956
	1000 Pounds	*1000 Pounds*
N. C.	350	2,700
S. C.	200	5,500
Ga.	10,000	53,400
Fla.	10,900	5,000
Ala.	8,000	24,000
Miss.	10,000	13,100
Ark.	7,950	5,500
La.	25,000	12,000
Okla.	33,000	8,500
Texas	38,000	27,500
N. Mex.	3,460	3,500
U. S.	146,860	160,700

N. C. LESPEDEZA-SEED FORECAST 21 PERCENT BELOW 1955

The 1956 production of lespedeza seed in North Carolina is forecast at 21,700,000 pounds of clean seed compared with 27,360,000 pounds in 1955 and the 10-year average of 30,268,000 pounds. Yield per acre of clean seed is indicated at 155 pounds compared with 180 last year and 194 pounds for the 10-year 1945-54 average.

This years acreage for harvest is indicated at 140,000, compared with 152,000 in 1955 and 153,700 for the 10-year average. The current crop harvest was delayed beyond the usual harvest time due to excessive rains and considerable uncertainty prevailed as to whether some acreage intended for seed would be harvested.

UNITED STATES LESPEDEZA-SEED CROP A FIFTH SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

Production of lespedeza seed this year is forecast at 140,595,000 pounds of clean seed. This would be a fifth less than the 1955 production of 175,965,000 pounds and 8 percent below the 1945-54 average of 152,876,000 pounds. Production is expected to be sharply lower than last year in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, South Carolina, Virginia and North Carolina. Production in each of these States is also below average. Partially offsetting these reductions are the forecasts of larger crops than last year in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi. The Georgia and Tennessee crops are expected to be about the same as in 1955.

(Continued on Page 8)

N. C. CORN *(Continued)*

as expected in the Coastal Plains, some better than was expected in the Mountains, and slightly less than was indicated on October 1 in the Southern Piedmont. Corn acreage suffered considerably from droughty conditions during the growing season in the southern Piedmont counties, although some acreage is producing above average yields.

UNITED STATES

The United States corn crop is estimated at 3,412,183,000 bushels. This is 5.3 percent more than the 3,241,536,000 bushels produced in 1955 and is 10.6 percent more than the 1945-54 average production of 3,084,389,000 bushels.

NORTH CAROLINA
ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS. NOVEMBER 1, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average	Harvested	Indicated	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
		1945-54	1955 1/	1956	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
Corn, All	Bu.	2,188	2,073	1,969	28.6	34.0	41.0	62,535	70,482	80,729
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	392	319	354	17.9	21.5	25.5	7,028	6,858	9,027
Oats	Bu.	348	460	478	31.4	33.0	40.0	10,964	15,180	19,120
Barley	Bu.	40	59	59	28.5	28.0	37.0	1,166	1,652	2,183
Rye	Bu.	21	24	28	12.8	13.5	14.5	271	324	406
TOBACCO: All	Lbs.	710.4	662.8	590.8	1,229	1,505	1,626	871,285	997,395	960,850
Type 11	Lbs.	272.1	255.0	227.0	1,129	1,310	1,450	306,828	334,050	329,150
Type 12	Lbs.	341.3	317.0	282.0	1,288	1,625	1,740	438,150	515,125	490,680
Type 13	Lbs.	85.8	81.0	72.0	1,258	1,600	1,700	107,702	129,600	122.400
All Flue-Cured	Lbs.	699.2	653.0	581.0	-	1,499	1,622	852,680	978,775	942,230
Type 31, Burley	Lbs.	11.2	9.8	9.8	1,650	1,900	1,900	18,605	18,620	18,620
Cotton	2/	681	480	450	321	350	384	3/ 457	3/ 351	3/ 360
Sorghum Grain	-	26	89	80	26.2	28.0	29.0	675	2,492	2,320
Irish Potatoes, All 4/	Cwt.	48	37	36	-	93	77	-	3,430	2,766
Sweetpotatoes 4/	Cwt.	46.5	40.0	40.0	59	60	66	2,739	2,400	2,640
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	386	430	516	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	263	327	396	15.2	15.5	21.0	4,049	5,068	8,316
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	258	198	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked and Treshed	Lbs.	244	190	196	1,218	1,075	1,500	286,900	204,250	294,000
Hay: All	Tons	1,253	1,154	1,145	1.01	1.10	1.10	1,262	1,267	1,257
Clover and Timothy 5/	Tons	105	105	102	1.12	1.20	1.15	118	126	117
Alfalfa	Tons	48	80	84	2.04	2.10	2.10	95	168	176
Lespedeza	Tons	505	391	407	1.02	1.05	1.00	518	411	407
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	78	80
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,559	7/	840
Apples, Commercial 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,239	40	1,600
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	10	71
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.1	1.3
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,254	350	2,700
Improved Varieties	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,004	300	2,300
Wild & Seedlings	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	50	400

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*
2/ *Yield per acre in Lbs. -- Production in 500 Lb. gross weight bales.*
3/ *Production in bales of 500 Lb. gross weight.*
4/ *Average 1949-54.*
5/ *Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.*
6/ *Estimates of commercial crop refer to total production in commercial apple areas.*
7/ *1955 crop almost a complete failure because of spring freeze.*

UNITED STATES
ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, NOVEMBER 1, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average	Harvested	Indicated	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
		1945-54	1955 1/	1956	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
Corn, All	Bu.	82,260	79,900	77,596	37.1	40.6	44.0	3,084,389	3,241.536	3,412,183
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	47,810	33,660	35,372	18.3	20.9	20.4	873,690	703,047	721,946
Wheat, All	Bu.	67,192	47,255	50,466	17.1	19.8	19.3	1,148,289	936,761	975,517
Oats	Bu.	38,912	39,138	35,427	34.1	38.3	32.6	1,327,496	1,499,282	1,154,595
Barley	Bu.	10,443	14,553	12,867	26.6	27.5	28.8	278,166	400,295	370,254
Rye	Bu.	1,714	2,092	1,724	12.5	14.2	12.7	21,558	29,678	21,961
TOBACCO: Flue-Cured	Lbs.	1,049.2	990.7	880.2	1,214	1,497	1,573	1,270,897	1,483,045	1,384,450
Burley	Lbs.	447.0	310.4	311.9	1,310	1,514	1,591	583,853	469,977	496,113
All Types	Lbs.	1,726.1	1,496.7	1,379.8	1,236	1,467	1,540	2,128,194	2,195,788	2,124,767
Cotton	2/	22,060	16,928	15,661	283	417	403	3/ 13,098	3/ 14,721	3/ 13,153
Sorghum Grain	-	7,460	12,839	11,362	18.6	18.8	14.9	141,334	241,100	169,815
Irish Potatoes, All 4/	Cwt.	1,525	1,414	1,402	149	161	174	226,360	227,046	244,150
Sweetpotatoes 4/	Cwt.	378.4	341.4	286.8	52.8	61.4	58.0	20,051	20,946	16,634
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	14,279	19,710	21,959	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	12,698	18,668	20,953	20.0	19.9	21.8	253,653	371,106	457,394
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	2,902	1,898	1,868	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked & Threshed	Lbs.	2,387	1,691	1,509	790	925	986	1,809,520	1,564,530	1,488,575
HAY: All	Tons	74,382	75,549	75,595	1.39	1.49	1.46	103,648	112,782	110,383
Alfalfa	Tons	18,941	28,432	29,719	2.19	2.08	2.05	41,315	59,195	61,031
Clover & Timothy 5/	Tons	20,910	16,506	15,316	1.41	1.46	1.39	29,509	24,174	21,316
Lespedeza	Tons	6,046	4,063	4,425	1.03	1.16	1.06	6,354	4,708	4,670
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	73	58
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 66.989	7/ 51,827	7/ 68,285
Apples, Commercial 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/105,920	7/106,234	7/ 96,145
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 30,230	7/ 29,622	7/ 32,307
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 2,906	7/ 3,237	7/ 2,994
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,798	146,860	160,700
Improved Varieties	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,653	42,400	94,800
Wild & Seedlings	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,145	104,460	65,900

1/ Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.
2/ Yield per acre in Lbs. -- Production in 500 lb. gross weight bales.
3/ Production in bales of 500 pounds gross weight.
4/ Averages 1949-54.
5/ Excludes Sweet Clover and Lespedeza Hay.
6/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to total production of apples in commercial apple areas of each state.
7/ For some states in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

NOVEMBER SOYBEAN ESTIMATE UNCHANGED

The 1956 Soybean production is estimated at 8,316,000 and is unchanged from the October 1 forecast. If this production is realized a crop of this size will be a record and will exceed the 1955 crop by 64 percent. The indicated record production is attributed to a record acreage for harvest and a record yield. Yield is estimated at 21.0 bushels per acre, compared with 15.5 bushels last year and 15.2 bushels for the 10-year average. Last year's yield was adversely affected by the hurricanes.

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION SETS RECORD

North Carolina egg production during October amounted to 135 million, the highest output of record for October. Layers on hand numbered 9,296,000 compared with 8,343,000 a year earlier. The average rate of lay per 100 layers amounted to 1,457 eggs compared with 1,383 during October 1955. Total eggs produced from January through October amounts to 1,397 million compared with 1,232 million for the same period in 1955.

N. C. COTTON *(Continued)*

North Carolina crop had been ginned as of November 1.

UNITED STATES

The 1956 United States cotton crop is estimated at 13,153,000 bales. This is 1,568,000 bales, or 10.7 percent, less than last year and only slightly above the 1945-54 average production of 13,098,000 bales. Details of the report by States follow:

RECORD MILK PRODUCTION FOR OCTOBER

Milk production on N. C. farms for October is estimated at a record high of 145 million pounds--7 percent above October last year and 13 percent above the 1945-54 average. October total production declined 4 percent from September which is slightly less than the usual decline for the month.

Total October production for the United States was 9,450 million pounds as compared to 9,222 million pounds for October 1955, a 2 percent increase.

COTTON ESTIMATES NOVEMBER 1, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Acreage for Harvest 1956 1/	Lint Yield Per Harvested Acre			Production (Ginnings) 2/ 500-lb. gross wt. bales			Ginnings to November 1 1956
		Average 1945-54	1955	1956 Indicated Nov. 1	Average 1945-54	1955	1956 Indicated Nov. 1	
	(000)	(Pounds)			(Thousand Bales)			
N. C.	450	321	350	384	457	351	360	238
S. C.	677	301	375	358	656	572	505	437
Ga.	845	252	376	335	675	701	590	530
Tenn.	540	359	523	489	564	623	550	466
Ala.	965	281	478	373	880	1,045	750	671
Miss.	1,595	340	570	488	1,656	2,023	1,620	1,426
Mo.	370	367	502	558	362	410	430	395
Ark.	1,365	339	545	508	1,382	1,663	1,445	1,181
La.	560	336	454	497	586	582	580	527
Okla.	705	154	281	177	356	463	260	176
Tex.	6,250	194	281	276	3,518	4,039	3,600	2,599
N. Mex.	179	526	688	764	237	266	285	178
Ariz.	357	656	981	1,109	559	728	825	319
Calif.	745	659	774	844	1,164	1,205	1,310	545
Other 3/	58	284	383	352	47	50	43	22
U. S.	15,661	283	417	403	13,098	14,721	13,153	9,710

1/ September 1 estimate. 2/ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. 3/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada.

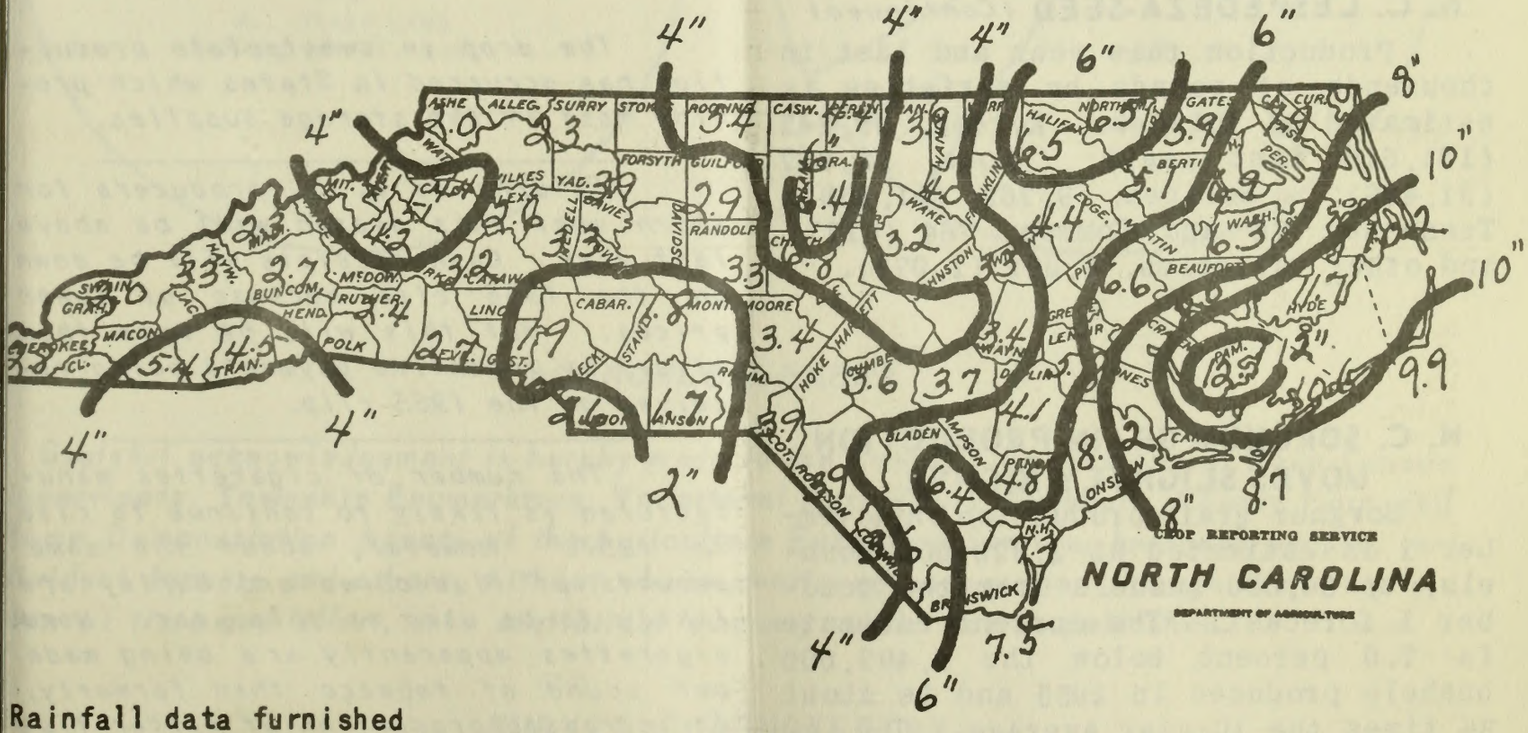
WEATHER SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1956

October, usually a month of fine harvest weather in North Carolina, was this year one of the gloomiest months that has occurred in any recent season, unfavorable for the harvesting of any farm crop. This was particularly true of the last half of the month, which was almost continuously cloudy throughout North Carolina, with rain falling nearly every day over the greater part of the State's area. Even in western North Carolina, where the rainfall was small in quantity--generally below the meager October normals--the last sixteen days of October were almost entirely without sunshine, the heavy blanket of clouds persisting night and day.

Average temperatures for October were above normal in all section of North Carolina, but there was no unusually warm weather anywhere. In fact, there were fewer than average days with high temperatures; no station reported any 90 degree weather during October, whereas there are usually one or more days with 90 over most of North Carolina during this month. The high average for the month resulted from consistently high night temperatures, caused by the heavy blanket of clouds. The only freezing weather occurred in the coldest portions of the Mountains; elsewhere, the coldest weather of the month was around 40 degrees. This occurred around the tenth of the month, before the persistent cloudiness set in; there were few reports below 50 degrees outside the Mountains in the last half of October.

There were about twice as many rainy days in North Carolina as occur in an average October, but the quantity of rain was excessively heavy only in the eastern part of the State. Total amounts for the month were actually well below normal over considerable areas of the Mountains and Southern Piedmont. In all parts of the State, most of the rain fell in the last half of October, one of the dampest such periods on record for the time of year; the first half of the month was about normal. Those last sixteen days brought almost daily rain in the east, and heavy cloudiness with rain or the threat of rain in the rest of the State. October totals ranged from twelve inches at New Bern to less than two inches at Charlotte and the surrounding area.

INCHES OF RAINFALL, OCTOBER 1956



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

N. C. LESPEDEZA-SEED *(Continued)*

Production this year and last in thousands of pounds by varieties is estimated as follows: Korean, 99,343 (131,618 last year); Kobe, 29,627 (31,496); Sericea, 9,769 (11,155); Tennessee 76 and Common, 764 (617); and other varieties, 1,092 (1,079).

N. C. SORGHUM GRAIN PRODUCTION MOVES SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Sorghum grain production on November 1 is estimated at 2,320,000 bushels, up 80,000 bushels from the October 1 forecast. The current estimate is 7.0 percent below the 2,492,000 bushels produced in 1955 and is about 3½ times the 10-year average. The indicated yield per acre of 29.0 bushels is 1.0 above the 1955 yield and is 2.8 bushels higher than the 10-year 1945-54 average.

The drop in sweetpotato production has occurred in States which provide most of the storage supplies.

Returns to U. S. producers for shorn wool this season will be above last year. Cash receipts will be down on the 1956 clip because of lower prices. But this will be more than offset by incentive payments being received on the 1955 clip.

The number of cigarettes manufactured is likely to continue to rise in 1957. However, about the same amounts of flue-cured and burley are likely to be used as this year. More cigarettes apparently are being made per pound of tobacco than formerly. An increased proportion of filter tips which use less tobacco per cigarette and more complete use of tobacco leaves is probably responsible.

Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA

1956 FARM CENSUS SUMMARY

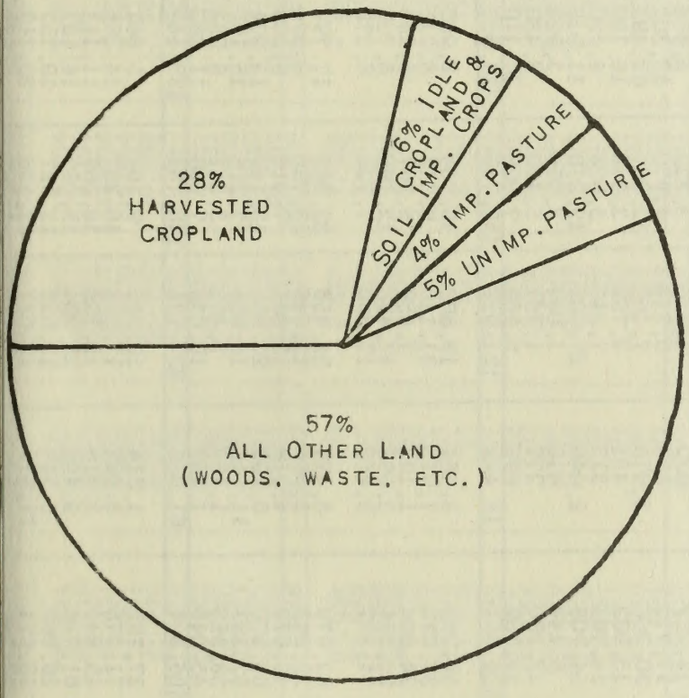
PRELIMINARY REPORT BY COUNTIES

FARM REPORT - SPECIAL ISSUE

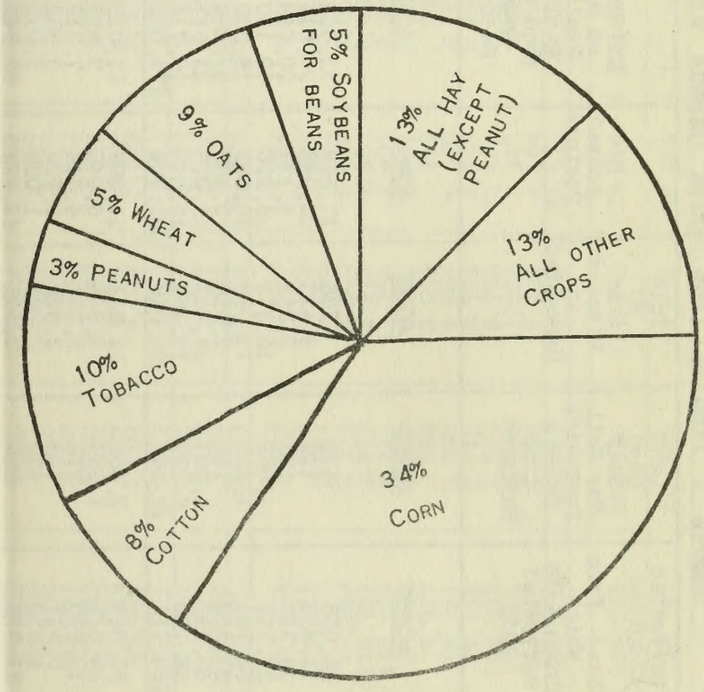
NO. 221 RALEIGH, N. C. DECEMBER 3, 1956

CROPS HARVESTED 1955
LIVESTOCK INVENTORY JANUARY 1, 1956
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Utilization Of Farm Land 1955



Percent Of Total Crops Harvested 1955



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Grateful acknowledgement is hereby made to the County Commissioners, Farm Census Supervisors, Township Enumerators, Vocational Agriculture Teachers, County Farm and Home Demonstration Agents of the Agriculture Extension Service, business people, individual farmers and others, without whose continued cooperation through the contribution of time and effort, this statistical summary could not be published.

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY
County Commissioners, Farm Census Supervisors
and Township Enumerators

NORTH CAROLINA FARM CENSUS SUMMARY OF 1955 CROPS 1/

Source - January 1956 Farm Census Enumeration

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Total Land In Farms 1955	Harvested Cropland --- Land From Which Crops were Harvested 1955	Land Used Only For Soil Improving Crops & Crop Failures	Idle No Crop Planted or Harvested	Improved Pasture	Unimproved Open Pasture Exclude Wood and Swamp Pasture	All Other Land Woods Waste Cutover, Home-sites,	Corn Grown for all Purposes (Exclude Sweet Corn)	Cotton Harvested	Tobacco Harvested	Peanuts Grown Alone for all Purposes
	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES
District 1											
Alleghany	132,155	20,005	470	708	17,569	52,563	40,840	3,496	-	173	-
Ashe	258,429	35,655	193	3,423	22,982	90,614	105,562	6,944	-	1,009	-
Avery	88,592	14,121	126	2,054	3,177	20,743	48,371	1,694	-	101	-
Caldwell	166,279	23,745	1,062	10,373	6,906	10,130	114,063	5,978	50	532	17
Surry	289,714	62,791	7,355	11,669	16,885	16,306	174,708	19,532	-	15,457	-
Watauga	156,726	22,582	183	2,939	9,467	49,284	72,271	3,884	-	746	-
Wilkes	326,074	43,662	4,303	16,683	15,075	23,647	222,704	13,223	92	1,923	-
Yadkin	200,932	58,150	6,294	12,197	13,643	10,714	99,934	13,141	47	10,690	8
NORTHERN MOUNTAIN (N.W.)	1,618,901	280,711	19,986	60,046	105,704	274,001	878,453	67,892	189	30,631	25
District 4											
Buncombe	261,434	36,843	2,458	11,651	14,269	61,025	135,188	11,157	-	1,371	-
Burke	170,425	24,625	1,357	9,865	6,046	7,557	120,975	7,620	65	18	6
Cherokee	144,531	13,670	772	5,334	4,714	7,312	112,729	6,575	-	43	-
Clay	56,119	9,577	723	2,629	3,726	5,802	33,662	3,963	-	67	-
Graham	39,803	4,379	330	2,293	1,096	3,993	27,712	1,786	-	297	-
Haywood	167,523	21,815	668	2,518	12,922	56,849	72,751	7,617	-	1,007	-
Henderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	115,920	12,007	284	2,271	3,939	18,731	78,688	4,072	-	72	-
McDowell	106,532	12,389	920	5,486	3,823	5,468	78,446	4,684	-	16	13
Macon	132,448	17,712	635	5,314	4,970	19,301	84,516	6,124	-	41	-
Madison	224,473	30,366	3,075	7,462	12,007	62,495	109,068	8,494	-	2,480	-
Mitchell	88,343	13,982	491	2,762	3,740	16,190	51,178	2,422	-	450	-
Polk	88,946	14,791	325	7,248	5,508	4,120	56,954	5,334	1,642	2	8
Rutherford	261,729	54,709	2,449	27,032	13,210	11,518	152,811	15,903	9,646	31	54
Swain	48,649	5,144	415	1,087	2,365	3,928	35,710	2,217	-	34	-
Transylvania	59,805	12,380	277	1,761	5,409	2,480	37,498	5,345	-	20	-
Yancey	123,972	19,589	693	5,109	7,008	26,110	65,463	4,721	-	1,043	-
WESTERN (MOUNTAIN AREA) 2/	2,234,324	336,351	18,422	121,022	118,715	324,526	1,315,288	110,867	11,353	7,018	83
District 2											
Alamance	239,655	56,338	3,464	19,802	19,654	9,957	127,440	16,590	74	6,151	13
Caswell	264,081	50,870	7,912	21,116	9,318	8,211	166,654	14,560	-	12,698	-
Durham	141,212	24,804	1,192	7,450	5,997	5,255	96,514	7,708	128	4,934	12
Forsyth	197,127	50,334	5,693	17,436	12,198	8,706	102,760	11,533	151	6,122	12
Franklin	293,847	74,397	2,470	17,860	7,725	8,279	183,116	24,849	10,423	16,356	30
Granville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guilford	343,909	82,979	8,474	34,456	22,396	17,794	177,810	19,038	80	12,046	14
Orange	201,337	38,848	1,686	11,646	13,730	8,594	126,833	11,727	72	4,375	-
Person	242,871	49,070	4,318	13,091	7,410	8,068	160,914	16,539	3	13,410	-
Rockingham	331,119	68,500	5,393	20,861	13,149	15,204	208,012	16,660	1	17,847	-
Stokes	275,991	52,333	11,614	15,605	7,216	15,199	174,024	15,403	4	15,835	3
Vance	137,803	38,553	1,460	5,432	3,341	6,082	82,935	10,415	3,279	11,376	-
Warren	228,319	45,046	1,299	10,038	7,690	11,282	152,964	11,991	7,298	7,465	323
NORTHERN PIEDMONT (N.) 2/	3,184,470	696,304	61,058	207,781	138,734	133,449	1,947,144	200,549	21,880	147,005	408
District 5											
Alexander	137,809	27,782	1,814	10,016	9,194	5,661	83,342	6,590	824	1,559	57
Catawba	218,698	71,776	3,027	17,972	16,297	14,266	95,360	12,710	2,701	11	88
Chatham	320,332	45,640	3,416	19,709	18,069	11,114	222,384	14,323	602	3,764	4
Davidson	285,640	61,926	9,424	28,224	15,099	14,127	156,840	14,002	855	4,045	41
Davie	158,170	36,969	6,340	12,023	12,527	10,752	79,559	7,961	1,821	1,483	9
Iredell	332,552	98,874	11,810	19,637	32,136	20,449	149,646	18,661	10,067	1,578	21
Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Iredell	332,552	98,874	11,810	19,637	32,136	20,449	149,646	18,661	10,067	1,578	21
Lee	123,343	36,380	242	7,541	1,382	3,089	81,308	2,929	1,886	1,580	4
CENTRAL PIEDMONT (C.) 2/	2,663,829	821,905	82,215	166,102	166,221	251,901	1,159,850	201,512	68,886	19,061	410
District 8											
Anson	289,222	73,784	3,043	9,500	15,004	5,468	182,423	15,656	16,119	602	11
Cabarrus	200,928	56,119	3,894	14,691	14,795	15,610	95,819	10,509	5,103	-	44
Cleveland	271,230	116,021	6,049	15,607	23,638	9,442	100,473	17,146	36,291	8	19
Gaston	166,319	42,001	2,636	12,370	10,824	9,240	89,248	8,940	3,505	7	3
Lincoln	178,885	57,851	3,917	12,909	10,868	11,383	81,957	10,237	8,721	7	9
Mecklenburg	230,065	58,770	2,582	17,793	16,635	22,502	111,783	11,543	8,471	-	6
Montgomery	155,651	26,190	3,073	8,212	4,825	2,238	111,113	6,876	2,080	1,285	15
Moore	263,136	43,628	6,248	18,091	7,731	4,902	182,536	13,324	2,564	6,259	145
Richmond	195,009	40,739	4,285	24,559	5,300	3,437	116,689	11,014	8,294	2,691	313
Stanly	212,131	74,994	2,011	7,102	17,920	5,255	104,849	10,783	2,177	-	14
Union	374,169	128,389	3,671	12,521	26,069	19,317	184,202	21,354	17,888	-	25
SOUTHERN PIEDMONT (S.)	2,536,745	718,486	41,409	153,355	153,609	108,794	1,361,092	137,382	111,213	10,859	604
District 3											
Bertie	288,231	87,665	263	2,829	7,022	2,242	188,210	37,301	6,859	8,230	24,476
Camden	64,016	35,655	-	499	1,132	275	26,455	17,171	350	8	76
Chowan	86,902	34,986	261	231	2,727	492	48,205	14,500	2,529	764	6,748
Currituck	84,743	36,076	67	407	1,377	421	46,395	16,140	348	-	222
Dare	2,371	90	59	234	-	37	1,951	48	-	-	-
Edgecombe	306,435	129,789	1,603	4,154	11,854	9,532	149,503	30,366	13,329	15,644	16,652
Gates	125,068	41,513	51	431	3,746	356	78,971	24,895	2,203	366	8,065
Halifax	407,561	135,513	1,861	13,309	15,018	5,785	236,075	44,222	25,286	8,694	30,406
Hertford	175,405	52,992	111	1,691	4,463	481	115,667	22,319	4,950	4,576	16,193
Martin	209,700	75,064	507	1,305	6,207	263	126,354	32,046	2,817	12,004	16,179
Nash	325,087	126,570	1,684	7,709	9,674	3,612	175,838	50,498	14,952	25,700	3,592
Northampton	308,066	111,056	1,919	5,579	7,146	2,955	179,411	38,678	22,430	597	33,972
Pasquotank	82,814	45,726	89	99	2,557	1,590	32,753	20,302	295	-	94
Perquimans	106,952	47,971	32	300	2,031	202	56,416	20,935	1,536	-	3,699
Tyrrell	43,922	15,240	730	265	2,327	93	25,267	6,740	240	5	280
Washington	74,840	32,994	95	673	3,256	867	36,955	11,907	653	1,300	3,503
NORTHERN COASTAL (N.E.)	2,692,113	1,008,900	9,332	39,715	80,537	29,203	1,524,426	408,068	98,777	77,888	164,157
District 6											
Beaufort	284,756	113,397	5,073	3,230	7,897	1,324	153,835	44,836	1,248	13,179	887
Carteret	95,739	12,169	1,637	2,587	3,664	1,342	74,340	3,451	31	1,757	458
Craven	187,020	54,090	867	3,875	5,123	1,221	121,844	26,545	466	11,470	146
Greene	160,884	76,608	626	1,825	2,354	1,157	78,314	47,824	4,361	17,201	301
Hyde	67,319	33,557	3,290	648	1,142	323	28,359	14,221	252	-	-
Johnston	473,997	195,962	2,140	10,088	10,953	7,121	247,733	96,084	22,620	32,103	178
Jones	145,790	45,698	764	1,928	5,533	1,202	90,665	26,458	346	7,652	269
Lenior	226,450	96,686	1,902	4,359	5,509	2,488	115,506	59,609	2,463	19,361	84
Pamlico	78,512	26,872	2,874	1,603	2,911	627	43,625	10,377	216	1,440	20
Pitt	358,129	157,388	1,892	2,292	9,322	1,960	185,275	78,675	8,124	34,980	6,972
Wayne	308,704	144,222	1,283	6,196	7,712	3,054	146,237	84,727	12,709	19,863	117
Wilson	222,553	105,524	825	2,464	4,758	1,674	107,308	50,909	10,235	24,261	179
CENTRAL COASTAL (E.)	2,609,853	1,062,173	23,173	41,095	66,878	23,493	1,393,041	543,716	63,071	183,267	9,611
District 9											
Bladen	309,061	80,184	2,079	7,977	5,894	4,675	208,252	39,705	4,335	10,359	5,755
Brunswick	149,740	32,731	933	6,909	3,261	616	105,290	15,119	320	4,570	1,284
Columbus	353,864	128,470	2,083	9,665	9,263	2,973	201,410	62,002	2,801	22,558	2,850
Cumberland	285,925	90,980	2,371	12,800	6,472	3,064	170,238	31,495	14,809	7,381	581
Duplin	401,474	140,754	2,701	12,913	9,502	6,020	229,584	84,676	4,113	21,568	482
Harnett	314,440	112,099	2,311	12,766	7,408	3,322	176,534	47,072	15,569	20,331	39
Hoke	156,753	55,143	4,267	8,265	2,447	2,227	84,404	11,893	17,074	4,055	4
New Hanover	29,788	6,667	564	3,029	826	541	18,161	1,717	21	250	310
Onslow	179,031	49,224	1,760	4,666	6,520	2,783	114,078	28,170	510	8,695	1,546
Pender	190,468	42,338	1,516	6,799	6,963	1,621	131,231	19,813	333	4,381	1,723
Robeson	489,932	244,095	2,596	8,780	10,675	5,219	218,567	103,322	50,391	29,009	995
Sampson	496,922	177,603	1,829	11,082	8,117	3,536	294,755	83,385	27,124	21,537	1,152
Scotland	150,783	64,047	1,660	5,904	4,164	1,792	73,216	11,988	21,326	1,506	36
SOUTHERN COASTAL (S.E.)	3,508,181	1,224,335	26,670	111,555	81,512	38,389	2,025,720	540,357	158,726	156,200	16,757
STATE TOTAL, 1956 2/	21,048,412	5,955,225	262,325	914,731	913,916	1,063,356	11,938,859	2,166,373	495,245	661,949	192,094
STATE TOTAL, 1955 2/ 3/	21,102,942	6,076,337	262,884	865,050	906,821	1,142,000	11,849,850	2,224,491	560,467	696,548	183,687

1/ Due to later revisions some county totals shown on this sheet may differ from those on individual county releases.

2/ Includes allowances for counties not reporting or counties having reports inadequate for getting county totals.

3/ Revised.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM CENSUS SUMMARY OF 1955 CROPS 1/

Source - January 1956 Farm Census Enumeration

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Wheat Threshed or Combined	Oats Threshed Combined or cut Ripe for Feed	All Other Small Grains Alone or mixed Threshed, Combined or cut Ripe for Feed	Milo and Other Sorghums Combined for Grain	Soybeans Combined for Beans 2/	Lespedeza Harvested for Seed	HAY CROPS					All Irish Potatoes
							Lespedeza cut for Hay	Soybeans and/or Cowpeas cut for Hay	Small Grains cut Green for Hay	Alfalfa cut for Hay	All Other hays cut (Clover, mixed Grasses etc.) (Excluding Peanut Hay)	
	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES
District 1												
Alleghany	200	717	167	30	32	-	30	28	975	1,834	11,707	156
Ashe	139	1,404	483	11	3	2	10	5	1,725	1,507	17,354	572
Avery	41	673	222	3	6	6	24	1	186	24	6,873	1,083
Caldwell	1,680	2,476	853	125	1,683	539	2,791	876	1,005	636	2,395	228
Surry	2,382	2,982	1,133	95	678	529	8,577	497	3,468	1,099	4,592	378
Watauga	91	1,441	413	5	-	-	23	4	627	209	10,200	1,250
Wilkes	3,580	1,995	1,118	161	865	558	4,284	1,203	976	1,073	10,857	577
Yadkin	6,454	6,200	4,450	766	285	1,684	10,372	832	2,388	1,273	1,288	280
NORTHERN MOUNTAIN (N.W.)	14,567	17,888	8,839	1,196	3,552	3,318	26,116	3,446	11,350	7,655	65,266	4,524
District 4												
Buncombe	231	1,054	824	204	86	123	1,259	692	1,367	3,292	11,116	216
Burke	2,261	3,188	681	353	2,026	375	1,587	1,012	1,221	1,838	875	184
Cherokee	36	110	99	26	256	19	137	84	56	77	4,790	313
Clay	12	110	138	63	125	205	510	271	123	145	2,529	105
Graham	-	10	-	-	2	-	42	3	3	8	1,726	126
Haywood	96	1,231	240	172	45	21	363	189	409	1,383	5,980	338
Henderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	1	121	70	46	7	28	250	41	184	368	4,490	463
McDowell	740	411	666	97	1,529	163	376	454	207	200	1,700	85
Macon	36	165	79	23	30	25	174	93	327	743	7,080	551
Madison	99	1,448	333	83	27	35	979	136	638	2,030	11,199	317
Mitchell	6	715	258	2	4	-	67	11	250	667	7,018	536
Polk	965	1,558	208	290	67	34	629	288	1,369	423	354	41
Rutherford	5,299	8,914	1,031	803	683	544	2,298	1,089	2,023	1,947	1,330	129
Swain	-	77	165	-	-	9	281	99	14	75	1,440	286
Transylvania	87	121	200	7	21	16	160	48	458	16	2,798	104
Yancey	4	786	102	3	6	36	152	47	453	923	8,415	329
WESTERN (MOUNTAIN AREA) 3/	10,381	21,110	5,769	2,249	5,165	1,818	10,955	4,863	9,719	15,107	75,796	5,546
District 2												
Alamance	7,343	10,554	1,561	607	1,054	3,400	9,233	952	1,634	776	1,648	81
Caswell	6,450	3,598	1,105	167	86	356	6,785	279	1,177	1,465	1,098	234
Durham	1,401	2,660	547	102	103	147	4,052	494	519	301	862	32
Forsyth	5,046	7,270	1,764	586	320	1,634	9,443	727	1,467	2,322	1,690	194
Franklin	3,730	3,690	1,914	232	793	340	3,892	2,804	2,170	344	387	165
Granville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guilford	10,354	10,728	3,757	853	713	2,536	14,303	1,587	2,122	2,942	2,255	173
Orange	3,931	6,227	1,584	570	420	592	6,684	890	1,533	1,038	1,780	42
Person	5,152	3,364	597	69	20	297	7,274	163	465	395	915	274
Rockingham	7,738	4,285	2,392	297	101	384	8,898	1,061	2,332	2,405	2,868	401
Stokes	2,288	3,817	476	127	96	386	6,142	168	2,281	846	1,967	413
Vance	2,021	1,503	519	80	303	91	3,124	1,607	1,606	544	736	212
Warren	3,474	2,771	816	189	750	128	7,145	746	447	742	1,398	257
NORTHERN PIEDMONT (N.) 3/	61,556	64,102	17,449	4,051	5,202	10,581	93,924	13,578	18,473	14,806	19,841	2,857
District 5												
Alexander	3,321	5,000	1,058	448	428	1,053	3,561	672	2,130	723	509	43
Catawba	13,553	14,820	4,137	885	903	7,165	13,515	1,063	3,350	4,031	1,306	37
Chatham	5,264	10,385	1,493	1,906	457	2,348	6,049	786	1,547	456	994	50
Davidson	8,365	8,861	8,116	2,146	315	7,422	10,370	416	1,082	1,131	4,026	129
Davie	3,899	7,791	2,524	763	197	1,451	6,629	454	1,327	1,186	2,803	67
Iredell	16,173	21,209	5,810	1,454	649	6,818	20,923	680	4,082	4,244	3,691	81

Anson	5,776	18,501	4,532	4,779	470	8,334	5,019	537	2,174	128	583	80
Cabarrus	7,454	14,001	3,716	5,694	540	7,278	9,841	454	1,218	1,091	1,515	17
Cleveland	15,357	22,061	4,651	1,738	445	2,473	8,512	695	5,242	2,835	1,784	212
Gaston	6,941	11,468	2,223	1,390	92	641	6,409	274	1,821	2,224	691	3
Lincoln	11,325	12,590	4,366	799	382	3,543	8,587	185	963	2,761	495	24
Mecklenburg	5,219	12,528	1,783	1,838	624	2,400	11,130	834	2,756	3,644	1,558	36
Montgomery	2,568	3,610	1,291	1,243	215	1,646	2,090	240	430	266	144	27
Moore	5,149	5,523	2,476	308	198	631	1,336	1,545	1,330	308	423	83
Richmond	3,543	5,690	856	1,035	188	856	1,390	1,350	515	143	670	34
Stanly	14,196	18,237	6,094	19,319	390	22,010	6,035	132	375	542	511	60
Union	10,765	39,450	5,783	20,882	640	25,353	6,132	584	3,157	483	1,255	100
SOUTHERN PIEDMONT (S.)	88,293	163,659	37,771	59,075	4,184	75,165	66,481	6,830	19,981	14,425	9,629	676
District 3												
Bertie	63	309	197	153	7,007	85	103	349	8	13	44	253
Camden	17	442	19	209	14,793	12	75	16	-	-	2	2,303
Chowan	185	131	21	708	4,335	45	-	95	-	-	30	54
Currituck	68	167	35	500	14,815	75	67	201	10	25	16	2,448
Dare	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Edgecombe	2,830	4,355	1,061	2,161	15,048	1,129	1,266	1,850	566	461	857	477
Gates	264	104	31	56	3,836	32	12	36	2	-	4	17
Halifax	1,987	3,896	1,350	980	11,496	1,925	2,306	643	239	133	518	298
Hertford	100	101	111	189	3,099	10	149	208	27	8	4	76
Martin	108	216	48	84	7,776	4	7	585	62	-	161	248
Nash	4,058	9,284	1,117	906	2,554	226	5,458	2,397	3,334	773	761	428
Northampton	1,089	1,549	639	515	7,375	357	855	516	440	23	333	372
Pasquotank	331	708	81	1,265	17,616	381	221	401	2	-	54	3,823
Perquimans	123	277	24	285	19,426	147	64	15	14	-	22	93
Tyrrell	282	101	-	352	6,541	13	60	40	8	-	6	1,206
Washington	167	528	71	166	13,115	413	273	140	22	3	57	29
NORTHERN COASTAL (N.E.)	11,672	22,168	4,805	8,529	149,334	4,854	10,916	7,492	4,734	1,439	2,871	12,125
District 6												
Beaufort	653	7,504	174	566	33,090	6,592	2,247	1,863	54	2	122	1,754
Carteret	117	284	92	73	1,896	27	178	290	19	27	513	760
Craven	616	1,181	194	425	7,895	355	1,152	1,762	151	4	46	127
Greene	363	822	90	69	624	87	680	1,099	108	7	89	350
Hyde	33	796	52	98	15,237	2,085	546	63	17	-	1	362
Johnston	5,519	7,320	1,886	1,554	7,127	271	3,068	7,441	2,226	235	1,122	441
Jones	138	809	196	244	5,066	437	895	1,219	62	-	169	154
Lenior	1,397	2,662	678	191	2,400	399	1,815	2,033	259	7	309	326
Pamlico	288	2,837	82	309	8,063	2,000	656	642	26	6	42	605
Pitt	775	5,447	436	1,002	7,508	442	3,140	3,818	1,222	75	235	428
Wayne	2,633	5,264	709	558	5,965	455	1,795	2,926	468	157	396	894
Wilson	1,712	5,179	939	511	1,877	166	3,046	2,170	1,356	160	1,154	304
CENTRAL COASTAL (E.)	14,244	40,105	5,528	5,600	96,748	13,316	19,218	25,326	5,968	680	4,198	6,505
District 9												
Bladen	1,503	5,511	806	836	5,501	183	1,523	2,503	708	17	263	52
Brunswick	408	2,735	570	345	2,992	207	503	2,125	215	5	370	42
Columbus	1,311	12,258	983	841	4,191	196	1,025	7,334	1,473	32	1,557	233
Cumberland	5,696	8,815	3,439	1,474	9,749	804	2,624	2,857	302	93	469	41
Duplin	1,879	2,913	896	560	4,695	290	876	3,087	241	9	1,144	523
Harnett	5,190	8,996	1,233	926	3,264	326	2,064	4,488	1,117	136	347	80
Hoke	3,184	8,281	2,956	433	1,301	1,250	1,933	2,750	312	149	147	47
New Hanover	79	247	14	483	942	3	25	147	12	-	72	12
Onslow	293	601	97	194	4,455	160	374	747	141	-	99	228
Pender	1,261	2,486	270	510	5,104	33	343	1,824	213	-	220	50
Robeson	5,847	25,044	2,763	602	2,382	1,354	7,077	10,085	3,034	109	3,292	630
Sampson	4,200	7,089	1,319	1,842	11,338	368	1,865	3,907	988	91	839	503
Scotland	1,120	9,789	2,187	397	5,029	1,430	2,331	2,964	53	-	389	23
SOUTHERN COASTAL (S.E.)	31,971	94,765	17,533	9,443	60,943	6,604	23,063	44,818	8,809	641	9,208	2,464
STATE TOTAL, 1956 3/	317,375	535,910	131,748	104,055	330,824	156,011	346,958	118,651	99,662	72,463	207,272	35,585
STATE TOTAL, 1955 3/ 4/	330,379	528,052	128,584	72,798	304,483	128,641	408,739	111,495	93,983	67,960	197,461	34,982

1/ Due to late revisions some county totals shown on this sheet may differ from those on individual county releases.

2/ Includes acreage grown alone and in mixtures.

3/ Includes allowance for counties not reporting or counties having reports inadequate for getting a county total.

4/ Revised.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM CENSUS SUMMARY OF 1955 CROPS 1/

Source - January 1956 Farm Census Enumeration

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	All Sweet Potatoes	Other Vegtables Grown Mostly For Sale	All Other Crops Harvested --- Includes Orchards, Vineyards Gardens etc.	Bees --- Colonies, hives or gums now on this land	Commercial Fertilizers Total Of All Kinds Used In 1955 Except Lime & Plaster	ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1956				Number Of Ponds on farm	No. Acres could have been irrigated (with water and equipment on hand) in 1955	People Of All Ages Living On This Land Jan. 1st. 1956
						Sows & Gilts Kept For Breeding-	Cows And Heifers Two Years Old And Over		All Hens And Pullets Of Laying Age			
							Kept Mainly For Milk	Kept Mainly For Beef				
	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	NUMBER	TONS	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	ACRES	NUMBER
District 1												
Alleghany	7	129	727	483	4,604	201	5,529	4,544	25,276	21	46	5,494
Ashe	87	2,411	1,793	1,378	6,929	372	8,517	5,655	52,291	66	1,860	15,020
Avery	1	1,496	1,735	208	2,897	111	1,949	1,741	19,124	14	106	7,406
Caldwell	92	173	2,105	1,678	3,798	423	2,969	1,436	50,216	113	1,853	15,361
Surry	245	264	3,442	2,380	18,701	323	5,578	2,757	104,567	280	1,406	20,296
Watauga	6	1,557	1,748	715	4,549	154	4,068	2,874	34,548	30	1,833	9,726
Wilkes	231	226	3,285	4,346	7,619	396	5,773	3,689	160,904	189	4,116	24,096
Yadkin	152	242	2,400	1,106	13,802	495	4,966	2,927	58,552	205	2,587	13,179
NORTHERN MOUNTAIN (N.W.)	821	6,498	17,235	12,294	62,899	2,475	39,349	25,623	505,478	918	13,807	110,578
District 4												
Buncombe	23	948	3,478	1,197	6,436	246	9,694	5,368	104,340	91	644	24,109
Burke	55	194	2,226	1,018	3,917	441	2,537	1,673	81,923	95	612	13,200
Cherokee	42	27	947	960	2,551	184	2,034	1,150	73,401	6	16	8,656
Clay	22	132	332	727	1,479	436	2,012	432	97,646	5	79	3,811
Graham	30	22	260	912	841	32	537	549	14,088	-	-	2,507
Haywood	24	271	2,144	763	4,373	147	4,139	8,894	47,837	22	2,076	12,853
Henderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	27	610	1,026	842	2,203	159	2,266	1,614	40,037	9	650	9,581
McDowell	32	30	1,561	654	1,802	210	1,171	904	22,321	39	466	7,414
Macon	151	728	1,218	1,227	3,413	710	3,059	1,938	77,100	143	15	8,396
Madison	34	201	2,122	1,818	5,744	165	4,641	3,958	49,473	78	2,771	13,298
Mitchell	8	34	1,245	596	2,061	81	1,822	827	17,819	24	19	7,626
Polk	149	526	1,268	339	3,401	120	1,598	1,181	22,676	57	170	5,176
Rutherford	471	1,628	3,640	1,666	10,862	349	3,671	1,961	63,666	70	494	16,368
Swain	86	-	495	90	744	16	931	604	23,395	-	41	3,244
Transylvania	4	2,605	1,271	471	3,885	273	1,220	1,195	25,240	55	-	4,700
Yancey	14	56	1,602	1,031	3,038	175	3,363	1,220	53,114	28	105	9,801
WESTERN MOUNTAIN (W.) 2/	1,238	9,906	31,177	14,614	65,213	4,428	48,931	36,935	871,550	855	10,670	160,782
District 2												
Alamance	126	203	3,266	501	12,189	613	5,920	3,225	87,636	732	1,595	17,327
Caswell	241	67	3,234	445	11,783	370	3,555	1,632	51,310	322	3,276	15,390
Durham	143	124	1,595	156	5,741	279	2,062	1,859	53,209	410	1,106	9,467
Forsyth	137	554	2,650	641	11,249	382	3,700	3,021	105,983	308	2,304	14,729
Franklin	286	480	3,198	93	20,924	825	2,059	2,376	68,255	467	1,902	19,615
Granville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guilford	222	629	5,269	733	18,747	884	6,303	3,348	92,056	644	1,480	26,156
Orange	49	49	1,845	340	7,932	679	4,679	2,700	142,085	384	730	10,590
Person	213	21	2,600	219	12,618	515	3,220	1,469	46,899	215	826	14,816
Rockingham	415	89	4,675	1,087	17,826	333	4,557	3,193	76,385	427	2,294	21,198
Stokes	334	28	3,506	976	15,511	132	3,852	1,687	107,527	155	6,357	16,851
Vance	199	389	1,773	229	12,487	421	2,289	842	42,258	177	777	12,460
Warren	234	1,263	1,110	161	11,043	360	2,818	2,033	32,866	104	378	12,388
NORTHERN PIEDMONT (N.)	2,903	4,031	37,203	5,723	175,876	6,451	49,130	29,666	964,501	4,989	24,859	208,159
District 5												
Alexander	55	91	3,026	896	5,017	150	3,326	1,189	52,170	57	430	9,053
Catawba	506	267	3,411	795	11,661	357	6,439	3,283	105,430	135	165	17,030
Chatham	178	60	1,706	347	10,481	1,324	5,302	4,138	135,095	885	2,158	13,322
Davidson	643	490	3,062	652	10,501	1.029	5,122	3,926	102,502	389	1,969	18,348
Davie	32	20	1,296	346	6,547	130	5,075	1,654	44,778	191	1,590	8,072
Iredell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Randolph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

District 8												
Anson	114	508	2,755	272	16,584	574	2,317	4,494	77,954	694	975	12,601
Cabarrus	90	495	1,985	318	8,870	452	4,519	4,158	143,937	454	703	10,858
Cleveland	252	674	4,759	772	29,278	691	6,865	4,390	214,690	153	2,535	22,708
Gaston	30	179	2,055	388	8,461	323	5,135	1,808	65,284	145	2,471	10,803
Lincoln	95	219	2,347	168	11,038	191	5,343	1,514	85,763	90	247	11,594
Mecklenburg	77	593	1,952	447	10,299	471	6,146	5,005	55,938	464	808	16,281
Montgomery	56	441	3,807	497	5,947	504	1,156	888	31,802	420	1,851	7,139
Moore	143	723	3,821	609	10,820	595	1,868	1,686	37,911	713	1,743	13,587
Richmond	117	1,162	3,103	112	8,891	272	841	1,747	24,058	251	1,661	9,072
Stanly	41	89	1,696	449	13,656	1,247	4,093	4,752	208,282	982	135	12,080
Union	111	594	3,780	959	24,457	2,056	8,051	4,506	241,478	2,304	670	22,602
SOUTHERN PIEDMONT (S.)	1,126	5,677	32,060	4,991	148,301	7,376	46,334	34,948	1,187,097	6,670	13,799	149,325
District 3												
Bertie	560	302	1,107	156	22,181	4,830	710	2,502	56,176	212	570	14,591
Camden	20	253	72	66	9,520	657	179	1,023	13,262	1	73	2,865
Chowan	337	3,932	198	10	9,145	1,954	165	838	22,650	74	956	5,072
Currituck	334	1,645	547	16	11,038	660	202	1,576	26,481	23	-	3,564
Dare	-	-	33	80	19	13	7	23	2,029	-	-	156
Edgecombe	1,221	161	1,917	72	34,256	4,439	1,284	4,206	74,934	98	1,781	21,119
Gates	179	424	532	22	10,319	2,906	383	763	27,503	23	26	5,703
Halifax	504	714	2,031	76	30,828	3,941	2,096	5,536	66,931	194	776	24,715
Hertford	253	189	716	49	13,771	2,835	492	1,316	35,830	47	981	9,145
Martin	1,882	349	827	34	24,097	4,162	633	1,876	52,842	111	580	14,428
Nash	1,003	520	4,215	212	40,053	3,341	1,714	2,928	114,953	331	1,459	31,005
Northampton	698	242	1,560	86	23,243	4,312	1,294	3,116	79,922	83	595	16,823
Pasquotank	29	3,672	124	11	16,390	1,144	1,012	1,887	21,536	71	26	4,008
Perquimans	105	955	182	68	9,502	1,792	401	999	27,458	5	52	4,505
Tyrrell	378	127	41	16	4,333	1,152	360	986	20,084	1	54	2,398
Washington	172	360	364	-	6,823	1,442	386	1,000	15,500	78	154	4,005
NORTHERN COASTAL (N.E.)	7,675	13,845	14,466	974	265,518	39,580	11,318	30,575	658,091	1,352	8,083	164,102
District 6												
Beaufort	1,182	598	1,710	111	26,700	2,230	1,180	2,690	65,982	52	824	14,703
Carteret	520	1,629	450	132	7,353	498	526	1,130	16,460	7	521	3,420
Craven	670	278	1,100	60	16,367	1,658	1,103	1,847	35,704	182	836	11,298
Greene	572	396	1,238	9	25,636	1,879	495	803	56,854	114	4,597	14,103
Hyde	6	426	198	10	5,552	685	683	514	18,824	7	12	3,035
Johnston	4,186	968	6,078	238	56,129	7,680	2,953	3,475	178,406	700	5,633	36,853
Jones	369	162	1,136	154	12,044	1,960	504	1,632	29,269	37	218	6,121
Lenior	767	384	2,364	208	31,479	2,765	1,393	1,753	88,094	134	1,495	19,691
Pamlico	838	323	111	25	7,117	533	394	1,384	14,038	4	117	3,012
Pitt	1,664	1,146	2,962	133	46,826	4,180	1,123	3,810	106,279	205	2,601	28,128
Wayne	669	1,883	2,952	107	40,089	3,897	2,344	2,911	118,858	116	1,175	22,904
Wilson	498	156	3,384	79	36,877	2,644	853	1,809	98,630	184	2,341	21,873
CENTRAL COASTAL (E.)	11,941	8,349	23,683	1,266	312,169	30,609	13,551	23,758	827,398	1,742	20,370	185,141
District 9												
Bladen	430	616	2,241	407	17,973	3,122	1,985	3,290	57,464	237	1,154	17,194
Brunswick	1,632	805	1,047	515	8,787	1,794	762	1,069	32,074	58	373	10,865
Columbus	4,706	652	3,497	162	33,061	4,234	1,925	1,940	89,546	328	1,349	29,433
Cumberland	217	1,881	3,229	200	20,716	2,201	1,916	2,023	62,653	335	1,570	18,011
Duplin	1,487	5,796	3,762	349	39,575	5,685	1,659	4,238	100,094	218	1,937	26,143
Harnett	969	737	3,931	136	34,328	2,366	1,880	2,972	86,148	785	7,650	24,655
Hoke	138	964	1,466	76	12,654	645	681	782	24,814	146	1,270	8,818
New Hanover	78	2,808	781	82	3,286	175	267	186	13,826	27	346	2,867
Onslow	595	281	1,651	357	14,083	2,711	809	1,765	39,663	94	270	11,394
Pender	363	3,219	1,799	174	11,701	2,081	1,513	1,248	50,574	58	347	10,622
Robeson	1,360	2,355	4,981	254	58,691	5,123	3,382	3,625	175,673	307	3,099	46,556
Sampson	2,278	9,450	4,077	294	47,836	4,921	2,502	3,474	117,561	370	2,088	31,579
Scotland	107	1,831	7,171	16	12,920	985	990	1,449	31,829	55	865	9,152
SOUTHERN COASTAL (S.E.)	14,360	31,395	39,633	3,022	315,611	36,043	20,271	28,061	881,919	3,018	22,318	247,289
STATE TOTAL, 1956 2/	42,644	82,745	223,525	49,500	1,476,145	133,993	286,022	242,432	6,811,180	24,336	135,324	1,386,296
STATE TOTAL, 1955 2/ 3/	40,835	81,851	230,277	-	1,483,616	135,147	306,229	258,751	7,266,951	-	-	1,426,589

1/ Due to late revisions some county totals shown on this sheet may differ from those on individual county releases.
2/ Includes allowances for counties not reporting or counties having reports inadequate for getting a county total.
3/ Revised.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

G

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

FARM LAND -- Total land in farms is the sum of the acreage of all tracts reporting crops harvested or livestock produced during the previous year. This also includes the acreage in farm tracts which were idle during the year.

IMPROVED PASTURE -- The definition of improved pasture as used here is "Any pasture which has been seeded with recommended pasture grass mixtures such as Ladino or grass mixtures, fertilized or otherwise improved". This figure excludes new pasture seeded in the fall of 1955.

ALL OTHER OPEN PASTURE -- Includes all open pasture not reported as improved, but excludes woodland and swampland used for pasture.

CROPS -- Reports for all crops except peanuts are for acreage harvested during 1955. The acreage of peanuts is acreage grown alone for all purposes and includes "acreage hogged", etc.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER -- The commercial fertilizer question was asked to include all applications of commercial fertilizer used on all crops and pasture during the entire year of 1955. Lime and land plaster are not included.

SOWS AND GILTS -- This question was asked "How many sows and gilts are being kept on the farm for breeding purposes"? In earlier years the question related to numbers of sows and gilts for Spring farrowing.

PEOPLE -- Includes only people living on tracts (3 acres or more) that had some form of agricultural activity in 1955.

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 222 RALEIGH, N. C. DECEMBER 14, 1956

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX DOWN 10 PERCENT ALL CROPS INDEX DOWN 34 POINTS

The "All Farm Products" index of prices received by farmers at local markets declined 10 percent during the month ended November 15, 1956. The November index of 256 compares with an index of 273 a year earlier and an index of 284 on October 15, 1956.

A decline in prices received for many of the crops was responsible for the drop in the all crops index from 302 in mid-October to 268 on November 15, 1956.

The livestock and livestock pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

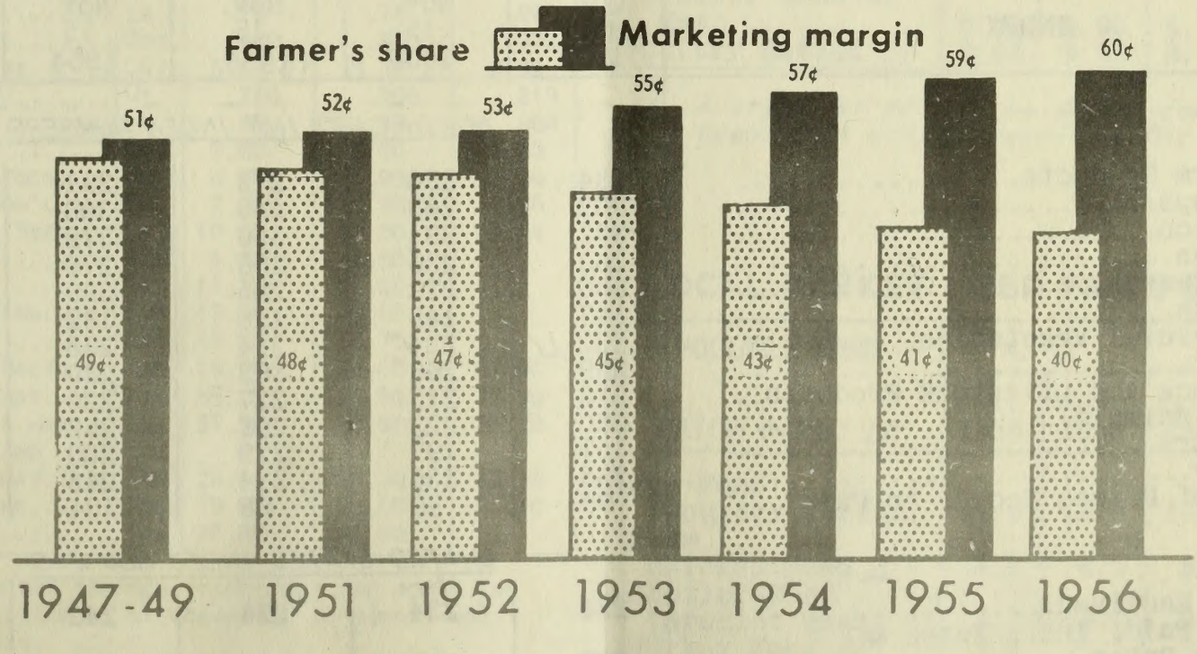
U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UNCHANGED PRICES PAID UP 2 POINTS PARITY RATIO 81

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers was unchanged during the month ended November 15. Lower prices received for meat animals and fruit were offset by higher prices for commercial vegetables, dairy products, food grains, and oil bearing crops. The November index at 234 percent of its 1910-14 average was the same as in October and compares with 224 in November 1955.

Higher automobile prices were primarily responsible for raising the

(Continued on Page 2)

UNITED STATES FARM AND MARKETING SHARES OF CONSUMER'S FOOD DOLLAR*



*DATA FUR MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS BASED ON AVERAGE 1952 PURCHASES BY URBAN FAMILIES
DATA FOR 1956 PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1861-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

ducts index at 215 was 3 points below its index a month earlier and 12 points below a year ago. Lower prices received for hogs, beef cattle, lambs, chickens, and broilers were primarily responsible for the decrease in the index. However, the decline was limited by higher prices received by farmers for eggs and milk.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers at 89 was 10 points below October 15, 1956.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

Parity Index (Prices Paid for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes and Wage Rates) nearly 1 percent during the month ended November 15. Both the living and production components of the general index rose about the same amount. At 289, the mid-November Parity Index was nearly 4 percent higher than a year earlier and less than 1 percent under the all-time high last recorded in May 1952.

With the Parity Index up and prices received for farm products averaging the same as on October 15, the Parity Ratio dropped to 81 in mid-November, off 1 percent from a month earlier, but 1 percent higher than a year ago.

U. S. FARM INCOME AND FINANCIAL SITUATION

Farm operators' realized net incomes turned up in 1956 following 4 consecutive years of decline and current prospects points to some further increase in 1957. Operators' realized net incomes in the first 9 months of this year are running about 4 percent above the average for 1955.

Cash receipts from farm marketings through October this year were up more than 2 percent from the same period of 1955. An increase of 3 percent in the volume of marketings more than offset a small decline in average prices to growers. Marketings of livestock products were up about 5 percent from January-October 1955, but prices averaged 3 percent lower. Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products were up 2 percent from last year, mostly because of larger receipts from dairy products. Crop receipts are also up a little from last year reflecting larger marketings and slightly higher prices. Increased receipts from wheat, soybeans, and many of the fruits and vegetables offset smaller receipts from cotton, tobacco and rice. Payments under the new Soil Bank program also have contributed materially to farm incomes this year. Such payments, which began in September, and the new incentive payments for wool are to-

(Continued on Page 7)

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Oct. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1955	Nov. 15 1954	Nov. 15 1953
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	284	256	273	291	294
All Crops	302	268	286	308	303
Tobacco	382	331	356	379	379
Cotton	260	236	256	276	264
Oil Bearing	306	279	285	339	301
Grains	147	148	138	182	168
Commercial Vegetables	232 1/	224	214	236	241
Fruits	269	266	362	280	285
Livestock and Livestock Products	218	215	227	229	259
Meat Animals	236	223	208	258	274
Poultry	197	197	229	200	266
Dairy	235	236	244	245	239
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	99	89	98	104	106
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	234	234	224	242	249
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	287	289	279	279	277
Parity Ratio	82	81	80	87	90

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*
1/ Revised

PRICES PAID FOR FEED BY N. C. FARMERS

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for all poultry feeds during mid-November were slightly below those paid a month earlier. Broiler growing mash at $4.95 was 15 cents per hundred below the previous month and registered the largest decline of the poultry feeds.

Prices paid for cottonseed meal and meat scrap were costing farmers slightly more while linseed meal and soybean meal remained on the same level.

Mixed dairy feeds under 29 percent protein were unchanged or up from 5 to 10 cents per hundred.

Farmers were paying slightly more for bran and middlings however, the increase was offsetting to some extent by a decline in prices for corn meal.

Due higher prices received for eggs and lower feed prices, the egg-feed price ratio was more favorable.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C.		U. S.
		OCT. 15 1956	NOV. 15 1956	NOV. 15 1956
		DOLLARS		
TOBACCO	LB.	.527	.463	.479
CORN	BU.	1.22	1.22	1.21
WHEAT	BU.	1.94	1.96	2.05
OATS	BU.	.76	.75	.724
BARLEY	BU.	1.06	1.03	1.01
RYE	BU.	1.80	1.89	1.24
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.00	2.05	2.11
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.15	2.11	2.27
PEANUTS	LB.	.132	.117	.110
COTTON	LB.	.315	.286	.319
COTTONSEED	TON	45.00	43.00	59.20
WOOL	LB.	.45	.45	.444
HOGS	CWT.	16.00	15.00	14.20
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	12.60	11.80	14.60
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	16.30	16.80	15.40
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	5.00	5.14
LAMBS	CWT.	17.80	17.30	17.50
MILK COWS	HD.	96.00	105.	154.
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.166	.161	.157
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.165	.160	.171
TURKEYS	LB.	.29	.28	.26
EGGS	DOZ.	.460	.470	.372
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.55 5/	5.70 2/	4.59
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.210	.205	.213
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.49	.49	.604
POTATOES	CWT.	3.00	2.90	1.53
SWEETPOTATOES	CWT.	4.25	3.95	3.70
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	2.00	1.95	2.79
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	10.00	10.30	9.34
KOREAN	CWT.	8.80	8.50	-
KOBE	CWT.	11.30	11.30	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	14.70	14.70	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	28.50	28.00	21.90
ALFALFA HAY	TON	35.70	36.90	22.70
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	31.30	31.50	23.70
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	26.70	26.70	27.30
PEANUT VINE	TON	19.00	14.00	21.10
OTHER	TON	26.80	26.20	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Preliminary.*
3/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
4/ *The all hay prices is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*
5/ *Revised.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	Oct. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1956	Oct. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1956
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.80	3.80	3.71	3.76
16% Protein	3.65	3.70	3.66	3.70
18% Protein	3.75	3.75	3.65	3.70
20% Protein	4.00	4.00	3.88	3.93
24% Protein	3.95	4.00	3.99	4.03
29% & Over	4.40	4.50	4.28	4.32
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.13	4.09
Soybean Meal	4.05	4.05	3.87	3.86
Cottonseed Meal	3.35	3.45	3.78	3.82
Meat Scrap	4.70	4.75	5.03	4.80
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.35	3.40	2.88	2.93
Middlings	3.60	3.65	3.03	3.06
Corn Meal	3.90	3.80	3.63	3.50
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.26	3.29
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.80	4.75	4.49	4.47
Scratch Grain	4.20	4.15	4.13	4.11
Broiler Growing Mash	5.10	4.95	4.97	4.91
Poultry Ration 1/	3.85	3.81	3.53	3.54

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C.		U. S.	
	Oct. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Nov. 1956
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	11.9	12.3	10.8	10.5
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.5	4.5	3.7	3.7
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5
Turkey Feed 2/	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

N. C. CHICK PRODUCTION DURING OCTOBER RECORD HIGH

Commercial hatchery production in North Carolina during October was the largest of record. There were 7,996,000 chicks produced during the month compared with the previous October 1955 record-high of 6,892,000 and a 1950-54 October average production of 4,283,000. Chick production during the first 10 months of 1956 has totaled 94,672,000--about 22 percent above production for the comparable period a year earlier which totaled 77,432,000.

Broiler chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries during October totaled 7,030,000 or 10 percent above the 6,365,000 produced in October 1955. Non-broiler chicks hatched during the month at 966,000 compares with 527,000 for the same period a year earlier.

UNITED STATES

Commercial hatcheries in the United States produced 120,789,000 chicks during October. This was 10 percent above the output of October last year and 41 percent above the 1950-54 average for the month. The number produced during the first 10 months of this year totaled 1,870,062,000, compared with 1,621,810,000 during the same months last year--an increase of 15 percent.

Broiler chicks production, which accounted for 86 percent of the chicks hatched during October, totaled 103,501,000 compared with 93,416,000 a year earlier--an increase of 11 percent. The number of broiler chicks produced in January through October totaled 1,213,014,000, compared with 1,006,180,000 during the same months last year--an increase of 21 percent. Chicks produced other than for broiler production totaled 17,288,000 during October, compared with 16,586,000 during October last year--an increase of 4 percent. The number of non-broiler chicks produced January through October totaled 657,048,000, compared with 615,630,000 during the same months last year--an increase of 7 percent.

The demand for broiler chicks has declined considerably from the high levels of past months but remains above that of a year ago. The number of broiler chick eggs in incubators on November 1 was 10 percent more than a year earlier. The number of non-broiler eggs in incubators on November 1 was 1 percent larger than on November 1 last year.

U. S. POULTRY AND EGG OUTLOOK

Production of eggs, broilers, and turkeys in 1957 is likely to exceed the record levels being established for these commodities in 1956. With the possible exception of broilers, prices for these commodities are likely to average a little lower in 1957 than in 1956.

Average egg prices received by farmers in the next month or two are likely to be lower than in September and October when they averaged 38+ cents per dozen. Thus the level at the beginning of 1957 will be substantially below the mid-January 1956 farmers' price of 46.6 cents per dozen. The generally downward trend of egg prices until spring may be interrupted during and after periods of severe winter weather, but it will nevertheless likely lead into a springtime average price lower than that received by farmers in April-June 1956, which averaged 37.4 cents per dozen. Egg production from the present time to mid-1957 will be from a flock about as large as a year earlier and one that probably will be producing at a higher rate per bird. The number of potential layers on November 1 was 1 percent below a year earlier.

Chickens raised next spring probably will be almost as many as in 1956; egg supplies and also prices in the fall of 1957 are likely to be about at the 1956 level for the corresponding months. For 1957 as a whole, egg prices are likely to average slightly below the 38 cent average price per dozen expected for 1956. The trend toward more specialization in egg production tends to reduce shifting to other farm enterprises and thus tends to keep up laying flock replacement even when egg prices are unsatisfactory to producers.

Although broiler output in 1957 promises to be higher than in 1956, prices in 1957 may rise slightly above those of the last few months. The principal basis for expecting continued record-large broiler production, despite relatively low prices, is the

(Continued on Page 5)

U. S. POULTRY *(Continued)*

widespread practice of "financing" and "vertical integration." When farmers are "financed," their risk of out-of-pocket loss from the enterprise is reduced or eliminated. "Vertical integration" is a form of organization that provides coordinated control of a broiler operation from hatching to distribution of finished birds.

Turkey prices through late summer 1957 probably will remain sharply lower than a year earlier. In mid-October 1956, the U. S. average price received by farmers was 25.8 cents per pound compared with 31.2 cents a year earlier. After late summer of 1957, however, turkey prices may almost equal the corresponding monthly prices of 1956. (Prices declined in late 1956.)

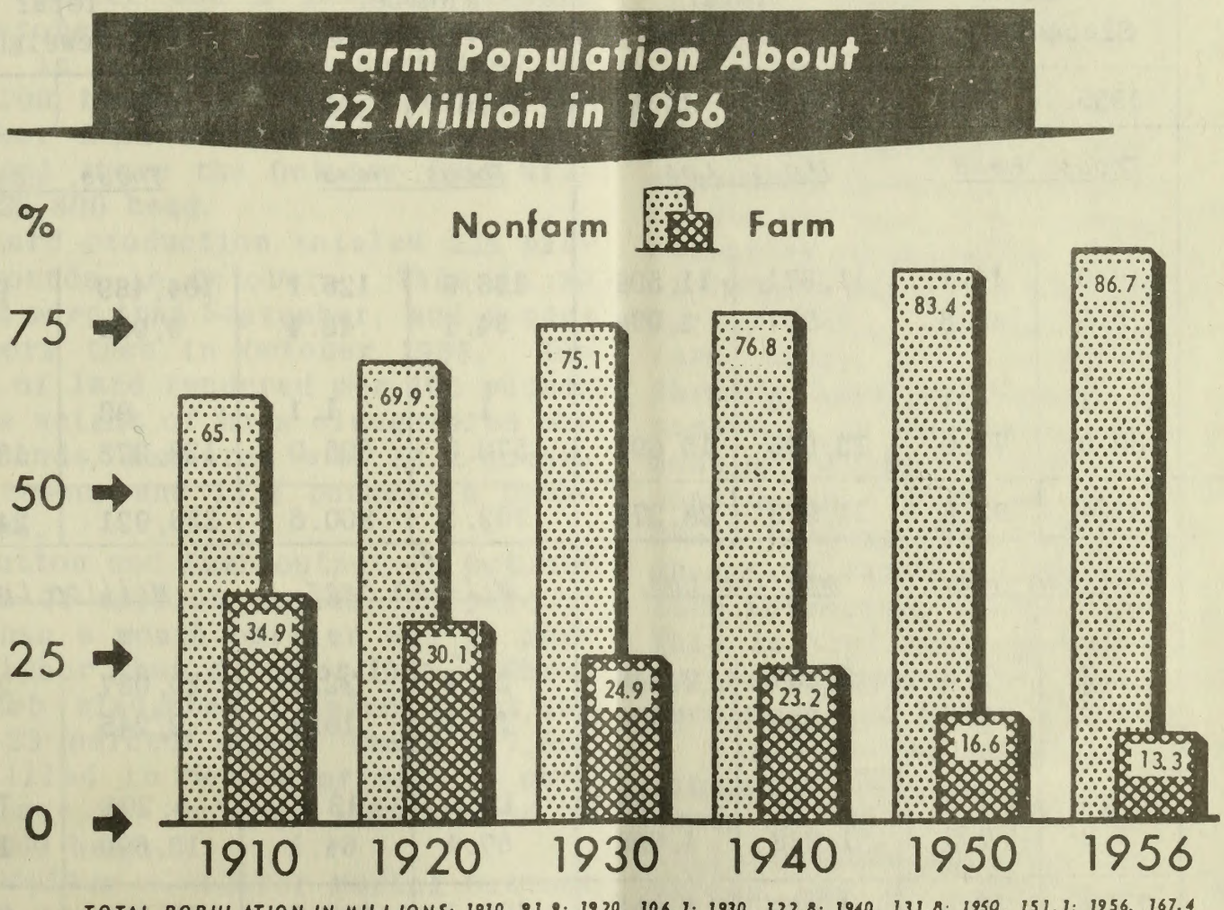
Farmers holding turkey breeder hens of the heavy types reported intentions to keep 16 percent more such birds on January 1, 1957, than a year earlier. Even if tempered considerable, these intentions indicate a larger supply of hatching eggs and of poults in 1957 than in 1956. Turkey raising also is encouraged by financing, tending to sustain output above levels that would be supported by farmers' other credit resources. A larger proportion of the crop than in 1956 will be heavy-breed turkeys, particularly white-feathered heavy breeds.

Total value of farmers' sales of all poultry products combined may be a little higher than the $3.2 billion estimated for 1956 because increases in volume and in broiler prices may more than offset the lower prices for eggs and turkeys.

(The Poultry and Egg Situation)

Hog prices during much of 1957 are likely to be at the highest level since 1954 because of the reduction in the pig crop this fall. However, higher prices and the big supply of corn may stimulate mid-Spring farrowings. Hog prices in the fall of 1957 are likely to be closer to a year earlier than in the first half.

Smaller 1956 production and higher supports for oats, barley, and sorghum grains are expected to hold feed grain prices at a higher average this winter and spring than last year. However, corn prices may not rise as much as last year.



NORTH CAROLINA COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER UP 13 PERCENT

Livestock slaughtered commercially in North Carolina during October totaled 28,278,000 pounds, liveweight. This was the largest of record for the month and 13 percent above the 24,973,000 pounds slaughtered during the same period a year earlier. Cattle slaughtered totaled 11,504,000 pounds, sheep and lambs at 8,000 pounds was down 3 and 11 percent, respectively, from comparable slaughter a year earlier. Hog slaughter at 15,692,000 pounds was up 30 percent from the 12,096,000 pounds reported for October 1955. Veal production at 1,074,000 pounds was 22 percent above the previous month and 8 percent above October a year ago. Total October slaughter of all species was about 12 percent above the 25,153,000 pounds reported for the previous month.

UNITED STATES

Red meat production in commercial slaughter plants totaled 2,512 million pounds during October. Output was 21 percent above the 2,069 million pounds produced in September and 8 percent above the 2,324 million pounds produced in October 1955. Estimated meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other wholesale and retail plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

Meat production during the first 10 months of this year totaled 22,034 million pounds, 7 percent more than the 20,640 million pounds produced during the corresponding period a year earlier. Comparing the first 10 months of this year with that of last year, beef production was up 7 percent; pork production up 7 percent; veal, up 3 percent; while lamb and mutton production was down 1 percent. Lard output for the January-October period totaled 2,092 million pounds, 10 percent above the corresponding period a year earlier. The number of animals slaugh-

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER*

Species	OCTOBER				JANUARY THROUGH OCTOBER			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	16.0	14.7	11,871	11,504	136.9	126.1	104,489	99,501
Calves	5.3	5.8	997	1,074	54.1	48.4	9,961	9,086
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.1	9	8	1.1	1.1	93	91
Hogs	60.0	73.0	12,096	15,692	570.0	625.0	122,378	137,514
TOTAL	81.4	93.6	24,973	28,278	762.1	800.6	236,921	246,192
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
U. S.								
Cattle	2.3	2.6	2,157	2,446	21.4	22.3	20,037	21,307
Calves	1.2	1.3	256	306	10.3	10.3	2,245	2,318
Sheep & Lambs	1.4	1.6	132	153	13.6	13.6	1,301	1,292
Hogs	7.2	7.5	1,638	1,696	57.4	64.1	13,679	14,880
TOTAL	12.1	13.0	4,183	4,601	102.7	110.3	37,262	39,797

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter. Excludes farm slaughter.*

SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

tered during the 10-month period this year was greater than the corresponding period in 1955 for each species. Cattle slaughter was up 4 percent; hog slaughter, up 12 percent; calf slaughter, up 1 percent; while sheep and lamb slaughter was up less than 1 percent.

October beef production totaled 1,304 million pounds, 18 percent above the September output of 1,105 million pounds, and 11 percent above October last year. The number of cattle slaughtered in October was estimated at 2,605,100 head, 18 percent above the September estimate of 2,201,400 head. and 15 percent above the October 1955 estimate of 2,274,300 head.

The number of calves slaughtered in October, estimated at 1,349,300 head, was 24 percent greater than the 1,088,400 head slaughtered in September and 16 percent greater than the 1,160,600 head slaughtered in October last year. Veal production for the month totaled 168 million pounds, 20 percent above a month earlier and 18 percent above a year earlier.

October pork production totaled 969 million pounds, 26 percent above a month earlier and 2 percent greater than October 1955. The number of hogs killed in October was estimated at 7,519,100 head, 26 percent above the September kill of 5,969,300 head and 4 percent above the October 1955 kill of 7,225,800 head.

Lard production totaled 228 million pounds in October. This is 29 percent more than September, and 6 percent more than in October 1955. The amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds of live weight of hogs slaughtered was 13.4 pounds, compared with 13.2 pounds in September and 13.1 pounds in October 1955.

Mutton and lamb output in October totaled 71 million pounds, 25 percent more than a month earlier and 15 percent higher than October 1955. Sheep and lamb slaughter totaled 1,623,400 head, 23 percent above the 1,317,600 head killed in September and 15 percent above the October 1955 number of 1,412,000 head.

Poultry slaughter during October totaled 599 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis.

FARM INCOME *(Continued)*

gether adding about 300 million dollars to farmers' income this year.

Farm production expenses are also up slightly this year mostly due to increased costs, as mentioned earlier, in such overhead items as interest, taxes, and depreciation; increased purchases of feeder livestock; and higher costs for repairs and operation of motor vehicles, machinery and buildings. Although both receipts and expenses have increased, farmers' realized net income was at an annual rate of 11.7 billion dollars in the first three quarters of this year compared with a total of 11.3 billion for 1955 as a whole.

A full scale Soil Bank program next year will probably bring a reduction in farm marketings of crops. Also, smaller marketings of hogs may slightly reduce the total for livestock products. Although prices are likely to average slightly higher, cash receipts may be smaller. The effect in net income is likely to be more than offset by larger payments under the Soil Bank program. A further rise in prices paid for production items is expected, but with smaller acreage in use production expenses may remain much the same as in 1955. Thus, some further rise in operators' net income is in prospect for 1957.

The value of farm assets and proprietors' equities in farm properties continued upward during 1956. An increase in farm real estate values was primarily responsible. Liquid reserves of farmers appear to have changed little during 1956. Throughout the country farm debts have increased, as many farmers have maintained their liquid reserves by borrowing more money to meet operating and living expenses. A considerable part of the increase in debt, however, has resulted from purchases of farms or additional land and farm investment in farm capital goods. This is true even though farmers have curtailed expenditures for automobiles, machinery and farm improvements.

Little change is expected in the financial situation of farmers as a group in 1957. Farm debts probably will continue to rise and farm asset values may also increase. However, the growth in real estate values may slow.

(The Demand and Price Situation)

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

G

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Oct. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1956	Oct. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1956	Oct. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1956
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.	.3194	.3188	.3556	.3581	90	89
Wheat, Bu.	1.98	2.05	2.43	2.45	81	84
Corn. Bu.	1.19	1.21	1.77	1.78	67	68
Oats, Bu.	.690	.724	.864	.870	80	83
Barley, Bu.	.977	1.01	1.35	1.36	72	74
Rye, Bu.	1.21	1.24	1.70	1.71	71	73
Beef Cattle, Cwt.	15.30	14.60	21.70	21.80	71	67
Hogs, Cwt.	15.50	14.20	21.40	21.60	72	66
Lambs, Cwt.	17.90	17.50	23.80	24.00	75	73
Chickens, All, Lb.	.160	.157	.287	.289	56	54
Eggs, Doz.	.381	.372	.465	.468	72 5/	70 5/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/.	4.48 3/	4.59 4/	4.71	4.74	90 5/	89 5/

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

orth Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

. 223 RALEIGH, N. C. DECEMBER 20, 1956

1956 ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY

MERRY CHRISTMAS

N. C. COTTON ACREAGE LOWEST SINCE 1869

North Carolina's cotton production s estimated at 360,000 bales (500- ounds gross weight).

The 1956 crop of 360,000 bales is ,000 bales or 2.6 percent above 1955 roduction and is 97,000 bales or 21.2 ercent below 1945-54 production.

(Continued on Page 2)

RECORD CORN PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER ACRE

The 1956 total production of All orn in North Carolina is estimated t 80,688,000 bushels from 1,968,000 cres, with an average record yield er acre of 41.0 bushels. The current roduction is 13 percent above 1955 roduction and is 9 percent more than he previous record set in 1950. This ears' record production was produced n the smallest acreage harvested ince 1873. This large production is result of an increased yield per cre, having exceeded the previous re-

(Continued on Page 2)

1956 PEANUT PRODUCTION 50 PERCENT ABOVE 1955

With an expected yield of 1,550 unds per acre, the 1956 production of anuts in North Carolina will amount to 6,900,000 pounds from 198,000 acres. At is level, production would be 50 per- nt above the 204,250,000-pound crop for 55 when yield was down to 1,075 pounds d acreage harvested was 8,000 less than r 1956.

(Continued on Page 2)

N. C. FLUE-CURED PRODUCTION 2.8 PERCENT BELOW 1955

Record Yield Per Acre

Record yields of all types of flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina during 1956 nearly offset a reduced acreage by piling up an estimated production of 951,580,000 pounds. Although reduced acreage allotments resulted in an 11.2 percent decrease from the 653,000 acres harvested in 1955, production this year was only 2.8 percent short of the record 978,775,000 pounds produced in 1955. The all-time high flue-cured yield of 1,641 pounds on the estimated 580,000 acres harvested in 1956 was 9.5 percent above the previous record of 1,499 pounds established in 1955.

Type 11 tobacco (Old and Middle Belts) amounted to 335,960,000 pounds at an average yield of 1,480 pounds

(Continued on Page 2)

A REMINDER!

Beginning next month, Farm Census Listers throughout the State will obtain reports from landowners on (1) land use during 1956; (2) Acres of each crop harvested during 1956; (3) livestock numbers as of January 1, 1957 and (4) number of people living on farm as of January 1, 1957. Individual reports made to Farm Census Listers are strictly confidential and are in no way used for tax purposes. All landowners having three or more acres of land are urged to make their crop report during the January listing period and to supply as complete and accurate information as possible.

COTTON *(Continued)*

The estimated 440,000 acres of cotton harvested this year is the lowest since 1869. The 1956 harvested acreage is 8.3 percent under last year and 35.4 percent below the 1945-54 average.

Acreages have been trending downward for several years as the result of smaller acreage allotments, but part of the loss in acreage is being offset by increased yields per acre. The State average yield of lint per acre is estimated at 393 pounds. This is 43 pounds above the 1955 average and the highest average yield since 1948. The crop in Coastal Plains counties was produced under favorable weather conditions, and record or near record yields were realized. The average yield in some Piedmont counties was lower than usual owing to extended drouthy conditions and a high percent of insect infestation.

UNITED STATES

United States 1956 production is estimated at 13,303,000 bales. This is 9.6 percent below 1955, but 1.6 percent above the 1945-54 average. The total of 15,651,000 acres harvested in 1956 is 7.5 percent below last year and 29.1 percent below the 1945-54 average. *(See table, page 3)*

TOBACCO *(Continued)*

from 227,000 acres. Last year 334,050,000 pounds was produced on 255,000 acres with a yield of 1,310 pounds per acre.

Production of Type 12 tobacco (Eastern Belt) is estimated at 493,500,000 pounds, averaging 1,750 pounds per acre on 282,000 acres. In 1955, Type 12 reached a production of 515,125,000 pounds on 317,000 acres at an average yield of 1,625 pounds.

Type 13 (Border Belt) production is estimated at 122,120,000 pounds for an average yield of 1,720 pounds on 71,000 acres. For the year before Type 13 amounted to 129,600,000 pounds from 81,000 acres, averaging 1,600 pounds per acre.

Acreage yield and production of burley tobacco (Type 31) for North Carolina is estimated to be the same as for 1955, namely: 9,800 acres yielding 1,900 pounds per acre for a production of 18,620,000 pounds.

CORN *(Continued)*

cord 1955 yield by 7.0 bushels.

Weather conditions were extremely favorable for corn production in the Coastal Plains area, where two-thirds of the State's acreage was planted. Growing conditions were not as favorable in some Piedmont Counties and scattered areas in the Mountains where extended droughty conditions reduce yields. Favorable weather in eastern counties combined with an increase in percent of acreage planted with hybrid seed and higher applications of fertilizer are the major factors contributing to the rather sharp increase in average yield per acre.

PEANUT *(Continued)*

Weather conditions during the growing season were ideal for peanuts in the areas where most of the crop is grown. Rainfall during 14 of the last 16 days of October made conditions unfavorable for digging operations and many growers reported that their peanuts were molding and rotting in stacks. With the return of fair weather, however, it was found that even though spoilage was in some cases extensive, production was still considerably higher than expected originally.

BUMPER N. C. SOYBEAN CROP

Soybean production in North Carolina during 1956, according to reports from producers, will amount to 8,944,000 bushels. This is by far the largest crop ever produced in the state and it exceeds the previous record 1951 crop of 5,253,000 bushels by 70 percent. Yield per acre estimated at 21.5 bushels is at an all-time high and compares with the next highest yield of 17 bushels made in 1951, 1952 and 1954.

Weather conditions were unusually favorable during the growing season for the production of soybeans. Just prior to harvest, many producers were of the opinion that continued rains during October would cut yields materially. However, with the coming of dry weather and the active harvest, it was found that rains had brought about some reduction in quality of beans but had no material effect on yields.

STATE	ACREAGE				YIELD PER ACRE			GINNINGS To Dec. 1 1956	PRODUCTION-BALES 3/			PRODUCTION-COTTONSEED		
	Harvested		In Cultivation*		Average 1945-54 Crops	1955 Crop	Indicated 1956 Crop		Average 1945-54	1955 Crop	Indicated 1956 Crop	Average 1945-54	1955 Crop	1956** Crop
	1955	1956	1955	1956										
	THOUSAND ACRES				*POUNDS OF LINT*			*THOUSAND BALES*				*THOUSAND TONS*		
N. C.	480	440	492	459	321	350	393	331	457	351	360	189	146	151
S. C.	730	680	745	692	301	375	364	506	656	572	515	272	240	221
Ga.	895	835	907	858	252	376	336	569	675	701	585	274	286	240
Tenn.	570	545	581	559	359	523	484	514	564	623	550	223	250	222
Ala.	1,050	970	1,060	999	281	478	371	733	880	1,045	750	346	413	300
Miss.	1,700	1,595	1,745	1,640	340	570	486	1,555	1,656	2,023	1,615	667	821	660
Mo.	390	365	396	372	367	502	592	429	362	410	450	156	174	195
Ark.	1,460	1,365	1,481	1,405	339	545	506	1,331	1,382	1,663	1,440	558	678	591
La.	615	560	626	586	336	454	501	561	586	582	585	238	238	238
Okla.	790	725	818	804	154	281	175	243	356	463	265	146	188	108
Tex.	6,900	6,225	7,270	7,133	194	281	278	3,398	3,518	4,039	3,610	1,458	1,687	1,509
N. Mex.	185	181	189	189	526	688	811	263	237	266	306	96	107	125
Ariz.	355	358	368	372	656	981	1,113	1,300	1,164	1,205	1,400	466	495	572
Calif.	745	749	764	772	659	774	897	625	559	728	830	231	299	346
Others 1/	63	58	64	63	284	383	345	27	47	50	42	19	21	17
U. S.	16,928	15,651	17,506	16,903	283	417	408	12,385	13,098	14,721	13,303	5,340	6,043	5,495
Others:														
Va.	16.5	15.3	17.0	15.8	336	332	376	8.8	16.4	11.4	12.0	-	-	-
Fla.	33.5	31.0	34.1	34.3	214	354	232	9.1	18.7	24.7	15.0	-	-	-
Ill.	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	248	317	414	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.5	-	-	-
Ky.	7.8	7.2	8.0	7.4	389	626	700	7.1	9.3	10.2	10.5	-	-	-
Nev.	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2/ 460	430	480	-	.8	2.0	2.0	-	-	-

* Acreage in cultivation July 1. ** Based on 1951-55 average ratio of lint to cottonseed. 1/ Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded to thousands for inclusion in United States total. Estimates for these States, except Kansas, where cotton production is insignificant, are shown separately. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-pound bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.

ANNUAL SUMMARY: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS
1955 REVISED AND 1956 PRELIMINARY

CROPS	UNIT	ACRES HARVESTED			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION			SEASON'S AVE. PRICE 1/		VALUE OF PRODUCTION 2/	
		AVERAGE 1945-54	1955r	1956	AVERAGE 1945-54	1955	1956	AVERAGE 1945-54	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
NORTH CAROLINA		(Thousand Acres)			(Units)			(Thousands)			(Dollars)		(Thousand Dollars)	
General Crops														
CORN, ALL	BU.	2,188	2,094	1,968	28.6	34.0	41.0	62,535	71,196	80,688	1.26	1.30	89,707	104,894
CORN, FOR GRAIN	BU.	-	1,977	1,866	-	34.0	41.0	-	67,218	76,506	-	-	-	-
CORN, FOR SILAGE	TON	-	40	53	-	10.5	9.5	-	420	504	-	-	-	-
CORN FOR FORAGE	TON	-	77	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHEAT	BU.	392	329	362	17.9	21.5	25.5	7,028	7,074	9,231	1.99	1.95	14,077	18,000
OATS, FOR GRAIN	BU.	348	460	492	31.4	33.0	40.0	10,964	15,180	19,680	.76	.70	11,537	13,776
BARLEY, FOR GRAIN	BU.	40	59	62	28.5	28.0	37.0	1,166	1,652	2,294	1.11	1.03	1,834	2,363
RYE, FOR GRAIN	BU.	21	24	26	12.8	13.5	15.5	271	324	403	2.00	1.80	648	725
SORGHUM, FOR GRAIN	BU.	26	100	80	26.2	28.0	27.0	675	2,800	2,160	1.09	1.15	3,052	2,484
SORGHUM, FOR FORAGE	BU.	3/ 12	17	11	18.6	4/ 2.10	4/ 2.10	23	36	23	26.00	23.00	936	529
SORGHUM, FOR SILAGE	TON	3/ 3	8	7	3/ 8.4	5/ 9.5	5/ 7.0	3/ 24	76	49	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM, FOR SIRUP	GAL.	5	3	2	69	76	70	373	228	140	2.65	2.80	604	392
COTTON, LINT	LB.	681	480	440	321	350	393	457	351	360	.321	.306	56,320	55,080
COTTONSEED	TON	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	146	151	39.10	42.90	5,709	6,478
TOBACCO, ALL	LB.	710.4	662.8	589.8	1,229	1,505	1,645	871,285	997,395	970,200	53.3	52.0 *	531,496	504,676
TYPE 11	LB.	272.1	255	227	1,129	1,310	1,480	306,828	334,050	335,960	53.2	50.5	177,715	169,660
TYPE 12	LB.	341.3	317	282	1,288	1,625	1,750	438,150	515,125	493,500	53.0	52.0	273,016	256,620
TYPE 13	LB.	85.8	81	71	1,258	1,600	1,720	107,702	129,600	122,120	54.1	55.2	70,114	67,410
TOTAL FLUE-CURED	LB.	699.2	653	580	1,220	1,499	1,641	852,680	978,775	951,580	53.2	51.9	520,845	493,690
TYPE 31	LB.	11.2	9.8	9.8	1,650	1,900	1,900	18,605	18,620	18,620	57.2	59.0	10,651	10,986
IRISH POTATOES, ALL 11/	CWT.	47.7	37.0	37.0	86	93	90	4,086	3,430	3,328	2.10	4.01	6,920	13,345
SWEETPOTATOES 11/	CWT.	46.5	40.0	36.0	59	60	66	2,739	2,400	2,376	4.26	4.40	10,224	10,454
LESPEDEZA, FOR SEED 9/	LB.	153.7	152	140	194	180	170	30,268	27,360	23,800	-	-	-	-
Hay Crops														
HAY, ALL	TON	1,253	1,148	1,044	1.01	1.10	1.06	1,262	1,259	1,107	31.00	28.50	39,029	31,550
ALFALFA & ALFALFA MIXTURES	TON	48	77	83	2.04	2.10	2.10	95	162	174	-	-	-	-
CLOVER & TIMOTHY	TON	105	116	116	1.12	1.20	1.15	118	139	133	-	-	-	-
LESPEDEZA	TON	505	377	347	1.02	1.05	.90	518	396	312	-	-	-	-
SOYBEANS	TON	116	76	58	1.08	1.10	1.15	126	84	67	-	-	-	-
COWPEAS	TON	26	29	27	.90	.95	.95	23	28	26	-	-	-	-
PEANUTS	TON	224	175	153	.70	.70	.80	152	122	122	-	-	-	-
GRAINS	TON	140	217	195	.97	1.10	1.05	137	239	205	-	-	-	-
OTHER HAY	TON	89	81	65	1.02	1.10	1.05	91	89	68	-	-	-	-
Legumes														
SOYBEANS:														
GROWN ALONE	-	386	430	494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INTERPLANTED	-	181	76	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIVALENT SOLID	-	476	468	527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARVESTED FOR BEANS	BU.	263	327	416	15.2	15.5	21.5	4,049	5,068	8,944	2.13	2.15	10,795	19,230
GRAZED OR PLOWED UNDER	-	98	65	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COWPEAS:														
GROWN ALONE	-	51	53	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INTERPLANTED	-	77	36	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIVALENT SOLID	-	90	71	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARVESTED FOR PEAS	BU.	19	17	9	5.6	5.5	6.5	102	94	58	4.60	4.00	432	232
GRAZED OR PLOWED UNDER	-	45	25	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEANUTS:														
GROWN ALONE	-	258	198	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PICKED & THRESHED	LB.	244	190	198	1,218	1,075	1,550	286,900	204,250	306,900	12.9	11.7	26,348	35,907
Fruits And Nuts														

Commercial Vegetables 11/														
FOR FRESH MARKET:														
LIMA BEANS	CWT.	1,480	1,300	1,500	20	27	26	30	35	39	6.10	8.00	214	312
SNAP BEANS, ALL	CWT.	13,980	13,700	13,700	27	33	29	8/ 374	8/ 447	391	5.08	7.71	2,271	3,015
LATE SPRING	CWT.	5,570	5,000	4,800	23	30	22	8/ 127	8/ 150	106	5.35	8.90	642	943
LATE SUMMER, WEST	CWT.	7,550	8,100	8,200	30	36	33	8/ 230	8/ 292	271	5.85	7.30	1,591	1,978
EARLY FALL	CWT.	860	600	700	19	9	20	8/ 17	5	14	7.50	6.70	38	94
BEETS	CWT.	290	240	260	127	135	135	37	32	35	4.70	3.85	150	135
CABBAGE, ALL	CWT.	9,600	9,300	10,000	125	117	140	1,202	1,089	1,400	1.90	1.51	2,072	2,111
LATE SPRING	CWT.	2,130	2,100	2,400	123	90	140	8/ 264	189	336	3.50	1.85	662	622
LATE SUMMER	CWT.	4,170	4,400	4,100	140	160	140	8/ 583	8/ 704	8/ 574	1.45	1.45	783	754
LATE FALL	CWT.	3,300	2,800	3,500	108	70	140	355	196	490	3.20	1.50	627	735
CANTALOUPS	CWT.	3,830	3,500	3,400	45	50	54	173	175	184	2.05	2.75	359	506
CORN, SWEET	CWT.	7,080	6,400	6,100	46	62	47	8/ 325	8/ 397	8/ 287	3.00	3.60	951	990
CUCUMBERS	CWT.	5,270	6,500	5,900	47	58	41	8/ 242	8/ 377	242	2.60	6.10	874	1,476
LETTUCE	CWT.	1,580	1,700	1,600	80	52	55	8/ 126	8/ 88	8/ 88	6.80	5.40	598	443
GREEN PEPPERS	CWT.	4,370	6,000	5,100	34	40	35	8/ 147	8/ 240	178	4.26	5.80	749	1,032
STRAWBERRIES	LBS.	2,150	1,400	1,300	2,460	900	1,660	5,346	1,260	2,158	.361	.227	455	490
TOMATOES	CWT.	2,630	2,800	2,800	42	42	45	110	118	126	5.10	7.80	602	983
WATERMELONS	CWT.	10,400	15,000	11,000	48	52	50	500	8/ 780	8/ 550	1.05	1.00	689	500
TOTAL FRESH MARKET 13/		-	66,440	61,360	-	-	-	-	3,778	3,520	-	-	9,529	11,503
FOR PROCESSING:														
SNAP BEANS	TONS	1,990	2,600	2,400	1.6	1.7	1.8	3,200	4,400	4,300	88.40	132.50	389	570
CUCUMBERS	BU.	10,030	13,200	11,800	80	97	80	798	1,280	944	1.20	1.10	1,536	1,038
TOMATOES	TONS	1,800	1,200	1,400	1.7	2.5	2.5	3,000	3,000	3,500	25.50	30.00	76	105
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL CROPS 14/		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	824,172	842,700

UNITED STATES

		- Thousand Acres -												
CORN, ALL	BU.	83,260	79,530	75,950	37.1	40.6	45.4	3,084,389	3,229,743	3,451,292	1.35	1.32	4,360,633	4,571,274
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	67,192	47,285	49,817	17.1	19.8	20.0	1,148,289	934,731	997,207	1.98	1.98	1,854,189	1,969,806
OATS	BU.	38,912	39,243	33,639	34.1	38.3	34.3	1,327,496	1,503,074	1,152,652	.595	.700	894,964	806,864
BARLEY	BU.	10,443	14,564	12,827	26.6	27.5	29.0	278,168	401,225	372,495	.917	.982	367,800	365,784
RYE	BU.	1,714	2,049	1,636	12.5	14.2	13.2	21,558	29,055	21,558	1.05	1.18	30,567	25,460
COTTON, LINT	LB.	22,060	16,928	15,651	283	417	408	13,098	14,721	13,303	.3233	.3240	2,379,030	2,151,555
COTTON SEED	TON	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,340	6,043	5,494	44.60	53.20	269,262	292,498
HAY, ALL	TON	74,382	75,360	73,627	1.39	1.50	1.48	103,648	112,737	108,708	20.80	21.20	2,342,230	2,302,110
SORGHUM GRAIN	BU.	7,460	12,866	9,349	18.6	18.9	21.9	141,334	242,526	205,065	.988	1.19	239,515	243,609
SORGHUM FORAGE	TON	4,952	6,254	6,389	1.28	1.10	.73	6,313	6,877	4,690	15.60	20.40	107,072	95,614
SORGHUM SILAGE	TON	785	1,719	1,438	6.16	5.47	6.04	4,780	9,402	8,691	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM SIRUP	GAL.	79	50	38	63.5	80.3	72.2	5,005	4,017	2,745	2.11	2.18	8,491	5,972
LESPEDEZA SEED 9/	LB.	783	872	769	192	201	190	152,876	175,365	145,830	-	-	-	-
SOYBEANS, FOR BEANS	BU.	12,698	18,620	20,926	20.0	20.1	21.8	253,653	373,522	455,869	2.22	2.22	830,603	1,011,716
COWPEAS, FOR PEAS	BU.	421	354	222	6.0	6.6	6.5	2,537	2,335	1,434	3.74	3.64	8,744	5,214
PEANUTS, P & T	LB.	2,387	1,683	1,396	790	936	1,122	1,809,520	1,575,840	1,566,630	.117	.111	185,140	174,546
POTATOES, ALL 11/	CWT.	1,525	1,414	1,391	148.7	160.6	174.9	226,360	227,046	243,238	1.79	2.13	403,339	517,862
SWEETPOTATOES 11/	CWT.	378	341	285	52.8	61.4	59.4	20,051	20,946	16,922	3.34	3.92	70,043	66,370
TOBACCO, ALL	LB.	1,726	1,494	1,366	1,236	1,467	1,571	2,128,194	2,193,033	2,145,298	.532	.535	1,165,772	1,147,324
TOBACCO, FLUE-CURED	LB.	1,049	991	876	1,214	1,497	1,609	1,270,897	1,483,045	1,410,094	.527	-	782,008	-
APPLES, COMMERCIAL	BU.	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/ 105,920	9/ 106,357	97,077	1.97	2.41	203,638	233,681
PEACHES, ALL	BU.	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/ 66,989	9/ 51,852	9/ 68,973	2.18	2.10	110,521	137,663
PEARS, ALL	BU.	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/ 30,230	9/ 29,622	31,910	2.13	2.26	62,927	72,240
PECANS, ALL (10 STATES)	LB.	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,798	146,860	160,075	.329	.192	48,253	30,684
IMPROVED	LB.	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,653	42,400	98,300	.409	.202	17,328	19,813
SEEDLINGS	LB.	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,145	104,460	61,775	.296	.176	30,925	10,871
GRAPES	TON	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/ 2,906	3,241	2,914	42.80	51.70	138,812	150,800

1/ Received by farmers. 2/ Values are for the cropyear and should not be confused with calendar year income. 3/ Estimates for Forage and Silage not separated prior to 1952. 4/ Dryweight. 5/ Green weight. 6/ 500 lb. gross weight bales. 7/ Short-time average. 8/ Includes some quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value. 9/ Lespedeza seed price and value to be released later. No data available on price and value. 10/ Includes an allowance for minor crops not listed above. 11/ 1949-54 average for acreage, yield, and production. 12/ Too small to estimate. 13/ Excludes strawberries. 14/ Includes major seed crops and minor crops not listed above.
* Preliminary 1956 Prices

RECORD YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY

Tar Heel growers realized record yields and production from the 1956 crop of wheat, oats and barley.

The record 1956 N. C. wheat crop of 9,231,000 bushels was harvested from 362,000 acres. The previous record production of 9,016,000 bushels was set in 1951 with 392,000 acres. The 1956 record yield of 25.5 bushels compares with the previous record yield of 23.0 bushels in 1951.

The record 1956 production of oats of 19,680,000 bushels is 20 percent above the previous record production of 16,380,000 bushels set in 1954. The new record per acre yield of 40 bushels compares with the previous high of 36 bushels set in 1954.

The record 1956 barley production of 2,294,000 bushels is 19 percent above the previous record 1954 production of 1,922,000 bushels. The 1956 record yield per acre of 37 bushels compares with the previous record of 34.5 bushels in 1953.

N. C. RYE PRODUCTION 24 PERCENT ABOVE 1955

Record Yield Per Acre

North Carolina growers harvested 403,000 bushels of rye in 1956 from 26,000 acres. This is the highest production since 1944 and compares with the record production of 630,000 bushels in 1931 from 70,000 acres. The 1956 record yield per acre of 15.5 bushels is one bushel above the previous record set in 1947.

LESS SORGHUM GRAIN

Acreage Down 20 Percent

Production of grain sorghum in N. C. in 1956 is estimated at 2,160,000 bushels, compared with 2,800,000 bushels produced in 1955. The current 80,000 acres for grain is 20 percent below the 100,000 acres harvested in 1955. Growers averaged 27.0 bushels per acre in 1956 compared to 28.0 for 1955.

A total of 100,000 acres of All-Sorghum was harvested in 1956. The utilization of harvested acreage was estimated as follows: Grain 80,000; Silage 7,000; Forage 11,000; and Syrup 2,000.

N. C. HAY PRODUCTION DOWN

Smaller Acreage And Lower Yield

Production of all kinds of hay in 1956 is estimated at 1,107,000 tons. This is a decline of 12 percent from the 1,259,000 tons produced in 1955. Acreage decreased occurred in Lespedeza, Soybeans, Cowpea, Peanut, Grain, and other hays. The yield of 1.06 tons per acre is above the 10-year average although below the all time high yield of 1.10 tons produced in 1955.

Lespedeza hay show the greatest decline in both acreage and yield when compared with the 1955 crop. Drouthy conditions, which prevailed in areas where the major portion of the lespedeza hay crop is produced, resulted in below average yields.

NOVEMBER MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production on North Carolina farms during November is estimated at 134 million pounds compared with 125 million pounds for the same month a year earlier. November total production declined 8 percent from October which is near the usual decline. On December 1, pastures were reported as being 44 percent in good condition compared with 54 percent three weeks earlier.

NOVEMBER EGG PRODUCTION REACHES NEW HIGH

North Carolina egg production during November amounted to 132 million, the highest output of record for the month. Layers on hand numbered 9,294,000 compared with 8,672 a year earlier. The average rate of lay per 100 layers amounted to 1,422 eggs compared with 1,188 during November 1955. Total eggs produced from January through November amounts to 1,529 million compared with 1,335 million for the same period in 1955.

PEAR CROP BELOW AVERAGE

North Carolina production of pears in 1956 is forecast at 71,000 bushels. This is 61,000 bushels above the 10,000 bushels produced in 1955, when the crop was almost a complete failure due to a severe late spring freeze. The 1956 production compares with the 1945-54 average of 133,000 bushels.

GRAPE PRODUCTION UP

Grape production in North Carolina during 1956 is estimated at 1,300 tons. This production is about 18 percent above the 1,100 tons produced in 1955. An increase in production over last year was expected, since the 1955 crop was reduced by the March freeze.

TAR HEEL PEACH PRODUCTION 39 PERCENT BELOW AVERAGE

The 1956 North Carolina peach crop is estimated at 950,000 bushels. The 1955 crop was virtually a complete failure and the 1956 crop fell short of the 1945-54 average production of 1,559,000 bushels by 39 percent.

SWEETPOTATO YIELD UP

Production of sweetpotatoes in the State for 1956 is estimated at 2,376,000 hundred weight. This is 1 percent below the 2,400,000 hundredweight produced in 1955. The decrease in production was due to a reduction in harvested acreage. This years crop was harvested from 36,000 acres compared with 40,000 acres in 1955.

The average yield per acre at 66 hundredweight (120 bushels) is the highest of record and compares with 60 hundredweight for the 1955 crop.

U. S. farmers may put about 13 million acres in the Soil Bank. This would reduce production enough to reduce the carry-over substantially by the end of the 1957-58 marketing year.

A sharp rise in cotton exports is expected to reduce the carry-over during 1956-57 for the first time since 1950-51.

COMMERCIAL APPLE CROP 29 PERCENT ABOVE AVERAGE

North Carolina's commercial apple production totaled 1,600,000 bushels during 1956. As was the case with other fruits, the 1955 crop was practically nil following the severe freeze in late March. Production during 1956 exceeded the 1945-54 average crop by 361,000 bushels or 29 percent. Extended dry weather in many parts of the main producing area reduced sizing and below normal temperatures last spring caused some reduction in quality.

NORTH CAROLINA PECAN CROP ABOVE AVERAGE

The State's 1956 pecan crop of 2,775,000 pounds is the largest since 1953 when 3,175,000 pounds were produced and is 23 percent above average. This years production is almost 8 times larger than the 1955 crop of 350,000 pounds. The 1955 production was short due to a March freeze which killed a large part of the crop and further damage was brought by the three hurricanes in late summer.

Current production from improved varieties is estimated at 2,500,000 pounds and seedlings 275,000 pounds.

IRISH POTATO CROP DOWN

Irish potato production in North Carolina for 1956 is forecast at 3,328,000 hundred weight-about 3 percent below the 3,430,000 hundred weight produced in 1955.

The average yield of 90 hundred weight (150 bushels) in 1956 compares with an average yield of 93 hundred weight during the 1955 season. There were 37,000 acres harvested during both years. Thus, the decreased production resulted from a lower average yield per acre.

U. S. production of eggs, broilers and turkeys in 1957 is expected to exceed the 1956 peaks. Prices of eggs and turkeys are likely to be down a little from 1956 levels; those of broilers, up slightly.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

VALUE OF COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE CROPS ABOVE 1955

Total Acreage Below Last Year

The total value of eleven principal commercial vegetable crops produced in North Carolina for fresh market increased from $9,529,000 in 1955 to $11,503,000 in 1956. The increase in the total value of these crops is the result of higher prices, since both acreage and production were below 1955. Snap beans, cucumbers, green peppers and tomatoes accounted for most of the increase in total value in 1956 over 1955. (See table on page 4). The acreage of snap beans and tomatoes was the same in both years, while the 1956 acreage in cucumbers and green peppers was below 1955. The harvested acreage of watermelons decreased more than any other commercial fresh market vegetable crop--from 15,000 acres in 1955 to 11,000 acres in 1956.

The harvested acreage of snap beans, cucumbers and tomatoes for commercial processing decreased from 15,950 acres in 1955 to 14,300 acres in 1956. The 1956 harvested acreage of both snap beans and cucumbers was below 1955, while tomatoes increased from 1,200 to 1,400 acres. The total value of the three vegetable crops for processing decreased from $1,938,000 in 1955 to $1,622,000 in 1956.

N.C.
630.5
N87

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA

Farm Report

COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 224 RALEIGH, N. C. JANUARY 15, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 4 POINTS

The ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets increased 4 points during the month ended December 15, 1956. The December index at 260 percent of its 1910-14 average compares with an index of 278 a year earlier and an index of 256 on November 15, 1956. Higher prices received for tobacco, apples, corn, wheat, oats, sweetpotatoes, hogs and calves, were responsible for the increase in the index.

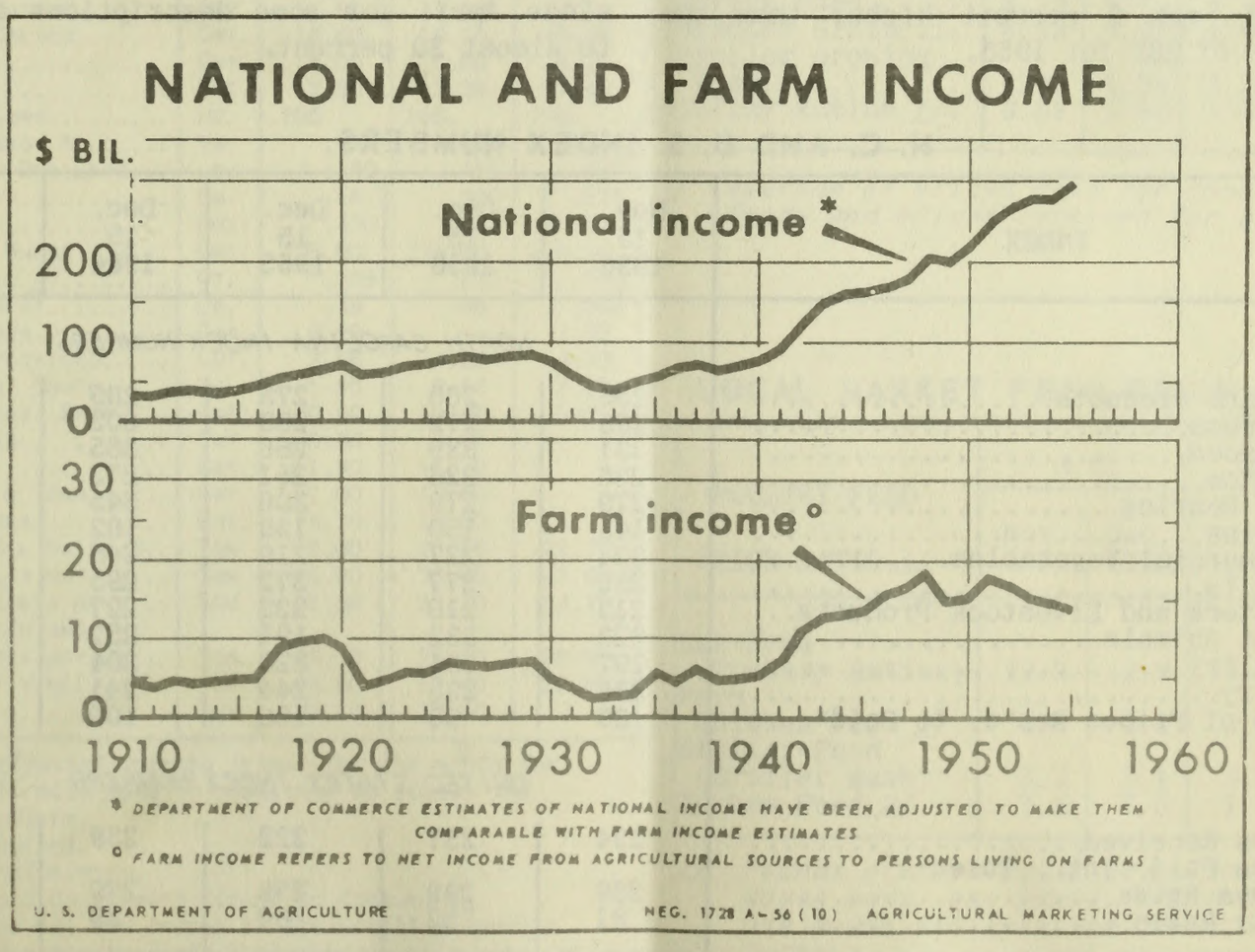
The livestock and livestock products

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP 3 POINTS PRICES PAID UNCHANGED PARITY RATIO UP 1

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased 3 points (one percent) during the month ended December 15. Higher prices received for hogs, commercial vegetables, and tobacco more than offset lower prices for cattle, cotton, and dairy products. The December index, at 237 percent of its 1910-14 average, compared with 222 a year earlier. The annual average of the Prices Received Index for 1956 was 236, the same as for 1955.

(Continued on Page 2)



N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

index at 216 was 1 point above the mid-November index. The advance in this index was due to price gains in hogs and calves during the month. Lower poultry and dairy prices caused a drop in both the poultry and dairy indexes during the month ended December 15.

A decline in average prices received for cottonseed and soybeans was offset by a slight gain in peanuts; thus the oil bearing index remained on the same level.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers at 90 was 1 point above November 15, 1956.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services, including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates (The Parity Index), at 289 in mid-December, was unchanged from a month earlier, but 4 percent higher than a year earlier. An increase in food prices pushed the family living index up one point to the all-time high of 282 first recorded last July. This advance was offset by a decline in the per unit cost of farm production goods. The annual average of the Parity Index, at 266, was 2 percent higher than the average of 281 for 1955.

With the Parity Index unchanged, the December rise in farm product prices raised the Parity Ratio 1 point to 82. This was 2 points above December 1955.

COMMODITY HIGHLIGHTS

Consumption per person of fluid mil and other dairy products is about the sam as a year earlier; higher retail price are offsetting the effects on per capit consumption of somewhat larger consume incomes.

As a result of the December 11 referendum, the corn acreage allotment program remains in effect. Acreage allotments for the 1957 commercial area tota 37.3 million acres, and the national aver age price support of $1.36 will be avail able to producers who comply with thei 1957 allotments.

Potato prices are expected to remai fairly low this winter because of heav supplies.

The general advance in wool price continued in early December in both for eigh and domestic markets. Increase since April for some descriptions amoun to almost 30 percent.

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Nov. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1954	Dec. 15 1953
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	256	260	278	285	288
All Crops	268	272	293	302	296
Tobacco	331	339	366	365	363
Cotton	236	226	251	273	264
Oil Bearing	279	279	300	345	308
Grains	148	150	139	182	168
Commercial Vegetables	224	227	219	245	243
Fruits	266	277	372	295	297
Livestock and Livestock Products	215	216	222	227	259
Meat Animals	223	232	191	252	292
Poultry	197	194	228	204	254
Dairy	236	235	244	241	238
Ratio of Prices Rec'd, to Paid*	89	90	100	102	104
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	234	237	222	239	255
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	289	289	278	279	278
Parity Ratio	81	82	80	86	92

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

MOST N. C. FEED PRICES UP OR UNCHANGED

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most mixed dairy feeds during the month ended December 15 were 5 cents per hundred above those paid on November 15, 1956.

An increase in prices paid for soybean meal of the high protein feeds was offset by a decline in the price of meat scrap.

Corn meal was costing farmers 20 cents per hundred less than on November 15; while, bran was costing slightly more and middlings were unchanged.

Laying mash, scratch grain, and broiler growing mash remained on the same level.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. Nov. 15 1956	N. C. Dec. 15 1956	U. S. Dec. 15 1956
		DOLLARS		
Tobacco	Lb.	.463	.466	.610
Corn	Bu.	1.22	1.23	1.22
Wheat	Bu.	1.96	2.01	2.07
Oats	Bu.	.75	.76	.744
Barley	Bu.	1.03	1.12	1.03
Rye	Bu.	1.89	1.85	1.20
Sorghum Grains	Cwt.	2.05	2.00	2.14
Soybeans	Bu.	2.11	2.02	2.27
Peanuts	Lb.	.117	.119	.110
Cotton	Lb.	.286	.274	.3099
Cottonseed	Ton	43.00	41.00	59.90
Wool	Lb.	.45	.45	.456
Hogs	Cwt.	15.00	16.00	16.20
Beef Cattle	Cwt.	11.80	11.20	14.10
Veal Calves	Cwt.	16.80	18.10	15.40
Sheep	Cwt.	5.00	5.00	5.25
Lambs	Cwt.	17.30	17.30	17.40
Milk Cows	Hd.	105.	105.	155.
Chickens, All	Lb.	.161	.157	.160
Com'l. Broilers	Lb.	.160	.155	.169
Turkeys	Lb.	.28	.300	.277
Eggs	Doz.	.470	.461	.371
Milk, Whlse. 1/	Cwt.	2/5.60	3/5.60	3/4.55
Retail 4/	Qt.	.205	.210	.214
Butterfat	Lb.	.49	.49	.596
Potatoes	Cwt.	2.90	-	1.52
Sweetpotatoes	Cwt.	3.95	4.25	4.38
Apples, Com'l	Bu.	1.95	2.15	3.05
Lespedeza Seed	Cwt.	10.30	10.40	9.99
Korean	Cwt.	8.50	9.00	-
Kobe	Cwt.	11.30	11.20	-
Com. & Tenn.	Cwt.	17.00	17.00	-
Sericea	Cwt.	14.70	15.00	-
Hay, All Baled 5/	Ton	28.00	28.90	22.70
Alfalfa Hay	Ton	36.90	35.40	23.60
Lespedeza Hay	Ton	31.50	32.20	24.70
Soybean and Cowpea Hay	Ton	26.70	26.50	26.90
Peanut Vine	Ton	14.00	17.60	23.60
Other	Ton	26.20	27.50	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Revised.*
3/ *Preliminary.*
4/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
5/ *The all hay prices is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N.C. Nov. 15 1956	N.C. Dec. 15 1956	U.S. Nov. 15 1956	U.S. Dec. 15 1956
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dariy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.80	3.85	3.76	3.82
16% Protein	3.70	3.75	3.70	3.77
18% Protein	3.75	3.80	3.70	3.78
20% Protein	4.00	4.05	3.93	3.99
24% Protein	4.00	4.00	4.03	4.08
29% & Over	4.50	4.55	4.32	4.35
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.09	4.11
Soybean Meal	4.05	4.10	3.86	3.86
Cottenseed Meal	3.45	3.45	3.82	3.85
Meat Scrap	4.75	4.70	4.80	4.68
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.40	3.45	2.93	3.04
Middlings	3.65	3.65	3.06	3.12
Corn Meal	3.80	3.60	3.50	3.50
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.29	3.39
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.75	4.75	4.47	4.43
Scratch Grain	4.15	4.15	4.11	4.11
Broiler Growing Mash	4.95	4.95	4.91	4.94
Poultry Ration 1/	3.81	3.84	3.54	3.56

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N.C. Nov. 1956	N.C. Dec. 1956	U.S. Nov. 1956	U.S. Dec. 1956
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	12.3	12.0	10.5	10.4
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.8
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.4
Turkey Feed 2/	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

LONGER-TERM DEMAND PROSPECTS FOR U. S. FARM PRODUCTS

Some of the most pressing problems facing agriculture today revolve around the outlook for the next 5 or 6 years. The extent to which demand for farm products expands in coming years will be an important factor influencing programs that are designed to limit production and work down excessive stocks of some farm products. The general supply situation facing agriculture today suggests that the major concern for several years may involve production adjustment and programs to limit farm output. How well the Soil Bank and surplus disposal programs adjust the level of production and stocks to market demand will largely determine the time when agricultural production will again need to rise to meet the needs of a growing population and an expanding domestic market.

Requirements for farm products are expected to rise moderately in coming years due mostly to growth in population. Expansion in economic activity and a continued high level of employment would increase per capita demand for some farm products but, for farm products as a whole, changes in per capita use will likely be relatively small. Population may increase by some 7 or 8 percent in the next 5 or 6 years. With a small gain in per capita use of farm products and no substantial change in foreign takings, total requirements may increase by as much as a tenth. Consumption of meat animals and dairy and poultry products are expected to rise only moderately from current high consumption rates. Domestic use of food and nonfood fats and oils will depend largely on population growth. Among the crops, largest increases in requirements are indicated for citrus and some other fruits, for many fresh vegetables and for cotton and some tobacco products. Requirements may change little for such crops as food grains, potatoes, and dry beans and peas.

Current trends suggest cattle numbers are at or near the top of their cycle. Projected requirements suggest about 100 million head by the early nineteen sixties; there were 97½ million head on January 1, 1956. A pig crop of around 100 million head is indicated on the basis of projected requirements about 5 or 6 years hence. The pig crop in 1956 is estimated at 88 million head. Projected expansion in requirements for poultry products would necessitate eventual increases, particularly in broilers and turkeys raised.

Requirements for farm products, under conditions of high employment, are projected for 1975 at around 40 to 45 percent above 1953. Population growth would account for possibly 30 to 35 percent with the remainder due to rising consumer incomes and trends in popular consumption habits. The increase in per capita use does not represent a rise in pounds of food consumed; it is due primarily to a shift to such relatively high-cost foods as livestock products, fruits and vegetables and away from such foods as cereals and potatoes. Demand will expand relatively more rapidly for those farm products which increase most in response to income and price changes. Increases in requirements would be substantial for meat animals, chicken and turkey, and most other livestock products. Crop requirements in general would increase less, but biggest gains in requirements are in prospect for citrus and many other fruits, most vegetables, and feed.

(The Demand and Price Situation)

U. S. POULT PRODUCTION

Heavy breed turkey poult production during November totaled 767,000 compared with 438,000 in November last year -- an increase of 75 percent. Of the total produced, 530,000 or 69 percent were of the heavy white breeds. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during the 11 months of this year totaled 66,271,000 compared with 51,536,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 29 percent. Of the total heavy breed turkeys hatched during the 11 months, 25 percent were of the heavy white breeds. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on December 1 totaled 2,369,000 compared with 1,447,000 a year earlier -- an increase of 60 percent. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators, 1,208,000 or 51 percent were of the heavy white breeds.

Light breed poults hatched during November totaled 681,000 compared with 511,000 in November last year -- an increase of 33 percent. The production of light breed poults during the 11 months of this year totaled 13,517,000 compared with 14,952,000 during the same period last year -- a decrease of 10 percent. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on December 1 totaled 1,438,000 compared with 1,179,000 on December 1 last year -- an increase of 22 percent.

NOVEMBER HATCHERY REPORT

North Carolina chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in North Carolina during November amounted to 7,551,000. This was a record hatch for the month, and it was 9.2 percent above the previous high of 6,916,000 attained in November 1955. The current hatch is 75 percent more than the average November hatch for the five-year period 1950-1954. Of the total hatch, 6,996,000 were for commercial broilers and 555,000 were non-broilers to be grown principally for farm flock replacements and home consumption. The number produced during January through November of this year totaled 102,223,000 compared with 84,348,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 21 percent.

UNITED STATES

Commercial hatcheries produced 120,649,000 chicks during November. This was 8 percent above the output of November last year and 39 percent above the 1950-54 average for the month. The number produced during the first 11 months of this year totaled 1,990,711,000 compared with 1,733,182,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 15 percent.

Broiler chick production, which accounted for 87 percent of the chicks hatched during November, totaled 104,926,000 compared with 95,874,000 a year earlier -- an increase of 9 percent. The number of broiler chicks produced in January through November totaled 1,317,940,000 compared with 1,102,054,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 20 percent. Chicks produced other than for broiler production totaled 15,723,000 during November compared with 15,498,000 during November last year -- an increase of 1 percent. The number of non-broiler chicks produced January through November totaled 672,771,000 compared with 631,128,000, an increase of 7 percent.

A larger hatch of broiler chicks during December than a year ago is in prospect as the number of broiler chick eggs in incubators on December 1 was 7 percent larger than on the same date last year. A smaller December hatch of non-broiler chicks than a year ago is expected. The number of non-broiler chick eggs in incubators on December 1 was 12 percent less than on December 1 last year.

Seasonal rise in hog prices should be at least as large as usual, holding them well above last winter.

FARMERS URGED TO LIST CROP REPORTS

All landowners having three or more acres are urged to cooperate with their county officials and township listers by making their crop report during the January listing period. The reports made by farmers through the annual Farm Census enables agricultural workers at all levels to prepare and carry out effective farm programs which are in the interest of the farmer's welfare. The collection of the individual reports is most important - and the farmer is the key to the situation - for the results obtained can be no better than the information given by the farmer in his crop report.

Although in most counties the farmers make their report to the township tax listers, the law prohibits the use of this information in any way as a check against the farmer's personal and property taxes. The information reported by farmers is kept strictly confidential and is available only to the landowner who makes the report.

Farmers can save time both for themselves and the listers by making some notes in advance as to: (1) How they used their total farmland acreage in 1956; (2) Acres of each crop harvested during 1956; (3) Tons of fertilizer used; (4) Numbers of brood sows, milk cows, beef cows, and hens and pullets as of January 1, 1957.

All farmers are urged to make their crop report during the January listing period and to cooperate with their township lister by giving as complete and accurate information as possible.

U. S. FARM INCOME

Farmers' realized net income in the third quarter of 1956 was at an annual rate of approximately 11.9 billion dollars. This was the highest quarterly rate in more than two years, 8 percent above the third quarter of 1955.

Cash receipts in the July-September quarter were up 4 percent from last year, with prices and marketings both a little higher than in the same months of 1955. In addition, third quarter gross income was boosted by the distribution of incentive payments for wool, totaling some 53 million dollars through September, and by the beginning of Soil Bank payments in late September. Production expenses are running higher than a year earlier, but only by 1 or 2 percent.

NOVEMBER COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER IN N. C. SLIGHTLY DOWN

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during November, 1956, totaled 25,552,000 pounds, liveweight. This production was slightly under the 25,594,000 pounds produced during the same month a year earlier. The number of cattle, sheep and lambs slaughtered was below November, 1955, but the decline was offset to some extent by an increase in the number of hogs and claves slaughtered. The number of animals slaughtered and total liveweight for the period January through November at 884.5 thousand head and 271,744,000 pounds, respectively, is above the same period a year ago.

Liveweights in pounds of animals slaughtered by species for November of 1956 were as follows: Cattle 10,244, Calves 992, and Hogs 14,316.

Production of red meat by commercial slaughter plants in the U. S. totaled 2,411 million pounds in November. This was 4 percent less than the 2,512 million pounds produced in October but 1 percent above the 2,398 million pounds produced in November 1955.

Meat production during the first 11 months of this year totaled 24,445 million pounds, 6 percent more than the 23,038 million pounds produced during the corresponding period in 1955. Compared with the 11-month period last year, beef output was up 7 percent; pork, up 6 percent; veal, up 3 percent; while lamb and mutton output was down 1 percent. Lard production for the 11-month period totaled 2,339 million pounds, up 8 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier. The number of animals slaughtered during the January-November period was greater than the corresponding period in 1955 for all species except sheep and lambs. Cattle slaughter was up 4 percent; hog slaughter, up 10 percent; calf slaughter, up 1 percent; but sheep and lamb slaughter was down slightly.

Cattle slaughtered in November were

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	NOVEMBER				JANUARY THRU NOVEMBER			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	13.7	12.8	10,715	10,244	150.6	138.9	115,204	109,745
Calves	4.0	5.1	739	992	58.1	53.5	10,700	10,078
Sheep & Lambs	.2	-	17	-	1.3	1.1	110	91
Hogs	64.0	66.0	14,123	14,316	634.0	691.0	136,501	151,830
TOTAL	81.9	83.9	25,594	25,552	844.0	884.5	262,515	271,744
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
U. S.								
Cattle	2.2	2.4	2,115	2,255	23.6	24.7	22,152	23,562
Calves	1.1	1.2	236	255	11.4	11.5	2,481	2,572
Sheep & Lambs	1.3	1.3	128	123	14.9	14.9	1,429	1,415
Hogs	8.1	7.7	1,889	1,787	65.5	71.8	15,569	16,667
TOTAL	12.7	12.6	4,368	4,420	115.4	122.9	41,631	44,216

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

estimated at 2,369,200 head. This was 9 percent fewer than the 2,605,100 head in October, but 7 percent more than 2,213,700 head slaughtered in November 1955. November beef production totaled 1,199 million pounds, 8 percent less than the 1,304 million pounds produced in October, but 6 percent more than the November 1955 output of 1,136 million pounds. The average liveweight of slaughter cattle in November was 952 pounds, 13 pounds heavier than in October but 3 pounds lighter than November a year earlier.

The number of calves slaughtered in November was estimated at 1,162,400 head, down 14 percent from the 1,349,300 head slaughtered a month earlier, but up 5 percent from the 1,107,500 head slaughtered in November a year earlier. Veal production for the month totaled 140 million pounds, down 17 percent from October, but up 9 percent from November 1955.

November pork production totaled 1,013 million pounds, 5 percent above October, but 6 percent less than November 1955. Hog kill for the month was estimated at 7,717,200 head, 3 percent above the October kill of 7,519,100 head, but 5 percent under the 8,100,100 head for November a year earlier.

Lard output totaled 247 million pounds in November, 8 percent more than in October, but 6 percent less than November 1955.

Mutton and lamb output in November totaled 59 million pounds, 17 percent less than October and 2 percent less than November 1955. The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered during the month was 1,288,700 head. This was 21 percent fewer than the October estimate of 1,623,400 and 3 percent fewer than the 1,333,900 head slaughtered in November a year earlier.

Poultry slaughter during November totaled 578 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. This was 4 percent less than in October, 18 percent more than November 1955, and 33 percent above the 10-year average for the month.

Moderate price increases are in view for feeders, stockers and lower grades of slaughter cattle this winter. Prices of upper grades of fed cattle are likely to decline somewhat as marketings increase. Lamb prices are likely to be generally stronger than they were last winter.

N. C. FALL PIG CROP ABOVE YEAR AGO

Larger Spring Crop Expected

North Carolina's 1956 fall pig crop (pigs saved June 1-December 1) totaled 821,000 head. This number is 8 percent larger than the 760,000 head saved during the fall of 1955, and it is almost 15 percent greater than the ten-year average fall crop for 1945-54.

The fall crop plus the 1,126,000 pigs saved during the spring give a total of 1,947,000 for the year, or 3 percent more than the total of 1,882,000 pigs saved during 1955 and 20 percent above the ten-year average.

Sows farrowing in the State during the fall of 1956 is estimated at 119,000 head. Pigs saved per litter averaged 6.9 to tie the record established in the fall of 1954. During the fall of 1955, 117,000 sows farrowed, with an average litter size of pigs saved amounting to 6.5.

Intentions reports from Tar Heel swine producers indicate that 181,000 sows have been or will be bred for spring farrowing (December 1, 1956-June 1, 1957). This number is 8 percent larger than the estimated 168,000 farrowing during the spring of 1956 and it is considerably above the 1945-54 spring average of 140,000.

For the United States, the combined 1956 spring and fall pig crops totaled 89.7 million head, a decrease of 6 percent from a year ago. The spring pig crop at 53,136,000 head was down 8 percent and the fall crop of 36,535,000 was down 4 percent. The number of sows farrowing this fall at 5,215,000 head was down 7 percent from the fall of last year. The 7.00 pigs saved per litter for the fall crop is the highest average number on record.

For the 1957 United States spring pig crop, reports on breeding intentions indicate a total of 7,541,000 sows to farrow, or 2 percent below the number farrowing last spring. If the intentions for spring farrowings materialize and the number of pigs saved per litter equals the 10-year average with an allowance for upward trend, the 1957 spring pig crop would be 52 million head. A crop of this size would be 2 percent smaller than the crop for last spring.

Production of eggs will probably remain above the record levels of a year earlier, because of increased rates of lay per hen.

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS
(PMGC)
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Nov. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Cotton, Lb.	.3188	.3099	.3581	.3581	89	87
Wheat, Bu.	2.05	2.07	2.45	2.46	84	84
Corn, Bu.	1.21	1.22	1.78	1.79	68	68
Oats, Bu.	.724	.744	.870	.870	83	86
Barley, Bu.	1.01	1.03	1.36	1.36	74	76
Rye, Bu.	1.24	1.20	1.71	1.71	73	70
Beef Cattle, Cwt.	14.60	14.10	21.80	21.80	67	65
Hogs, Cwt.	14.20	16.20	21.60	21.60	66	75
Lambs, Cwt.	17.50	17.40	24.00	24.00	73	72
Chickens, All, Lb.	.157	.160	.289	.289	54	55
Eggs, Doz.	.372	.371	.468	.468	70 5/	72 5/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/	4.61 3/	4.55 4/	4.74	4.74	89 5/	88 5/

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 225 RALEIGH, N. C. JANUARY 25, 1957

LARGER FARM STOCKS OF WHEAT, OATS AND SOYBEANS -- CORN ABOUT UNCHANGED

Stocks of wheat on N. C. farms are estimated to be 2,769,000 bushels as of January 1, 1957. The current estimate is 788,000 bushels more than the 1,981,000 bushels on farms a year earlier and is 644,000 bushels above the 1946-55 average.

Record production of Oats in 1956 has resulted in a record January 1 holdings of 8,069,000 bushels. The current estimate is 52 percent more than the 5,313,000 bushels on farms a year earlier and is a little over twice the 10-year average.

Soybean production in 1956 was by far the largest crop ever produced in the state and on-farm stocks were estimated at 2,325,000 bushels. This compares with 1,520,000 bushels on farms January 1, 1956 and exceeds the average by 1,055,000 bushels.

Stocks of corn on farms totaled 47,434,000 bushels and about equals the 47,725,000 bushels on January 1, 1956. The current carry-over is 15 percent above the 1946-55 average.

Stocks of hay on North Carolina farms as of January 1 are estimated at 731,000

(Continued on Page 2)

N. C. 1957 WHEAT ACREAGE DOWN

The average seeded to wheat for the 1957 crop in North Carolina is estimated at 361,000, down 7 percent from the acreage seeded for 1956.

Seeding conditions during the Fall of 1956 were mixed from favorable to unfavorable. About one-third of the crop was seeded prior to October 13 under generally favorable conditions. Unfavorable seeding conditions prevailed during the latter half of October and much of the wheat acreage was not seeded until November.

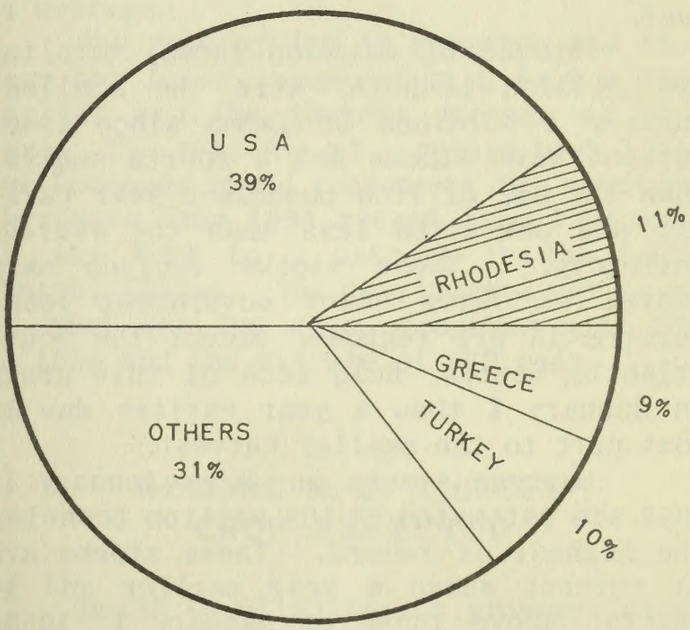
Based upon the condition as of December 1, the production for 1957 is estimated at 7,581,000 bushels which is 18 percent below the 9,231,000 bushels produced last year.

UNITED STATES

Winter wheat seedings for 1957 were sharply reduced to nearly one-fifth less than the year before and to almost a third below average. Growers have weighed the drought threat in leading wheat states as well as the acreage reduction inducements of the Soil Bank plan. Much wheat in the Great Plains has made only a fair start

(Continued on Page 2)

FREE WORLD TOBACCO EXPORTS 1955



RHODESIA'S STAKE IN TOBACCO

Rhodesia has become an important supplier in international trade and a formidable competitor to other flue-cured and fire-cured producing countries. Rhodesian exports reached 132 million pounds (export weight) in 1954, or more than 10

(Continued on Page 2)

LARGER FARM STOCKS *(Continued)*

tons. Present hay stocks are about 13 percent below January 1, 1955 and 11 percent below the 10-year 1946-55 average.

UNITED STATES

Stocks of corn on farms January 1, 1957 are estimated at 2,331 million bushels - second only to the record January 1 stocks of 2,480 million bushels in 1949. Current farm stocks are 5 percent above the 2,215 million bushels a year ago and 13 percent above average. In general, farm stocks on January 1 are above a year earlier in areas where 1956 production exceeded the previous year and below a year earlier where 1956 production declined.

United States on farm stocks of wheat are the lowest since 1941. The estimated 293 million bushels of wheat on farms January 1, 1957 is 8 percent below a year earlier and 21 percent less than the average January 1 stocks of 368 million bushels. The January 1 stocks are equivalent to 29.4 percent of the 1956 production, compared with 34.1 percent held a year earlier and the average of 32.2 percent. About one-fourth of the total wheat on farms January 1 was wheat from the 1956 and earlier crops under Government loan, about the same percentage as the previous year.

Stocks of oats on farms, totaling 696 million bushels, were the smallest January 1 holdings on farms since 1940. Current farm stocks are a fourth smaller than the 942 million bushels a year earlier and one-sixth less than the average inventory. These stocks include oats stored on farms under Government loan. Farmers in all regions, except the South Atlantic States, held less of this grain on January 1 than a year earlier due in most part to the smaller harvest.

Soybean stocks on farms January 1, 1957 are estimated at 169 million bushels, the highest of record. These stocks are 45 percent above a year earlier and 14 percent above those of January 1, 1955, the previous high. The large farm stocks result from the record 1956 production and from farmers holding a higher than usual percentage of the crop on farms.

FEED GRAINS: Exports are likely to be down 20 percent to 25 percent from last year. Large areas of damaged wheat acreage in Europe were reseeded to feed grains. Considerable low grade wheat is available abroad for feeding.

N. C. WHEAT *(Continued)*

and needs much more moisture to fortify plants and firm soils against cutting winds which although largely avoided so far can be expected as a normal early-season hazard.

A 1957 winter wheat crop of 625 million bushels is indicated, based on conditions as of December 1 and other factors. A crop of this size would be 15 percent less than the 1956 crop and 28 percent less than average.

RHODESIA *(Continued)*

percent of total Free World exports of all tobacco. This was four times the average exports of 1935-39. Even more significant is the Rhodesian share of the all-important flue-cured export market - 16 percent.

PRODUCTION

Total production of leaf tobacco in the Federation during 1956 reached a record 200 million pounds. Production of flue-cured, the most important type, was approximately 166 million pounds, up 26 percent from 1955. This leaf is grown on soils ranging from sandy loam to heavy clay. Southern Rhodesia furnished 91 percent, mostly from the Salisbury area. Northern Rhodesia grew 7 percent in the western area along the Livingstone-Lusaka railroad and in the eastern area around Ft. Jameson. Nyasaland grew 2 percent.

The acreage of Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco harvested in 1956 was 20 percent above that of 1955, and the average yield rose to 760 pounds an acre-an alltime high. This yield was 7 percent above that of 1955 and about 20 percent above the average of 1947-51, but was still only one-half the 1,497 pound average yield in the United States for 1955.

Fire-cured production in the Federation reached approximately 27 million pounds in 1956. Nyasaland furnished nearly all of this type; Southern Rhodesia produced only 300,000 pounds.

Oriental leaf production reached 200,000 pounds. There is increased interest in this type to be grown for the United States market.

COST OF PRODUCTION

Production costs per acre of flue-cured leaf have been reported by farmers as ranging from $180 to $300 per acre. A cost of $225 was typical. This was based on an average yield of 600 pounds of leaf per acre. This is an equivalent of about 37.5 U. S. cents per pound. The native labor costs involved represent much work on other farm activities, as the native is kept year-round. Costs are rising but increasing yields will tend to somewhat offset these.

Turkish leaf is grown under contract and delivered on the string.

BUYER

Domestic manufacturers produce two qualities of cigarettes, the native brand very low priced. Over 90 percent of the flue-cured leaf of Rhodesia is purchased for export. After redrying and repacking this leaf is shipped by rail to a seaport in Mozambique or South Africa. The United Kingdom is the destination of two-thirds of the total. Australia, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, and the Belgian Congo account for most of the rest.

OUTLOOK

The outlook for increased production of flue-cured leaf tobacco in Rhodesia is subject to many qualifying conditions. Physically, there is much room for expansion since there is much unused land. However, most of the land in the present area of flue-cured tobacco production is in very large farms. Most of these farms are already growing tobacco in as large an acreage as can be efficiently cultivated. There are no land taxes. Therefore, there is no compulsion for the owners to break up these large farms. Most new growers are compelled to go into outlying areas for land. As production begins to exceed world demand and prices drop accordingly, many of these new farmers will not be able to produce at a profit. The recent drop in auction prices paid in Rhodesia for the 1956 harvest will probable slow the expansion of tobacco acreage.

USDA - Foreign Agriculture Report No. 94

FRUIT: Consumer demand is expected to continue strong this winter. Some increase in output of frozen orange concentrate is expected this season.

EGG PRODUCTION FOR DECEMBER

Highest of Record

Based on reports from producers the December egg production is estimated at 143 million, a new high for the month and is 20 million above the 1955 previous record high production. The December 1956 production represents an increase of about 11 million eggs from November. Layers on hand numbered 9,428,000 compared with 9,014,000 a year earlier. The average rate of lay per 100 layers amounted to 1,513 eggs compared with 1,364 during December 1955. Total eggs produced for the calander year 1956 amounts to 1,672 million compared with 1,469 million for the like period in 1955.

In the Nation, farm flocks laid 5,241 million eggs in December, 1956. This was a record high production for the month. Egg production was above December 1955 in all regions of the country except the West where it was 1 percent below a year earlier. Increases from a year earlier were 11 percent in the South Central, 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the East and West North Central and 4 percent in the North Atlantic States. During 1956, 60,837 million eggs were produced, a record high number. This is 2 percent above 1955 and 7 percent above the 1945-54 average.

The rate of lay in December was 15.6 eggs per layer, compared with 14.9 a year earlier and the 10-year average of 12.0 eggs. The rate was at a record high level for December in all regions of the country. Increases from 1955 ranged from 1 percent in the West to 9 percent in the South Central States. The yearly rate per layer on hand was 196 eggs, compared with 192 in 1955 and the average of 170 eggs.

RECORD N. C. TURKEY CROP EXPECTED

North Carolina turkey growers intend to produce 19 percent more turkeys in 1957 than were raised in 1956. If grower intentions as of January 1 are carried out, the number of turkeys raised will amount to 1,545,000 as compared to 1,295,000 produced last year. Of the total expected raised, 1,491,000 would be heavy breeds

(Continued on Page 4)

N. C. TURKEY *(Continued)*

and 54,000 would be light breeds. All of the expected increase is in the heavy breeds while light breeds indicated no change from the 1956 production.

UNITED STATES

Turkey growers intend to produce 10 percent more turkeys in 1957 than last year. If growers carry out their intentions, the number of turkeys raised will be about 84 million, compared with 76 million in 1956. All regions of the country, except the North Atlantic, plan increases ranging from 6 percent in the West to 15 percent in the West North Central States. Growers in the North Atlantic States expect to equal last year's production.

Heavy breed growers intend to raise 71,157,000 turkeys this year -- 13 percent more than last year. All parts of the country plan increases in heavy breed birds ranging from 1 percent in the North Atlantic to 19 percent in the West North Central States. Growers plan to increase heavy white breeds 10 percent above last year and bronze and other heavy breeds 15 percent. In 1956 heavy white breeds accounted for about a fourth of all heavies raised.

Compared with 1956, farmers plan to increase the number of heavy whites raised 17 percent in the West North Central, 16 percent in the East North Central and 11 percent in the South Central and to decrease numbers 8 percent in the West, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Bronze and other heavy breeds will be above last year in all regions of the country if farmers' plans are carried out. Reported increases from last year are 22 percent in the South Atlantic, 19 percent in the West North Central, 15 percent in the South Central, 13 percent in the East North Central, 10 percent in the West and 6 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Light breed growers expect to produce 13,134,000 turkeys in 1957 -- a decrease of 3 percent. All regions of the country plan fewer light breed turkeys except the important South Atlantic region where production is expected to be up 10 percent. Decreases from last year by areas are 27 percent in the West, 19 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central States.

PROSPECTIVE 1957 LATE SPRING POTATO ACREAGE UP 7 PERCENT

According to reports from growers and other key individuals the late spring potato acreage is expected to be 25,000 acres. If growers follow through on their current intentions, the 1957 planted acreage will be 7 percent more than in 1956 but 8 percent less than the 1949-55 average crop of 27,200 acres.

UNITED STATES

The 1957 production of winter potatoes is forecast at 7,570,000 hundredweight, 44 percent above the 1956 production of 5,260,000 hundredweight and more than double the 1949-55 average of 3,554,000 hundredweight. The forecast on December 1 was 7,445,000 hundredweight.

In Florida, with the exception of the Everglades area, the winter acreage is making good progress. In the Everglades, where the crop was severely damaged by freezes in late November, harvest is underway and yields have been low. In the Fort Myers-Immokalee area, prospects appear good and harvest is expected to start the second week of January around Fort Myers and a little later around Immokalee. In Dade County, the crop has made good progress. Harvest in the area usually starts in early February. In California, most of the acreage was ready for harvest in December and some harvest occurred. However, digging was mostly confined to the poorer yielding fields. Acreage harvested to January 1 this year is less than 20 percent of the total -- much less than a year ago.

Growers of late spring potatoes reported intentions to plant 170,800 acres in 1957, 3 percent above the acreage planted in 1956 but 9 percent below 1955. Growers in California, who usually produce about one-third of the late spring acreage, reported intentions at 63,000 acres, no change from the 1956 acreage. A slight increase over last year is indicated in Kern County while in Riverside and San Bernadino Counties smaller acreages were reported. In North Carolina, Alabama, Louisians and Arizona, intentions are above the 1956 planted acreage. Small declines are indicated for Georgia and Oklahoma while no change was reported for South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas.

IRISH POTATOES PLANTED AND INTENDED PLANTINGS FOR 1957 WITH COMPARISONS

SEASONAL GROUP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED		FOR HARVEST	AVERAGE	1956	INDICATED	AVERAGE	1956	INDICATED
	AVERAGE 1949-55	1956	1957	1949-55		1957	1949-55		1957
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*1,000 Cwt.*	*1,000 Cwt.*	*1,000 Cwt.*
WINTER:									
FLORIDA.....	11.0	16.0	25.0	161	173	160	1,787	2,768	4,000
CALIFORNIA.....	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	140	170	1,768	2,492	3,570
TOTAL WINTER.....	22.6	33.8	46.0	156.6	155.6	164.6	3,554	5,260	7,570

SEASONAL GROUP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER PLANTED ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	PLANTED		INDICATED	AVERAGE	1956	INDICATED	AVERAGE	1956	INDICATED
	AVERAGE 1949-55	1956	1957	1949-55		1957	1949-55		1957
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*1,000 Cwt.*	*1,000 Cwt.*	*1,000 Cwt.*
EARLY SPRING:									
FLA. - HASTINGS.	15.2	21.0	23.0	161	168	APR. 10	2,470	3,528	APR. 10
- OTHER....	4.4	5.2	5.0	102	90	"	455	470	"
TEXAS.....	4.2	.4	.3	42	60	"	184	24	"
TOTAL EARLY SPRING.....	23.9	26.6	28.3	130.1	151.2	"	3,110	4,022	"
LATE SPRING:									
NORTH CAROLINA..	27.2	23.3	25.0	101	100	MAY 10	2,738	2,330	MAY 10
SOUTH CAROLINA..	11.8	8.0	8.0	79	82	"	922	656	"
GEORGIA.....	3.2	2.2	2.0	59	58	"	191	128	"
ALABAMA-BALDWIN AREA.....	20.1	15.4	18.0	89	112	"	1,765	1,725	"
OTHER....	13.0	8.5	8.5	45	50	"	589	425	"
MISSISSIPPI.....	11.4	9.5	9.5	39	39	"	444	370	"
ARKANSAS.....	15.7	9.5	9.5	49	54	"	770	513	"
LOUISIANA.....	12.3	8.3	8.5	38	49	"	467	407	"
OKLAHOMA.....	6.8	5.0	4.7	48	45	"	325	226	"
TEXAS.....	11.8	9.1	9.1	44	45	"	513	410	"
ARIZONA.....	4.7	4.3	5.0	221	250	"	1,045	1,075	"
CALIFORNIA.....	66.1	63.0	63.0	260	255	"	17,084	16,065	"
TOTAL LATE SPRING.....	204.2	166.1	170.8	132.0	146.5	"	26,853	24,330	"

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES DURING DECEMBER

N. C. commercial hatcheries in North Carolina produced 7,508,000 chicks during December 1956. This was 1.4 percent above the output in December 1955 and 78 percent more than the 5-year 1950-54 average. The number produced during January through December 1956 totaled 109,731,000 compared with 91,748,000 during the same months last year--an increase of 20 percent.

Broiler chick production in December, by commercial hatcheries amounted to 6,977,000 and non-broiler chicks totaled 531,000 head. Broiler chicks produced January through December amounted to 97,105,000 compared with 82,056,000 during the same months last year--an increase of 18 percent.

UNITED STATES

Commercial hatcheries produced 121,961,000 chicks during December 1956. This was 1 percent above the 120,235,000 produced in December 1955 and 35 percent above the 1950-54 average for the month of 90,267,000 chicks. The number produced during 1956 was the largest of record, 2,112,672,000 chicks, compared with 1,853,417,000 in 1955. The previous high production was in 1954 when 1,860,615,000 chicks were produced.

Broiler chick production which accounted for 87 percent of the hatch during December totaled 105,941,000 chicks, compared with 102,730,000 in December 1955--an increase of 3 percent. The number of broiler chicks produced during 1956 totaled 1,423,881,000, compared with 1,204,784,000 in 1955--an increase of 18 percent. Chicks produced in December other than for broiler production totaled 16,020,000 compared with 17,505,000 a year earlier--a decrease of 8 percent. The number of non-broiler chicks produced in 1956 totaled 688,791,000, compared with 648,633,000 in 1955--an increase of 6 percent.

The demand for broiler chicks continues relatively strong. The number of eggs for broilers in incubators on January 1 was 10 percent more than a year earlier. The number of non-broiler eggs in incubators on January 1 was 16 percent smaller than on January 1, 1956.



U. S. POULT PRODUCTION

Heavy breed poult production during December was more than double last year's production. The number produced totaled 2,180,000 compared with 1,029,000 in December 1955--an increase of 112 percent. Of the total produced, 854,000 or 39 percent were of the heavy white breeds. A large January hatch of heavy breed poults is in prospect as the number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on January 1 totaled 4,252,000 compared with 2,660,000 a year earlier--an increase of 60 percent.

Light breed poults hatched during December 1956 totaled 1,076,000, compared with 913,000 in December 1955--an increase of 18 percent. The number of light breed poults in incubators on January 1 totaled 1,418,000, compared with 1,346,000 a year earlier--an increase of 5 percent.

DECEMBER MILK PRODUCTION UP

Milk production on North Carolina farms during December totaled 136 million pounds. Production for December exceeded that for the comparable period of 1955 by 6 million pounds and the 1945-54 average by 20 million pounds. Milk production per cow in herd on January 1, 1957 averaged 16.9 pounds compared with 15.4 pounds a year earlier and 12.2 pounds for the 10-year average. The percent of milk cows milked on January 1, 1957 was 75.9 compared with 73.1 a year ago.

For the United States, milk cows on farms produced a total of 9,278 million pounds of milk during December -- 1 percent above December 1955 and 15 percent above the 1945-54 December average. Production increased 6 percent from November, about the same gain for the period as last year but larger than the usual increase of 4 percent. During December, milk output was at a daily rate of 1.77 pounds per capita, equal to the rate a year earlier but higher than the 10-year December average of 1.72 pounds.

EGGS: Production will probably remain above the record levels of a year earlier, because of increased rates of lay per hen.

WHEAT: Exports are likely to top the 1955-56 total of 344 million bushels by at least 20 percent. Last winter's bad weather in Europe is an important factor.

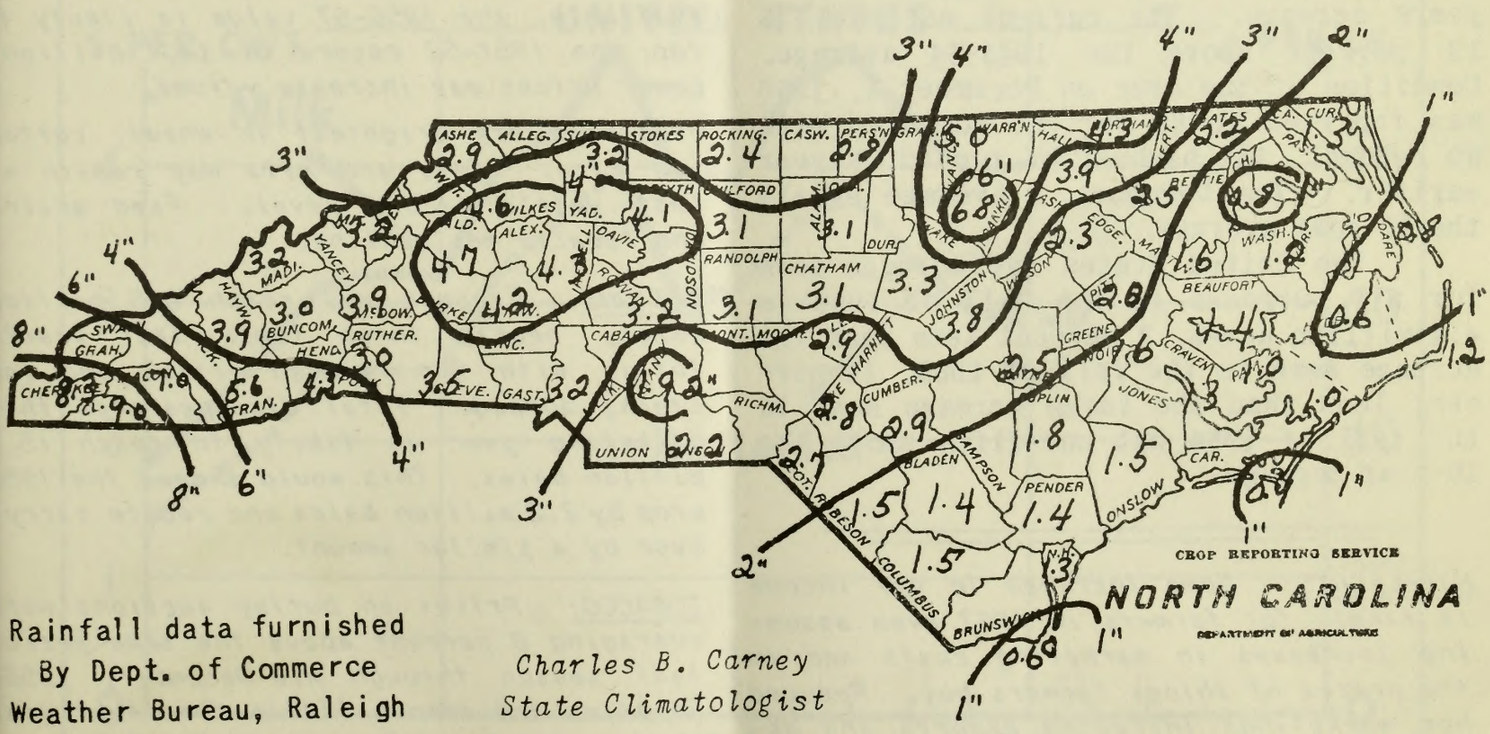
NORTH CAROLINA WEATHER, DECEMBER 1956

Weather was essentially fair during the first and last weeks of December, but the middle of the month was marked by heavy cloudiness, especially in the western and central parts of North Carolina. Widespread heavy fog occurred on several days of the second and third weeks, and there were a number of days in which thunderstorms were numerous. No violent storms were reported, however, and the principal effect of the thunderstorm weather was an uneven distribution of rainfall. The extreme eastern part of the State had less of the mid-month cloudiness; sunshine was recorded an average of sixty to seventy-five percent of daylight hours along the coast, as compared with fifty to sixty percent inland.

TEMPERATURES. This was the warmest December in twenty-five years, with above normal temperatures prevailing during all except the first two days and the final week. Daily maximum temperatures from seventy to eighty degrees were recorded at many stations on more than half the days of December, and some places broke long-term records for the highest December temperatures. On the other hand, some of the coldest weather of the year occurred around Christmas, with minimum temperatures below freezing all the way to the southeast coast at Wilmington. Average temperatures for the month were from seven to ten degrees above normal at most stations, making many parts of the State warmer in December than in November.

PRECIPITATION. Fair, sunny weather prevailed over all of North Carolina during the first ten or twelve days of December, with practically no rainfall in the State. Thereafter, heavy cloudiness set in, and rain was almost a daily occurrence for the next two weeks. Amounts were not generally heavy, however, and December rainfall was less than normal over most of the State. Thundershower conditions around mid-month caused considerable variability from place to place, and the distribution of rainfall for a few days was almost as irregular as in summer. Amounts was very light all month along the coast, with many places totaling less than an inch. Elsewhere, totals were mostly one to four inches except in the southern mountains, where some stations totaled nine inches.

INCHES OF RAINFALL, DECEMBER, 1956



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

RYE ACREAGE UNCHANGED

Rye acreage seeded in the Fall of 1956 for the 1957 crop is estimated at 152,000 acres and is unchange from last years acreage. The current estimate is 13 percent above the 1945-54 average. Condition of the crop on December 1, 1956 was reported at 86 percent compared with 90 percent, the highest of record, a year earlier. The December 1 average equals the 10-year average.

The United States rye acreage down for all purposes in the fall of 1956 is 4.4 million acres, 3 percent less than the acreage sown in the fall of 1955, 14 percent less than the large acreage sown in the fall of 1954 but one-fifth above the 10-year average.

HIGHLIGHTS: Some increase in net income is likely for farmers in 1957 even assuming increases in marketing costs and in the prices of things farmers buy. Reduced hog marketings increased exports and decreased production, due to the Soil Bank, are keys to the situation.

EXPORTS: Total value of agricultural exports in 1956-57 may be up 15 percent to 20 percent from 1955-56. If shipping is available, the 1956-57 value is likely to top the 1951-52 record of $4.1 billion. Lower prices may increase volume.

Prospects are brightest in wheat, cotton and rice. Fats and oils may remain at last year's record level. Feed grains and tobacco may decline.

COTTON: Exports may reach 6.5 million bales, nearly three times last year's total, with the reduced prices and low stocks abroad. Total disappearance this marketing year is likely to reach 15.5 million bales. This would exceed the 1956 crop by 2.2 million bales and reduce carryover by a similar amount.

TOBACCO: Prices on burley auctions were averaging 8 percent above the same period last season through mid-December, 1956. Supplies are down a little from last year but are large considering prospective use.

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 226 RALEIGH, N. C. FEBRUARY 8, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 6.5 PERCENT

The "All Farm Products" index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets increased 17 points (6.5 percent) during the month ended January 15, 1957. The January index of 277 compares with an index of 288 a year earlier and an index of 260 on December 15, 1956. Higher prices received for meat animals and some of the crops were responsible for the increase in the index.

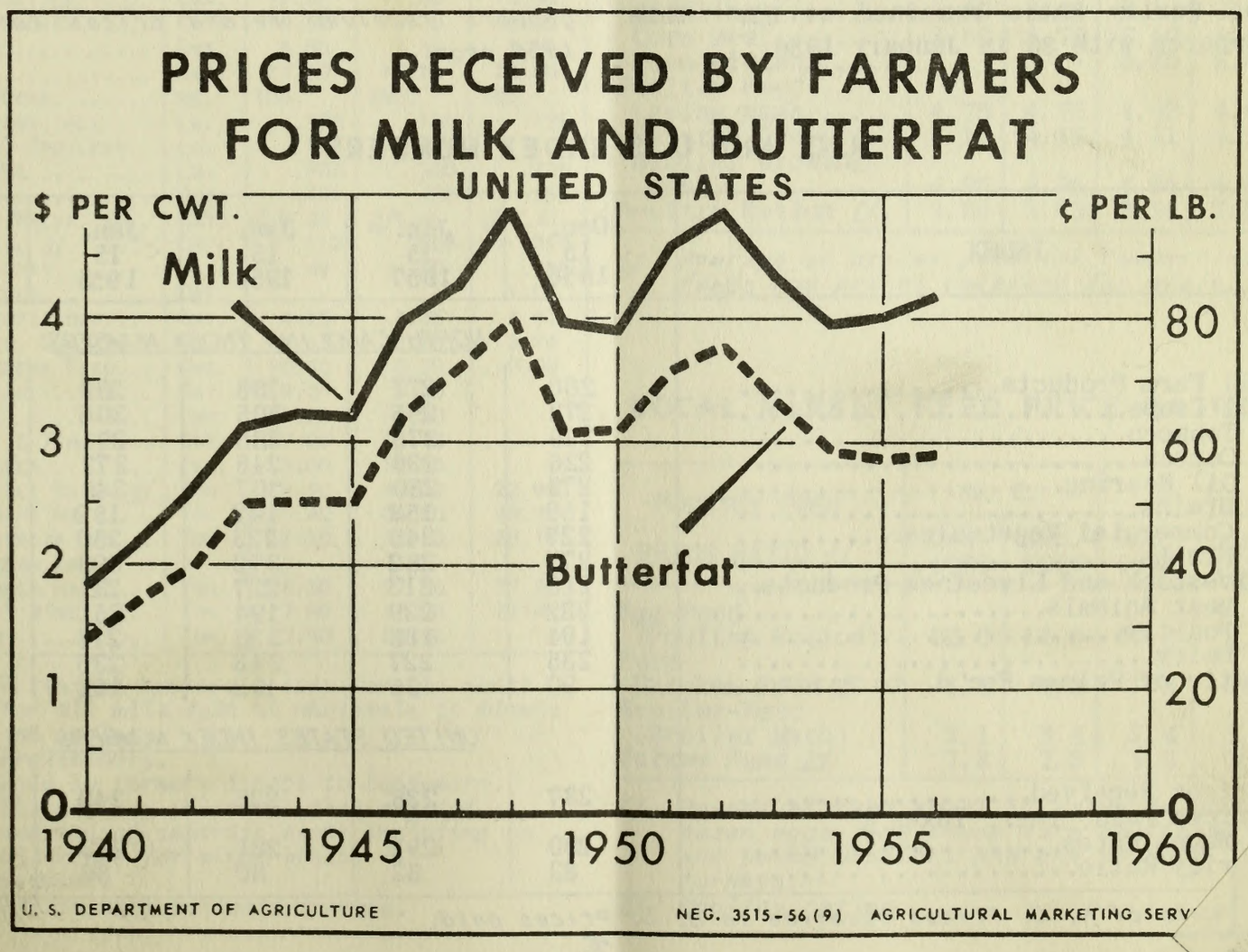
The livestock and livestock products index registered a decline which was

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP 1 POINT PARITY INDEX UP 2 POINTS PARITY RATIO UNCHANGED

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased one point (four-tenths of 1 percent) during the month ended January 15. Substantial increases in prices received for meat animals plus smaller increases for fruit and grain crops more than offset lower prices for commercial vegetables, eggs, dairy products, and cotton. The January index at 238 percent of its 1910-14 average compared with 237 last month and with 226 a

(Continued on Page 2)



N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

caused by lower prices received for eggs and milk. However, the decline was limited by an advance in prices of beef cattle, calves, hogs, and broilers.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices by U.S. farmers at 95 was 5 points above December 15, 1956.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates (the Parity Index) established a new all-time high as of January 15, at 292 percent of its 1910-14 average. This represented an increase of two points (two-thirds of 1 percent) over the revised December index. About half of the advance resulted from higher commodity prices; the remainder from the continued advance in taxes on farm real estate, interest on farm mortgage indebtedness, and farm wage rates. The January 15 Parity Index was 4 percent higher than in January 1956.

Although the Parity Index increased somewhat more than farm product prices, the Parity Ratio remained at 82. This compares with 80 in January 1956.

SALES OF MILK IN U. S. TO BE RECORD HIGH IN 1957

Sales of milk by farmers again will increase substantially this year since record production is in prospect. The amount of milk sold by farmers has been increasing more rapidly than actual production, because quantities used on farms have been declining for several years. Cash receipts from the sale of milk and butterfat during the first quarter of 1957 will set a new record high for that period. Cash receipts after March also will be influenced by the level of price support effective April 1, 1957. Farmers received the second largest cash receipts on record during 1956 -- a little over 4,500 million dollars compared with 4,212 million in 1955, 4,114 million in 1954, and the record 4,567 million in 1952. Some slight increase in the net income position occurred in 1956, primarily because of lower feed costs during a major part of the year.

The Dairy Situation

Prices for leaf and top grades of burley are up sharply from last season. Those for most lugs and flying grades were about the same. Overall, burley growers received record prices for the 1956 crop.

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Dec. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957	Jan. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1955	Jan 15 195
		NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS			
All Farm Products	260	277	288	289	29
All Crops	272	295	305	306	30
Tobacco	339	378	386	371	36
Cotton	226	230	248	273	26
Oil Bearing	279	280	307	348	31
Grains	150	153	142	182	17
Commercial Vegetables	227	245	223	250	24
Fruits	277	282	372	303	30
Livestock and Livestock Products	216	213	227	231	26
Meat Animals	232	239	194	251	31
Poultry	194	188	238	217	25
Dairy	235	227	243	236	23
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	90	95	102	102	10
		UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS			
Prices Received	237	238	226	243	25
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	290	292	281	283	28
Parity Ratio	82	82	80	86	9

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

PRICES PAID BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS FOR FEED

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most mixed dairy feeds on January 15, 1957 averaged slightly above prices paid in mid-December.

All the high protein feeds, except meat scrap which was down 10 cents per hundred, remained on the same level as December.

Bran at $3.45 per hundred was unchanged. Middlings were costing farmers less but this decline was more than offset by an advance in corn meal prices.

The poultry feed prices were unchanged from a month earlier.

A decline in egg prices was responsible for the drop in the egg-feed price ratio.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C.		U. S.
		DEC. 15 1956	JAN. 15 1957	JAN. 15 1957
		DOLLARS		
TOBACCO	LB.	.466	6/ .520	.527
CORN	BU.	1.23	1.26	1.23
WHEAT	BU.	2.01	2.06	2.09
OATS	BU.	.76	.77	.752
BARLEY	BU.	1.12	1.12	1.05
RYE	BU.	1.85	1.85	1.22
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.00	2.00	2.13
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.02	2.02	2.31
PEANUTS	LB.	.119	.119	.111
COTTON	LB.	.274	.278	.3021
COTTONSEED	TON	41.00	43.00	60.40
WOOL	LB.	.45	.45	.467
HOGS	CWT.	16.00	16.40	17.30
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	11.20	11.50	14.90
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	18.10	19.30	16.60
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	5.30	5.71
LAMBS	CWT.	17.30	18.10	18.00
MILK COWS	HD.	105.	105.	155.
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.157	.169	.171
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.155	.170	.180
TURKEYS	LB.	.300	.300	.276
EGGS	DOZ.	.461	.422	.332
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5/ 5.45	2/ 5.35	2/ 4.41
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.210	.208	.213
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.49	.49	.591
POTATOES	CWT.	-	-	1.56
SWEETPOTATOES	CWT.	4.25	4.85	4.67
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	2.15	2.25	3.24
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	10.40	10.70	10.50
KOREAN	CWT.	9.00	9.00	-
KOBE	CWT.	11.20	11.30	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	15.00	14.70	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	28.90	30.00	22.90
ALFALFA HAY	TON	35.40	38.60	23.80
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	32.20	32.10	25.10
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	26.50	27.50	27.60
PEANUT VINE	TON	17.60	17.90	24.40
OTHER	TON	27.50	28.80	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Preliminary.*
3/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
4/ *The all hay prices is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*
5/ *Revised.*
6/ *Preliminary season's average.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	Dec. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957	Dec. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.85	3.90	3.82	3.86
16% Protein	3.75	3.75	3.77	3.80
18% Protein	3.80	3.80	3.78	3.79
20% Protein	4.05	4.15	3.99	4.04
24% Protein	4.00	4.10	4.08	4.13
29% & Over	4.55	4.60	4.35	4.37
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.11	4.09
Soybean Meal	4.10	4.10	3.86	3.85
Cottonseed Meal	3.45	3.45	3.85	3.86
Meat Scrap	4.70	4.60	4.68	4.63
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.45	3.45	3.04	3.08
Middlings	3.65	3.60	3.12	3.14
Corn Meal	3.60	3.75	3.50	3.48
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.39	3.42
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.75	4.75	4.48	4.49
Scratch Grain	4.15	4.15	4.11	4.13
Broiler Growing Mash	4.95	4.95	4.94	4.93
Poultry Ration 1/	3.84	3.85	3.56	3.58

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C.		U. S.	
	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	12.0	11.0	10.4	9.3
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.9
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.7
Turkey Feed 2/	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

COMMERCIAL BROILER PRODUCTION AND GROSS INCOME IN 22 STATES 1955-56 1/

State And Total	1955 2/				1956			
	Number Produced	Pounds Produced	Price Per Lb.	Gross 3/ Income	Number Produced	Pounds Produced	Price Per Lb.	Gross 3/ Income
	Thousand	Thousand	Cents	Thousand Dollars	Thousand	Thousand	Cents	Thousand Dollars
Maine	33,438	120,377	24.4	29,372	43,469	156,488	19.2	30,046
Conn.	25,852	90,482	26.5	23,978	30,505	109,818	20.3	22,293
Pa.	30,318	100,049	26.1	26,113	37,291	130,518	20.9	27,278
Ind.	32,368	103,578	25.4	26,309	38,518	123,258	19.6	24,159
Ill.	8,691	26,073	25.2	6,570	9,126	28,291	19.4	5,488
Mo.	25,767	77,301	24.3	18,784	31,700	98,270	18.8	18,475
Del.	69,820	216,442	25.7	55,626	85,669	291,275	19.9	57,964
Md.	58,367	180,938	25.7	46,501	67,033	221,209	19.9	44,021
Va.	55,179	171,055	24.6	42,080	61,249	189,872	19.4	36,835
W. Va.	21,873	69,994	24.8	17,359	24,498	80,843	19.5	15,764
N. C.	72,936	218,808	24.2	52,952	94,087	291,670	18.9	55,126
S. C.	10,053	29,154	24.5	7,143	13,359	38,741	19.4	7,516
Ga.	177,642	515,162	24.4	125,700	222,780	690,618	18.7	129,146
Fla.	9,389	27,228	26.2	7,134	11,830	35,490	20.8	7,382
Ala.	57,764	179,068	24.5	43,872	82,085	254,464	18.7	47,585
Miss.	37,486	104,961	24.5	25,715	52,855	153,280	18.7	28,663
Ark.	76,954	215,471	24.4	52,575	99,271	287,886	18.7	53,835
La.	11,666	34,998	25.3	8,854	15,716	50,291	19.9	10,008
Texas	79,687	231,092	25.5	58,928	99,887	319,638	19.7	62,969
Wash.	9,782	30,324	26.5	8,036	11,115	33,345	23.1	7,703
Oreg.	6,133	19,012	26.3	5,000	8,382	26,822	21.6	5,794
Calif.	48,516	150,400	27.9	41,962	52,397	167,670	22.1	37,055
TOTAL	959,681	2,911,967	25.1	730,563	1,192,822	3,779,757	19.4	735,105

1/ States having weekly chick placement reports. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes consumption in households of producers which is less than 1 percent of total production

1956 BROILER PRODUCTION UP SHARPLY IN TWENTY-TWO STATES

Commercial broiler production in 22 important States covered by weekly chick placement reports totaled 1,193 million birds during 1956 -- 24 percent more than in 1955 and the largest number of record for these States. The 22 States having weekly placement reports produced about 88 percent of the Nation's broilers in 1955.

Georgia led all States with 223 million birds, followed by Texas with 100 million, Arkansas with 99 million, North Carolina with 94 million, Delaware with 86 million, Alabama 82 million, and Maryland 67 million.

The average price received for the 1956 production in the 22 States was 19.4 cents per pound live weight, compared with 25.1 cents in 1955. These States produced about 3,780 million pounds live weight of commercial broilers -- 30 percent more than in 1955. Birds raised in 1956 were sold at heavier weights than in 1955. Because of the lower price received for the 1956 production, gross income from sales was only about 1 percent higher than in 1955. Gross income from sales in the 22 States were $735,105,000, compared with $730,563,000 in 1955.

TURKEY BREEDER HENS UP 2 PERCENT IN STATE

Turkey breeder hens on N. C. farms as of January 1, 1957, were estimated at 42,000 birds, compared with 41,000 a year earlier, an increase of 2 percent. Heavy breeds were estimated at 40,000 birds, compared with 38,000 January 1, 1956 -- an increase of 5 percent. Light breeds were estimated at 2,000 birds, down 1,000 from a year earlier.

UNITED STATES

Heavy breed turkey breeder hens on U. S. farms January 1, 1957, were estimated at 3,170,000 birds, compared with

(Continued on Page 5)

TURKEYS *(Continued)*

2,775,000 a year earlier -- an increase of 14 percent. Light breeds were estimated at 447,000 birds, compared with 456,000 January 1, 1956 -- a decrease of 2 percent. Testings for pullorum disease during the July through December period of 1956 were up 24 percent for heavy breeds and up 4 percent for light breeds from the same period a year earlier. Heavy white breeds, which were 19 percent of all heavy turkeys tested July through December were up 8 percent. Growers as of January 1 indicated they intended to produce 10 percent more turkeys in 1957 than last year. They intend to raise 13 percent more heavy breeds and 3 percent fewer light breeds.

Numbers of heavy breed hens on January 1 this year were above last year in all regions of the Country. Increases from a year earlier were 20 percent in the South Atlantic, 17 percent in the West North Central, 16 percent in the West, 15 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. The eight leading States with 69 percent of the heavy breeders in the Country, ranking in the order named, are California, Minnesota, Texas, Oregon, Missouri, Ohio, Iowa, and Virginia. These eight states had 19 percent more heavy breeders than a year earlier.

Light breed hens on farms were down from last year in all regions of the Country, except in the important South Atlantic region where they were up 14 percent. Decreases were 20 percent in the East North Central, 16 percent in the North Atlantic, 11 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the West.

The eight leading States with 76 percent of the light breeder hens in the Country are Virginia, California, Texas, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, and West Virginia. These States had 1 percent more light breed hens on January 1 than a year earlier.

Higher production than a year earlier, and lower prices, continue in prospect for eggs the first few months of 1957. Number of layers on hand January 1, 1957, was up some from a year earlier. The rate of lay per bird is also running higher.

N. C. HONEY PRODUCTION UP 41.7 PERCENT

Honey production in North Carolina during 1956 amounted to 4,928,000 pounds. This amount is 41.7 percent above the 3,477,000 pounds produced for 1955, but it is 23.3 percent below the record high crop of 6.4 million pounds in 1951. The 1956 season was generally favorable for honey production. The increased production over 1955 came from four percent fewer colonies -- an estimated 176,000 as compared with 183,000 colonies for 1955. The 176,000 colonies is the smallest since 1947 when the number was 173,000. Production per colony in 1956 was 28 pounds, which is the highest since 1951 when the the average was 34 pounds.

The average price per pound received by producers for honey in 1956 was 33.7 cents. The value of the honey crop for the State in 1956 was $1,661,000 and $53,000 for beeswax. Producers received an average of 51 cents per pound for beeswax. Honey stocks on hand for sale on December 15, 1956, totaled 739,000 pounds --the smallest since 1953 when the stocks totaled 649,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES

U. S. Honey production in 1956 totaled 215 million pounds -- 15 percent below 1955 and the smallest crop since 1948. The crop was produced by 5,332,000 colonies of bees, about the same number as in 1955; but production per colony of 40.2 pounds was well below the 1955 production of 47.8 pounds per colony. In mid-December, producers had about 49 million pounds of honey on hand for sale -- about 23 percent of the estimated 1956 production. Beeswax production totaled 4,118,000 pounds, compared with 4,599,000 pounds in 1955.

Production of honey was below 1955 in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic and West where it was up 36 percent and 1 percent respectively. Decreases from 1955 were 47 percent in the East North Central, 38 percent in the North Atlantic, 21 percent in the West North Central and 15 percent in the South Central States. Cool weather and excessive rainfall during the spring and summer in the North Atlantic States restricted bee activity and cut nectar flow. This plus a poor fall flow, resulted in the poorest crop of record for this area. Spring and summer weather in the East

(Continued on Page 7)

N. C. SLAUGHTER DOWN 4 PERCENT IN DECEMBER

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during December of 1956 totaled 21,573,000 pounds liveweight -- about 4 percent below the 22,456,000 pounds slaughtered during December 1955. By species the December slaughter was made up of 7,190,000 pounds of cattle, 717,000 pounds of calves, and 13,666,000 pounds of hogs.

Total commercial slaughter in the State for 1956 amounted to 293,317,000 pounds. This was the highest yearly total of record and was due to an increase in hog slaughter.

UNITED STATES

Output of red meat by commercial slaughter plants in the U. S. totaled 2,209 million pounds in December 1956. This was 8 percent below the November 1956 production of 2,411 million pounds and 9 percent below the 2,433 million pounds for December 1955.

Total commercial production of beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton in 1956 at 26,654 million pounds established a new record. Production was 5 percent or 1,183 million pounds above the previous high of 25,471 million pounds for 1955. The annual production totals for 1956 when compared with 1955 show beef up 7 percent, veal up 3 percent, pork up 3 percent, and mutton and lamb down 2 percent.

Beef production this past December, at 1,142 million pounds, was 5 percent below November but 3 percent above the 1,114 million pounds for December 1955. Beef output for the 12 months of 1956 totaled 14,087 million pounds which is a new high, and 7 percent above the previous record of 13,213 million pounds for 1955.

Cattle slaughtered during December 1956 totaled 2,181,900 head. This is 8 percent below the 2,369,200 head slaughtered in November, but was 4 percent or

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER*

Species	DECEMBER				JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	10.5	9.4	8,241	7,190	161.1	148.3	123,445	116,935
Calves	3.6	3.8	627	717	61.7	57.3	11,327	10,795
Sheep & Lambs	.1	-	9	-	1.4	1.1	119	91
Hogs	64.0	63.0	13,579	13,666	698.0	754.0	150,080	165,496
TOTAL	78.2	76.2	22,456	21,573	922.2	960.7	284,971	293,317
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
U. S.								
Cattle	2.1	2.2	2,049	2,115	25.7	26.9	24,201	25,677
Calves	1.0	1.0	208	202	12.4	12.4	2,689	2,774
Sheep & Lambs	1.3	1.2	127	118	16.2	16.1	1,556	1,533
Hogs	8.7	6.8	2,035	1,598	74.2	78.7	17,603	18,265
TOTAL	13.1	11.2	4,419	4,033	128.5	134.1	46,049	48,249

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter. Exludes farm slaughter.*

N. C. SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

75,200 head above the December 1955 kill. The total number of cattle slaughtered in 1956 was 26,856,100 head, up 4 percent or 1,133,600 head from the previous record high of 25,722,500 head for 1955.

Veal production for December 1956 was 110 million pounds, 21 percent less than a month earlier and 3 percent less than a year earlier. Veal output for the year of 1956 amounted to 1,532 million pounds, 3 percent above the 1,487 million pounds for 1955.

The number of calves slaughtered in December 1956 totaled 956,700 head. This was 18 percent below the 1,162,400 head killed the previous month and 4 percent below the 992,900 slaughtered during December 1955. Calf slaughter for the year of 1956 totaled 12,448,900 head. This was 71,900 head or 1 percent above the 12,377,000 head of calves killed in 1955.

December 1956 pork production, excluding lard, was estimated at 901 million pounds. This is a drop of 11 percent from the preceding month and 21 percent lower than December 1955. Total pork output for 1956 was 10,305 million pounds. up 3 percent from the 10,027 million pounds for 1955 and the largest for any year since 1952. The hog kill for December was estimated at 6,841,600 head. This was 11 percent below the November 1956 total of 7,717,200 head and 21 percent below the 8,672,200 hogs slaughtered in December 1955. Total hogs slaughtered during 1956 at 78,673,800 head was 6 percent over 1955.

Production of lamb and mutton in December 1956 totaled 56 million pounds, down 5 percent from the previous month and 8 percent less than the 61 million pounds produced in December 1955. Total production of lamb and mutton for all months of 1956 was estimated at 730 million pounds or 2 percent less than the 744 million pounds produced in 1955.

Sheep and lambs slaughtered in December 1956 totaled 1,199,400 head. This was 7 percent fewer than the November 1956 kill of 1,288,700 head and 8 percent below the December 1955 total of 1,304,900 head. Total sheep and lambs slaughtered in 1956 at 16,069,400 head was 1 percent less than the total for 1955 of 16,215,100 head.

Poultry meat output for December 1956 totaled 458 million pounds on a ready-to-cook basis. This was 21 percent smaller than production for the previous month, but 17 percent above the total for December 1955. Total poultry meat production for 1956 was estimated at 4,768 million pounds. This was a new high for annual production and 20 percent above the 1955 total of 3,963 million pounds.

N. C. HONEY *(Continued)*

North Central States was cool and wet and prevented bees from working much of the time, resulting in the smallest crop there since record began in 1939. Colonies from package bees built up slowly in this area. Drought conditions over much of the West North Central area resulted in a crop well below that of the previous year. Production in the South Central States is well below 1955 because of the very short Texas crop.

In the West the crop was 1 percent above the previous year and would be considered an average crop. Production in the South Atlantic States was well above the very short crop in 1955. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida had crops sharply larger than the low 1955 production.

The 10 leading states with 56 percent of the 1956 production were California, Minnesota, Florida, Iowa, Idaho, Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas, Georgia and Montana.

Honey production per colony averaged 40.2 pounds, compared with 47.8 pounds in 1955 and the average of 43.6 pounds. Yields were below the previous year in all regions of the country except in the South Atlantic where they increased from 27.5 pounds in 1955 to 37.0 pounds in 1956. Decreases from 1955 were: North Atlantic from 39.0 to 24.9 pounds; East North Central from 54.6 to 29.4 pounds; West North Central from 87.7 to 69.9 pounds; South Central from 27.2 to 22.6 pounds and the West from 57.5 to 57.0 pounds.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers in mid-December totaled 49 million pounds -- 23 percent of production. Stocks as a percentage of production were 37 percent in the East North Central, 25 percent in the North Atlantic, 22 percent in the West North Central and West and 17 percent in both the South Atlantic and South Central States.

Beekeepers received an average price of 19.0 cents per pound for all honey sold in 1956, including the combined wholesale and retail sales of extracted, chunk, and comb honey.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Dec. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957	Dec. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957	Dec. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.	.3099	.3021	.3581	.3656	87	83
Wheat, Bu.	2.07	2.09	2.46	2.49	84	84
Corn, Bu.	1.22	1.23	1.79	1.80	68	68
Oats, Bu.	.744	.752	.870	.864	86	87
Barley, Bu.	1.03	1.05	1.36	1.34	76	78
Rye, Bu.	1.20	1.22	1.71	1.65	70	74
Beef Cattle, Cwt.	14.10	14.90	21.80	22.10	65	67
Hogs, Cwt.	16.20	17.30	21.60	21.60	75	80
Lambs, Cwt.	17.40	18.00	24.00	24.60	72	73
Chickens, All, Lb.	.160	.171	.289	.282	55	61
Eggs, Doz.	.371	.332	.468	.473	5/ 72	5/ 75
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/.	3/ 4.53	4/ 4.41	4.74	4.76	5/ 88	5/ 87

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

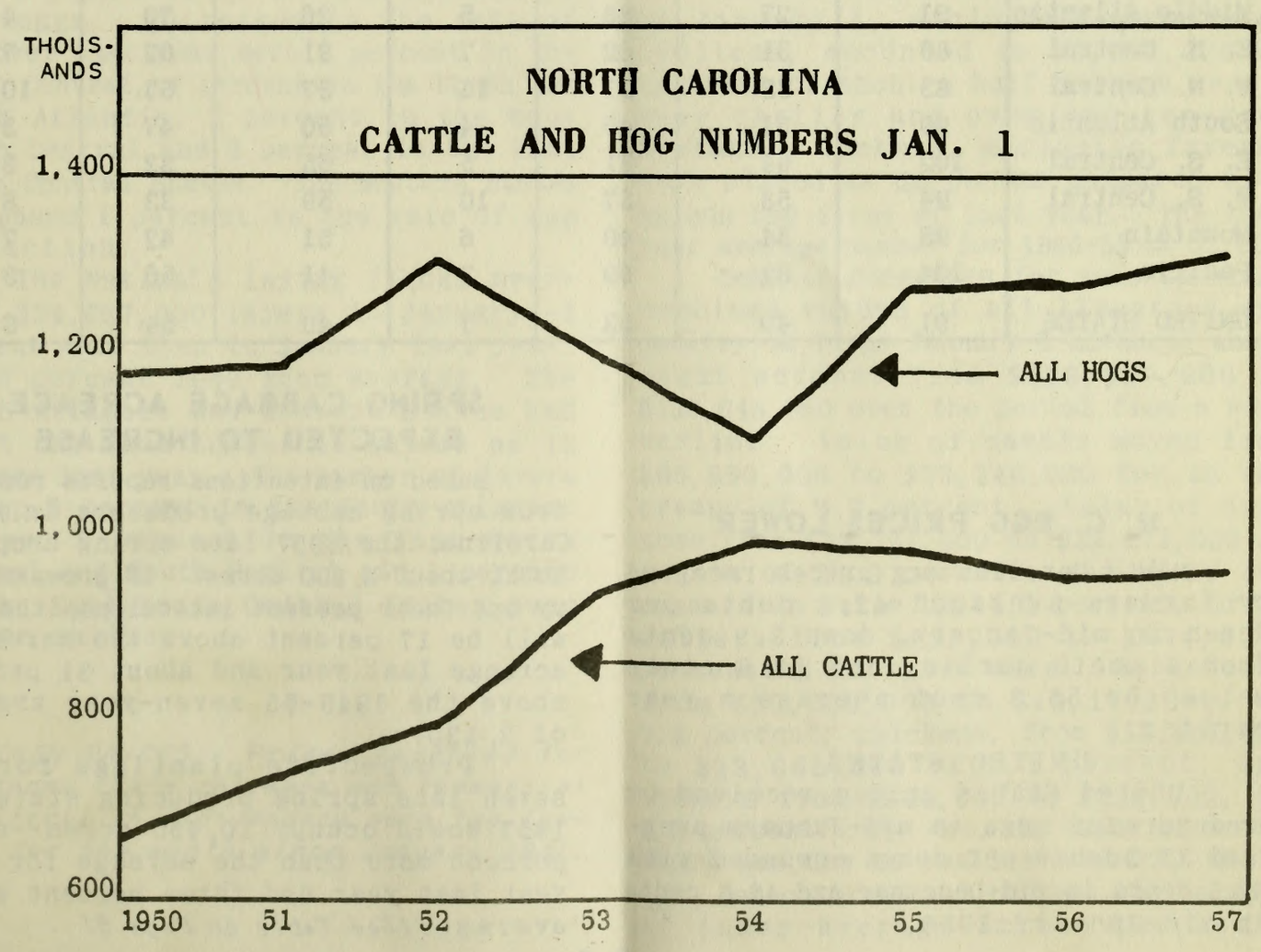
No. 227 | RALEIGH, N. C. | FEBRUARY 27, 1957

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS INCREASE

With the exception of workstock, which have declined rapidly for a number of years, numbers of North Carolina livestock on farms as of January 1 showed an increase over those reported a year earlier. All cattle, estimated at 965,000 were up 10,000 head, or about one percent, and they were approximately 24 percent above the 1946-55 ten-year average of 780,000. Practically all of the increase came in milk stock--cows and heifers two years old and over having risen from 375,000 to 379,000, while the number combined with younger animals being kept for milk rose from 544,000 to 553,000. All other cattle, or those kept primarily for beef, at 412,000 on January 1 were little changed from the 411,000 on farms a year earlier.

Hogs on farms amounted to 1,314,000 as compared with 1,276,000 on hand as of January 1, 1956, reflecting an increase for the year of three percent and showing a rise of 11 percent above the ten-year average of 1,182,000. By age groups, pigs up to six months old increased from 750,000 on January 1, 1956 to 791,000 as of January 1, 1957, a 5.5 percent gain; sows and gilts moved from 190,000 to

(Continued on Page 3)



INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS EXPECTED LOWER IN 1957

This year farmers plan to buy 9 percent fewer chicks than last year. Some difference between their February plans and their actual purchases are to be expected depending on egg and feed price relationships and other developments during the coming hatching season. All areas show a decrease except the East South Central and Pacific Coast States where intended chick purchases are up 2 and 4 percent respectively. Intended decreases from last year in chick purchases are 17 percent in the West North Central States, 14 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 6 percent in the West South Central, 5 percent in the Mountain and 1 percent in the New England and South Atlantic States.

Farmers now plan that 40 percent of their chick purchases this year will be straight run chicks, 54 percent pullet chicks and 6 percent cockerels. Last year they bought 40 percent straight run chicks, 53 percent pullet chicks and 7 percent cockerels, compared with 43 per-percent straight run chicks, 50 percent pullet chicks and 7 percent cockerels in 1955 and 45 percent straight run, 49 percent pullets and 6 percent cockerels in 1954. The percentage purchases in 1954 and 1955 as straight run, pullets and cockerel chicks are on a revised basis.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS	Intended Purchases as a % of 1956 Purchases	PERCENT OF TOTAL					
		BABY CHICKS BOUGHT IN 1956			BABY CHICKS INTENDED IN 1957		
		Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks	Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New England	99	12	79	9	12	79	9
Middle Atlantic	91	27	68	5	26	70	4
E. N. Central	86	31	62	7	31	62	7
W. N. Central	83	38	51	11	37	53	10
South Atlantic	99	51	45	4	50	47	3
E. S. Central	102	64	31	5	65	32	3
W. S. Central	94	53	37	10	59	33	8
Mountain	95	54	40	6	51	42	7
Pacific	104	37	60	3	41	56	3
UNITED STATES	91	40	53	7	40	54	6

N. C. EGG PRICES LOWER

North Carolina egg prices received by farmers averaged 42.2 cents per dozen in mid-January, down 3.9 cents from a month earlier and 13.6 cents below the 55.8 cent average a year earlier.

UNITED STATES

United States prices received by producers for eggs in mid-January averaged 33.2 cents per dozen compared with 37.1 cents in mid-December and 46.6 cents in mid-January 1956.

SPRING CABBAGE ACREAGE EXPECTED TO INCREASE

Based on intentions reports received from spring cabbage producers in North Carolina, the 1957 late spring crop will total about 2,800 acres. If growers carry out their present intentions, the crop will be 17 percent above the harvested acreage last year and about 31 percent above the 1949-55 seven-year average of 2,130.

Prospective plantings for the seven late spring producing states in 1957 would occupy 10,450 acres--eight percent more than the acreage for harvest last year and three percent above average. *(See Table on Page 8)*

RECORD JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

Egg production in North Carolina during January 1957 is estimated at 146 million. This is 12 percent above the previous January record established in 1956 when 130 million eggs were produced.

The average number of layers for January on hand in the state is estimated at 9,428,000. This is 4 percent above the 9,099,000 on hand a year earlier. January rate of lay of 15.5 eggs per bird compares with 14.3 a year earlier and is primarily responsible for the heavy increase in production.

U. S. farm flocks laid 5,369 million eggs in January--4 percent more than in January 1956 and 9 percent above the 10-year average. Egg production was at record high levels for the month in the West North Central and South Atlantic States and was above last year in all sections of the country except the West where it was 2 percent below January 1956. Increases from a year ago were 9 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the West North Central and 3 percent in the North Atlantic and the East North Central States.

Rate of egg production in January was 16.0 eggs per layer, compared with 15.6 a year earlier and the average of 13.4 eggs. Increases in the rate of lay over last year were 7 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the North and South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the East North Central States. The Western States decreased 1 percent in the rate of egg production.

The Nation's laying flocks averaged 334,687,000 layers in January--1 percent more than in January last year, but 9 percent less than average. The North Atlantic and Western States had about the same number of layers as in January last year. The number of layers was up 3 percent in the South Atlantic States, 2 percent in the West North Central and South Central and 1 percent in the East North Central States over a year earlier.

CHICKEN PRICES: Prices received for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-January were the lowest for the month since January 1941.

RECORD MILK PRODUCTION IN 1956

A record 1,740,000,000 pounds of milk was produced in North Carolina during 1956. The record output exceeds the previous high (revised 1955 production) by 55,000,000 pounds. The 1956 production was attained from an estimated 355,000 milk cows, 5,000 less than were on farms in 1955. During 1956, milk production per cow averaged 4,900 pounds, an increase of 220 pounds over the 4,680 pounds reached in 1955.

(Continued on Page 6)

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS *(Continued)*

207,000 a rise of nine percent; while other hogs showed a decline by dropping six percent from 336.000 to 316,000.

TOTAL LIVESTOCK VALUES HIGHER

Sheep and lambs on farms at 58,000 were 5,000 above those on hand a year earlier and 16,000 above the ten-year average. The inventory has steadily increased since 1950 and now stands at the highest level since 1938.

Chickens on farms in North Carolina on January 1, excluding commercial broilers, amounted to 13,014,000 an increase of about a half million over a year earlier and over the ten-year average. Turkeys, excluding fryers, were placed at 69,000 as compared with 65,000 the first of last year. The ten-year average number for 1946-55 is 52,000.

Despite decreases for some species, combined values of all livestock and poultry on farms January 1 advanced about eight percent from $126,589,000 to $136,648,000 over the period from a year earlier. Value of cattle moved from $66,850,000 to $73,340,000 for an increase of 9.7 percent. Value of hogs rose from $23,351,000 to $29,171,000 at a gain of 24.9 percent, and sheep increased in value by 14.2 percent, or in dollars from $853,000 to $974,000. Decreasing in value were: Workstock, from $20,790,000 to $19,170,000, or 7.8 percent; chickens, from $14,401,000 to $13,665,000 or 5.1 percent; and turkeys from $344,000 to $328,000, or 4.7 percent. The drop in value of workstock was due to smaller numbers, while that for chickens and turkeys was because of lower average values per head.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY ON FARMS: INVENTORY NUMBERS

SPECIES AND CLASSIFICATION	NORTH CAROLINA							
	Numbers On January 1			Value Per Head			Tot	
	1946-55 Average	1956 Revised	1957 Prel.	1946-55 Average	1956	1957	1946-55 Average	Re
	THOUSAND HEAD			DOLLARS			THOUSAI	
HORSES AND MULES - Total	329	231	213	151.00	90.00	90.00	51,623	2
2 years plus.....	-	227	209	-	-	-	-	
Under 2 years old.....	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	
CATTLE - Total.....	780	995	965	94.00	70.00	76.00	72,546	
Milk Stock:.....	-	544	553	-	-	-	-	
Cows & Heifers 2 yrs. plus.	378	375	379	121.00	90.00	101.00	33,750	
Heifers 1 - 2 years...	-	79	82	-	-	-	-	
Heifer Calves.....	-	90	92	-	-	-	-	
Other Cattle: 1/.....	-	411	412	-	-	-	-	
Cows 2 years plus.....	-	201	200	-	-	-	-	
Heifers 1 - 2 years...	-	63	60	-	-	-	-	
Calves.....	-	92	97	-	-	-	-	
Steers 1 year plus....	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	
Bulls 1 year plus.....	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	
SHEEP - Total.....	42	53	58	18.00	16.10	16.80	766	
On feed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stock Sheep.....	42	53	58	18.00	16.10	16.80	766	
Ewe Lambs.....	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	
Wethers & Ram Lambs...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Ewes 1 year plus.....	-	41	44	-	-	-	-	
Rams 1 year plus.....	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	
Wethers 1 year plus...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
HOGS - Total.....	1,182	1,276	1,314	26.50	18.30	22.20	31,393	
Under 6 months.....	-	750	791	-	-	-	-	
Sows & Gilts 6 mos. plus...	-	190	207	-	-	-	-	
Others 6 mos. plus....	-	336	316	-	-	-	-	
CHICKENS - Total 2/.....	12,562	12,523	13,014	1.32	1.15	1.05	16,629	
Hens.....	-	4,492	4,537	-	-	-	-	
Pullets.....	-	6,574	7,166	-	-	-	-	
Other Chickens 2/.....	-	1,457	1,311	-	-	-	-	
TURKEYS - Total 3/.....	52	65	69	6.38	5.30	4.75	330	
All heavy breeds.....	-	55	64	-	-	-	-	
All light breeds.....	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	
Total breeder hens....	-	41	42	-	-	-	-	
Heavy breeder hens....	-	38	40	-	-	-	-	
Light breeder hens....	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	

1/ Primarily for beef purposes. 2/ Does not in

...ES ON JANUARY 1 - NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES

	Numbers On January 1			Value Per Head			Total Value		
	1946-55 Average	1956 Revised	1957 Prel.	1946-55 Average	1956	1957	1946-55 Average	1956 Revised	1957 Prel.
	THOUSAND HEAD			*DOLLARS*			*THOUSAND DOLLARS*		
...0	7,448	3,928	3,558	63.90	62.60	71.60	498,483	245,919	254,913
-	7,076	3,728	3,364	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	372	200	194	-	-	-	-	-	-
...0	85,142	96,804	95,166	120.00	88.00	91.60	10,142,324	8,523,592	8,715,177
-	36,120	34,737	34,458	-	-	-	-	-	-
...9	24,223	23,213	23,028	175.00	139.00	147.00	4,198,535	3,219,651	3,382,974
-	5,629	5,480	5,391	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	6,268	6,044	6,039	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	49,022	62,067	60,708	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	19,496	25,516	24,936	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5,393	6,238	6,079	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	14,656	18,979	18,742	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	7,683	9,560	9,206	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,794	1,774	1,745	-	-	-	-	-	-
...4	33,242	31,273	30,838	-	-	-	559,030	445,501	461,609
-	4,548	4,261	4,468	-	-	-	-	-	-
...4	28,694	27,012	26,370	17.00	14.30	14.90	481,424	384,984	394,208
-	4,192	3,838	3,742	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,055	687	634	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	22,229	21,429	20,982	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	888	845	817	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	330	213	195	-	-	-	-	-	-
...1	55,963	55,173	52,207	32.50	17.70	24.70	1,808,430	978,397	1,287,151
-	29,785	34,062	33,246	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	9,282	8,557	8,423	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	16,895	12,554	10,538	-	-	-	-	-	-
...5	437,070	382,846	392,811	1.40	1.26	1.17	614,504	481,265	459,732
-	135,847	121,719	119,833	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	269,567	238,579	251,585	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	31,656	22,548	21,393	-	-	-	-	-	-
...8	5,317	4,923	5,745	6.57	5.50	5.05	34,588	27,100	29,009
-	-	4,193	5,035	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	730	710	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3,374	3,231	3,617	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,775	3,170	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	456	447	-	-	-	-	-	-

...ial broilers. 3/ Does not include turkey fryers.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN EARLY SUMMER POTATOES

Based on reports from producers, the early summer potato crop in North Carolina is expected to amount to about 9,500 acres. If growers follow through on their present intentions the 1957 planted acreage will amount to only 100 acres more than was harvested last year and it will be 32 percent under the 1949-55 seven-year average of 14,000 acres. The early summer crop is produced mainly in the Piedmont section and in southern mountain areas and is made up principally of ''farm potatoes'' produced noncommercially. Commercial production of this seasonal group is largely confined to Hendersonville area and nearby vicinities.

UNITED STATES

Growers of early summer potatoes in the United States reported about February 1 intentions to plant 105,400 acres in 1957, 5 percent above the acreage in 1956 but 5 percent below 1955. A large increase in acreage is indicated for the panhandle section of Texas. Growers in Delaware, Eastern Shore and Norfolk areas of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Texas reported some increase over their 1956 acreage. No change from last year was reported for Missouri, Kansas and Tennessee while small decreases are expected in Maryland, and the central area of Virginia.

Growers of early spring, late spring and early summer acreages have reported intentions to plant 304,500 acres in 1957 or 4 percent more than the 1956 planted acreage of 293,600 acres.

MILK *(Continued)*

UNITED STATES

Milk production on United States farms in 1956 reached an alltime high of 125.7 billion pounds, according to revised estimates. This exceeds the previous record for 1955 by more than 2.5 billion pounds. Annual production per cow averaged 6,006 pounds -- above the 6,000 mark for the first time on record and nearly one-fourth higher than a decade earlier. Numbers of milk cows on farms continued to decline, totaling 20,927,000 for 1956, the smallest annual number in records dating back through 1924. Numbers of heifers and heifer calves on farms January 1, 1957, for replacing milk cows were down from a year earlier and the smallest since the late 1940's.

IRISH POTATOES

Seasonal Group And State	PLANTED ACREAGE			YIELD PER PLANTED ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*1,000 Cwt.*	*1,000 Cwt.*	*1,000 Cwt.*
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	13.5	10.0	10.0	61	70	(June)	820	700	(June)
Kans.	6.2	3.0	3.0	44	39	(10)	277	117	(10)
Del.	5.7	9.0	9.5	135	185	''	853	1,665	''
Md.	4.2	3.0	2.9	97	105	''	409	315	''
Va.-E. Shore	20.4	19.7	21.5	125	138	''	2,576	2,719	''
-Norfolk	4.2	2.8	2.9	103	100	''	438	280	''
-Other	8.6	7.3	7.0	65	58	''	560	423	''
N. Car.	14.0	9.4	9.5	62	65	''	878	611	''
Ga.	4.0	2.8	3.0	36	36	''	142	101	''
Ky.	19.9	15.0	15.3	55	60	''	1,096	900	''
Tenn.	19.7	13.0	13.0	57	56	''	1,114	728	''
Texas	6.2	5.9	7.8	137	160	''	818	944	''
TOTAL E. SUMMER	126.7	100.9	105.4	79.0	94.2	''	9,980	9,503	''

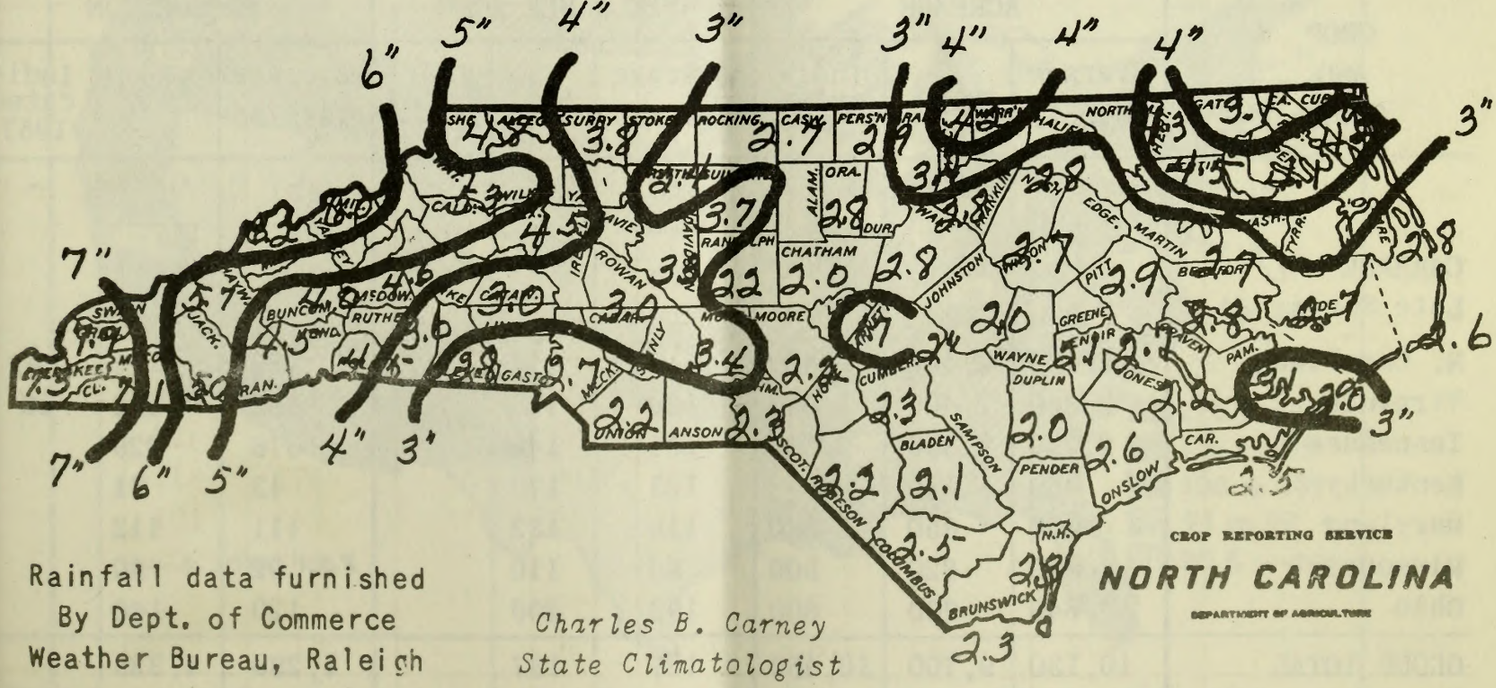
WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JANUARY, 1957

The first month of 1957 was the cloudiest month in several years over North Carolina. The average amount of sky covered with clouds during the month was about three-fourths, and sunshine was recorded only about 40 percent of the daylight hours. The only generally clear weather of the month occurred on the 2nd, and on the 18th and 19th; there were several days with unbroken cloudiness over most of the State, and some coastal points reported more than half the days completely cloudy. With all the clouds and gloom there was very little stormy weather, and the highest wind recorded at any weather station was only forty miles per hour. There were local thunderstorms on the 29th, however, and a small tornado was unofficially reported in Iredell County.

TEMPERATURE: There was a wide range of temperatures in North Carolina during January, ranging from the upper seventies over most of the State on the afternoons of the 28th and 29th to below zero on some of the higher mountain peaks the morning of the 18th. Many individual stations recorded the highest and lowest January temperatures to occur in several years. In general, the coldest weather came during a one-week period centered around mid-month. Before that, temperatures had ranged very close to normal for the time of year; after the cold spell ended around the 20th, the rest of the month was mostly unseasonably warm. Averaged over the month, most sections of the State were normal or just a little on the cool side for January.

PRECIPITATION. Rain occurred with unusual frequency in January, most stations having at least a sprinkle on 20 or more of the 31 days. The daily amounts were mostly small, however, and up until the last few days of the month very few places had anything like the usual January amount. During the last few days, paritcularly on the 31st, heavier rains occurred, even so, there were very few places outside the Mountains that had as much rainfall in January as the long-term average for the month. Most stations east of the Mountains had less than three inches, with a few exceptions near the Virginia line getting up to four and a half. Larger amounts fell in the Mountains, ranging up to seven or eight inches on the southern and western slopes. Snow, sleet, or freezing rain fell over most of North Carolina on the 15th, and in the Mountains on several days.

INCHES OF RAINFALL FOR JANUARY, 1957



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

G

SPRING CABBAGE INTENTIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1957

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	-	*Acres*	-	-	*Cwt.*	-	-	*1,000 Cwt.*	-
CABBAGE - 1/ Late Spring 2/									
N. Carolina	2,130	2,400	2,800	119	140	May	253	336	May
Virginia	2,360	2,400	2,600	120	120	10	282	288	10
Tennessee	2,750	2,350	2,500	137	140		378	329	
Kentucky	360	180	-	123	170		43	31	
Maryland	950	850	850	119	132		111	112	
Missouri	940	820	900	98	110		92	90	
Ohio	640	700	800	190	200		120	140	
GROUP TOTAL	10,130	9,700	10,450	127	137		1,280	1,326	

1/ Includes processing
2/ 1957 acreage prospective.

NORTH CAROLINA

Farm Report

COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 228 RALEIGH, N. C. MARCH 13, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED UP 2 POINTS

The ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by farmers at local markets increased 2 points during the month ended February 15, 1957. The February index of 279 compares with an index of 287 a year earlier and an index of 277 on January 15, 1957.

An advance of 2 points in the all crops index from 295 on January 15 to 297 in mid February was due mostly to higher prices received for grains, soybeans, cotton, sweetpotatoes and apples.

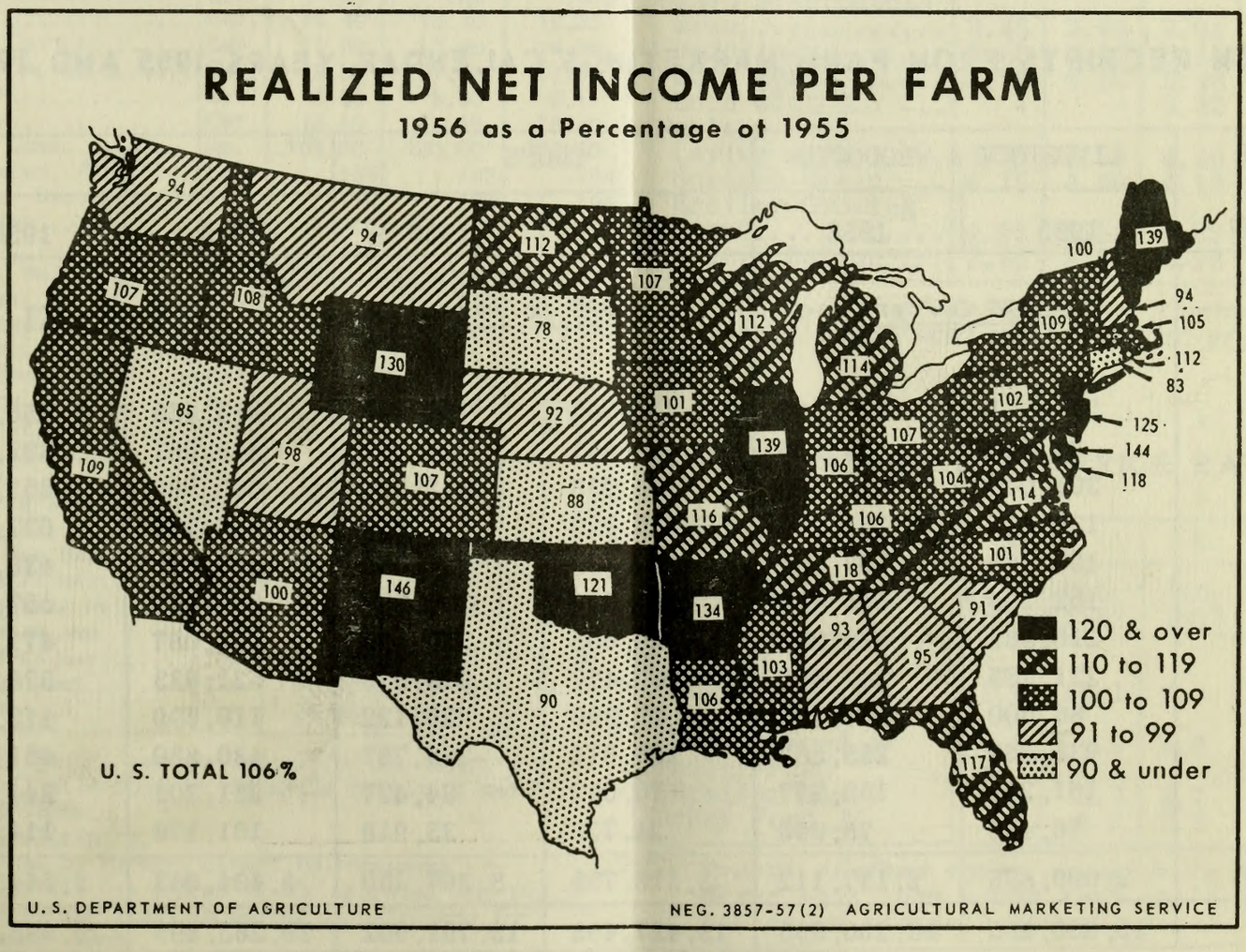
The livestock and livestock products

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED DOWN 4 POINTS PRICES PAID UP 2 POINTS PARITY RATIO 80

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers declined 4 points (2 percent) during the month ended February 15. Declines were reported for most commodities, led by hogs, tomatoes, lettuce, milk, and potatoes. Higher prices for oranges, chickens, and some commercial vegetables were only partially offsetting. The February Index at 234 percent of its 1910-14 average compared with 238 in January and with 227 a year earlier.

(Continued on Page 2)



N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

index at 216 was 3 points above the mid January index. However, the advance was limited because of lower prices received for hogs, turkeys, eggs, and milk.

The ratio of North Carolina prices received to U. S. prices paid was unchanged from the previous month.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

A general increase in prices of both living and production goods lifted the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services, including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates (the Parity Index) nearly 1 percent during the month. Prices of food, feeder livestock, and motor supplies contributed most to the increase. This advance established a new all-time high for the Parity Index. In mid-February it was 5 percent higher than a year earlier.

With farm product prices off nearly 2 percent this month, the Parity Ratio dropped back to 80, the post-World War II low point, first established in November 1955.

N. C. CASH FARM RECEIPTS HIGHEST IN SOUTHEAST

Cash receipts from farm marketings in North Carolina during the calendar year of 1956 amounted to $950,293,000. At this level the receipts were well above those for any other state in the Southeast and ranked 11th among all states in the Union. This is the fourth consecutive year in which North Carolina cash farm receipts have increased. As compared with 1955, total Tar Heel receipts were up about one and a half percent. Receipts for crops were down slightly over six million dollars, but these were more than offset by receipts from livestock and livestock products which were up $20,885,000 or a little over nine percent.

In the Southeast, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama registered decreases in total cash receipts from those of the previous year. Showing increases were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Nationally, the receipts over the previous year were up two and one-half percent.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS CALENDAR YEARS 1955 AND 1956

STATE AND REGION	LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS		CROPS		TOTAL	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000 Dollars		*1,000 Dollars*		*1,000 Dollars*	
N. C.	222,963	243,848	712,502	706,445	935,465	950,293
S. C.	82,840	85,635	263,821	246,432	346,661	332,067
Ga.	301,048	312,489	354,938	342,764	655,986	655,253
Fla.	139,842	151,906	486,329	525,669	626,171	677,575
Ala.	190,980	197,965	268,585	240,550	459,565	438,515
Miss.	152,105	161,462	402,014	396,326	554,119	557,788
Tenn.	210,582	219,288	220,505	252,160	431,087	471,448
Ky.	231,163	242,451	290,470	285,570	521,633	528,021
W. Va.	86,600	87,728	23,999	25,122	110,599	112,850
Va.	235,069	235,567	195,811	225,767	430,880	461,334
Md.	161,248	159,777	70,053	84,427	231,301	244,204
Del.	76,448	78,996	24,728	35,918	101,176	114,914
S.East	2,090,888	2,177,112	3,313,755	3,367,150	5,404,643	5,544,262
U. S.	15,836,496	16,206,655	13,427,403	13,791,902	29,263,899	29,998,557

PRICES PAID BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS FOR FEED

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for all poultry feeds and most of the mixed dairy feeds during the month ended February 15, 1957 were 5 cents per hundred above the previous month. The only feed to register a decline was soybean meal. The other high protein feeds were unchanged from a month earlier.

Prices paid for the grain by-product feeds, with the exception of corn meal which advanced 5 cents per hundred, were the same as those being paid on January 15.

All the poultry feed price ratios except the broiler-feed ratio were less favorable during February.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C.		U. S.
		JAN. 15 1957	FEB. 15 1957	FEB. 15 1957
		DOLLARS		
CORN	BU.	1.26	1.31	1.19
WHEAT	BU.	2.06	2.10	2.07
OATS	BU.	.77	.79	.728
BARLEY	BU.	1.12	1.14	1.03
RYE	BU.	1.85	1.85	1.15
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.00	2.00	2.09
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.02	2.13	2.25
PEANUTS	LB.	.119	.113	.111
COTTON	LB.	.278	.288	.302
COTTONSEED	TON	43.00	41.00	58.60
WOOL	LB.	.45	.45	.475
HOGS	CWT.	16.40	16.20	16.30
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	11.50	12.40	14.90
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	19.30	21.90	17.30
SHEEP	CWT.	5.30	5.30	6.11
LAMBS	CWT.	18.10	18.10	18.40
MILK COWS	HD.	105.00	105.00	157.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.169	.183	.184
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.170	.185	.194
TURKEYS	LB.	.300	.270	.273
EGGS	DOZ.	.422	.393	.328
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5/ 5.70	2/ 5.65	2/ 4.34
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.208	.210	.212
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.49	.50	.59
POTATOES	CWT.	-	-	1.41
SWEETPOTATOES	CWT.	4.85	4.60	4.73
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	2.25	2.65	3.26
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	10.70	10.80	10.70
KOREAN	CWT.	9.40	10.00	-
KOBE	CWT.	11.30	11.20	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	14.70	14.70	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	30.00	28.60	22.50
ALFALFA HAY	TON	38.60	36.60	23.30
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	32.10	31.60	25.00
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	27.50	26.50	27.90
PEANUT VINE	TON	17.90	18.10	24.40
OTHER	TON	28.80	26.50	

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Preliminary.*
3/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
4/ *The all hay prices is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*
5/ *Revised.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	Jan. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1957	Jan. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1957
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.90	3.95	3.86	3.88
16% Protein	3.75	3.75	3.80	3.83
18% Protein	3.80	3.90	3.79	3.83
20% Protein	4.15	4.20	4.04	4.05
24% Protein	4.10	4.15	4.13	4.14
29% & Over	4.60	4.65	4.37	4.42
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.09	4.07
Soybean Meal	4.10	4.00	3.85	3.87
Cottonseed Meal	3.45	3.45	3.86	3.87
Meat Scrap	4.60	4.60	4.63	4.69
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.45	3.45	3.08	3.08
Middlings	3.60	3.60	3.14	3.13
Corn Meal	3.75	3.80	3.48	3.46
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.42	3.50
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.75	4.80	4.49	4.51
Scratch Grain	4.15	4.20	4.13	4.11
Broiler Growing Mash	4.95	5.00	4.93	4.96
Poultry Ration 1/	3.85	3.91	3.58	3.56

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C.		U. S.	
	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	11.0	10.1	9.3	9.2
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.0
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.9
Turkey Feed 2/	7.8	6.9	7.7	7.7

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

OVER HALF MILLION CWT. OF NORTH CAROLINA 1956 SWEET POTATO CROP IN STORAGE

A total of 507,000 cwt. of sweet potatoes are indicated as having been in storage in North Carolina on February 1, 1957. This is 17 percent less than the 612,000 cwt. indication for February 1, 1956, obtained from a similar survey conducted last year. Of the 507,000 cwt. stored in all positions, 261,000 cwt. were stored in commercial storage houses with the remaining 246,000 cwt. stored on farms. Indications are that growers are still in possession of 42,000 cwt. of the potatoes in commercial storage; thus, growers have a total of 288,000 cwt. available for sale.

Warehousemen expected losses of February 1 holdings through decay and shrinkage to average about 20 percent. Losses of farm storage may run high although no reliable estimates are available.

Survey results also indicate that 618,000 cwt. of sweet potatoes had been sold by growers prior to February 1. Last year only 513,000 cwt. were indicated as having been sold prior to February 1. Total sales up to February 1 represent 26.0 percent of the 2,376,000 cwt. estimated by the Crop Reporting Board last December to have been produced for use on farms and for sale. The quantity already sold plus the quantity available for sale by growers amounts to 906,000 cwt. or 38.1 percent of total production. The remainder of the crop is indicated to have been used or to be saved for use as food, feed, and seed on farms where grown, or lost through shrinkage or decay. Total sales to February 1 represent 68.2 percent of all sweet potatoes expected to be sold by growers.

The Coastal Plains area accounts for the bulk of sweet potato production and storage. Of the 618,000 cwt. sold prior to February 1, 578,000 cwt. or 93.5 percent was produced in Coastal Plain counties. Quantities of grower owned stocks still available for sale in the Coastal Plains amounted to 251,000 cwt.

N. C. COMMERCIAL HATCHERY REPORT FOR JANUARY

Commercial hatcheries in North Carolina produced 8,987,000 chicks during January 1957. This was 9.6 percent above the output in January 1956 and 74 percent above the 1951-55 average.

Broiler chick production in January was estimated at 8,394,000 and compares with an output of 7,342,000 during the same month a year earlier. Non-broiler output at 593,000 was 31 percent below the 858,000 hatched by commercial hatch-

(Continued on Page 5)

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Jan. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1955	Feb. 15 1954
		NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS			
All Farm Products	277	279	287	294	296
All Crops	295	297	306	313	306
Tobacco	378	378	386	382	376
Cotton	230	238	256	277	277
Oil Bearing	280	271	306	348	318
Grains	153	158	146	184	182
Commercial Vegetables	245	257	221	252	243
Fruits	282	302	372	298	312
Livestock and Livestock Products	213	216	221	231	259
Meat Animals	239	244	200	248	319
Poultry	188	185	221	220	239
Dairy	227	237	240	233	237
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	95	95	102	104	105
		UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS			
Prices Received	238	234	227	244	258
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	292	294	280	283	282
Parity Ratio	82	80	81	86	91

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

HATCHERY *(Continued)*

eries during January 1956.

UNITED STATES

Commercial hatcheries in the United States produced 157,243,000 chicks during January. This was 5 percent above the 149,886,000 produced in January a year ago and 32 percent above the 1951-55 average for the month.

The demand for broiler type chicks continues relatively strong while the demand for egg type chicks is relatively weak. The number of broiler type chicks produced in January totaled 124,960,000 compared with 109,154,000 in January last year--an increase of 14 percent. The number of broiler type eggs in incubators on February 1 was 13 percent more than on February 1 last year indicating a large hatch of broiler chicks during February.

The number of egg type chicks hatched during January totaled 32,283,000 compares with 40,732,000 in January last year--a decrease of 21 percent. The January hatch was about the same as the output of January 1955, when 32,892,000 egg type chicks were hatched. The number of eggs in incubators for flock replacement on February 1 was 30 percent less than on February 1 last year indicating a much smaller February hatch than a year ago. Both the January and February egg type chick hatches last year were relatively high.

RECORD EGG PRODUCTION

Egg production on North Carolina farms during 1956 amounted to 1,672 million eggs, a record high output and 14 percent above the 1955 previous record high of 1,469 million.

The average number of layers on farms in North Carolina during 1956 at 8,899,000 was 9 percent above the previous record high reached in 1954. The annual average rate of lay per 100 layers at 1,568 was also a new record high and compares with the previous record of 1,510 established in 1955.

UNITED STATES

Egg production in 1956 totaled 5,087 million dozen--3 percent more than the previous record 1955 output. Layers on hand during 1956 averaged 311 million, compared with 309 million in 1955. Egg production since 1950 has increased 4 percent. During this period layers decreased 8 percent and the rate of lay increased 13 percent.

The rate of egg production per layer during 1956 was 196 eggs, compared with 192 eggs in 1955. The rate was at record high levels in all months except March, April, May and June.

N. C. EGG PRODUCTION, RATE OF LAY AND NUMBER OF LAYERS

MONTH	AVERAGE NUMBER LAYERS		EGGS PER 100 LAYERS		EGGS PRODUCED	
	000		*Number*		*Millions*	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
January	8,846	9,099	1,314	1,429	116	130
February	8,591	9,099	1,366	1,508	117	137
March	8,338	8,967	1,767	1,792	147	161
April	7,999	8,835	1,800	1,776	144	157
May	7,831	8,636	1,820	1,814	143	157
June	7,496	8,370	1,686	1,638	126	137
July	7,244	8,302	1,556	1,569	113	130
August	7,414	8,501	1,407	1,491	104	127
September	7,838	8,966	1,362	1,401	107	126
October	8,343	9,296	1,383	1,457	115	135
November	8,762	9,294	1,296	1,422	114	132
December	9,014	9,428	1,364	1,513	123	143
Year	8,143	8,899	1,510	1,568	1,469	1,672

NORTH CAROLINA COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER SECOND HIGHEST OF RECORD

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during January amounted to 27,422,000 pounds liveweight. This output was the second highest for any month on record being exceeded only by the 28,278,000 pounds recorded for October of 1956. The near record current slaughter for the month was 27 percent above the 21,573,000 pounds reported for December and 6.5 percent more than the slaughter for January of 1956. By species the January 1957 slaughter was made up of 10,630,000 pounds of cattle; 1,262,000 pounds of calves; 15,520,000 pounds of hogs; and 10,000 pounds of sheep and lambs. Increases were registered for all species as compared with both the previous month and with January a year earlier.

UNITED STATES

Red meat production in commercial slaughter plants during January totaled 2,436 million pounds. This was 10 percent above the December 1956 total of 2,209 million pounds but 2 percent below the output of 2,477 million pounds in January 1956. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other wholesale and retail plants but excludes farm slaughter.

January beef production totaled 1,324 million pounds, 16 percent more than December and 8 percent more than January 1956. The number of cattle slaughtered for the month totaled 2,473,300 head, 13 percent greater than the 2,181,900 head slaughtered in December and 10 percent greater than the 2,255,600 head slaughtered the same month last year.

January veal production totaled 127 million pounds. This was 15 percent higher than the December output and 10 percent higher than the January output last year. Calf slaughter was placed at 1,067,500 head for the month of January. This compares with 956,700 head slaughtered in December and 968,000 head slaughtered during January 1956.

Hog slaughter during January totaled 6,879,800 head, 1 percent more than the December number of 6,841,600 head, but 15 percent less than the 8,060,200 head killed in January 1956. Pork output for January totaled 913 million pounds, 1 percent above the December output but 14 percent below January last year. The average live weight of hogs killed during January was 233 pounds--a pound lighter than a month ago and 2 pounds lighter than the average for January 1956. The number of hogs slaughtered in January of this year was less than a year earlier in all except 11 southern and western States.

Lamb and mutton production in January was 72 million pounds--29 percent above a month ago but unchanged from a year ago. The number of head of sheep and lambs slaughtered during the month was estimated at 1,489,200 head. This

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

Species	NORTH CAROLINA				UNITED STATES			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	Jan. 1956	Jan. 1957	Jan. 1956	Jan. 1957	Jan. 1956	Jan. 1957	Jan. 1956	Jan. 1957
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Mil. Head*		*Mil. Lbs.*	
Cattle	13.0	13.0	10,279	10,630	2.3	2.5	2,220	2,411
Calves	4.4	6.2	824	1,262	1.0	1.0	209	229
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.1	8	10	1.5	1.5	149	149
Hogs	66.0	72.0	14,649	15,520	8.1	6.9	1,894	1,606
TOTAL	83.5	91.3	25,760	27,422	12.9	11.9	4,472	4,395

SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

was 24 percent above the December kill of 1,199,400 head but slightly less than the 1,492,100 head slaughtered in January 1956.

Poultry slaughter in January 1957 was 342 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. Output was 25 percent less than December, but 17 percent larger than the same month last year and 84 percent above the 10-year average for the month.

U. S. POULT PRODUCTION

Total heavy breed poult production during January was up 62 percent from January last year. The production of heavy white breed poults was up 14 percent. The production of other heavy breed poults was up 103 percent. The number of heavy white breed poults produced during January totaled 990,000, compared with 867,000 in January last year. The number of other heavy breed poults produced totaled 2,075,000, compared with 1,021,000 in January last year. A large February hatch of heavy breed poults is in prospect as the number of heavy breed eggs in incubators of February 1 totaled 9,120,000 eggs, compared with 7,218,000 a year earlier--an increase of 26 percent.

Light breed poults hatched during January totaled 1,012,000, compared with 886,000 in January last year--an increase of 14 percent. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on February 1 totaled 1,420,000 compared with 1,171,000 a year earlier--an increase of 21 percent.

Domestic consumption of cotton is expected to continue to lag behind 1955-56 during the remainder of the marketing season. On the other hand, exports from August 1956 to February 1, 1957 had been over three times last season's low rate.

Price supports and prices of dairy products to farmers in 1957 are likely to be about the same as in 1956. However, 1957 production is likely to be up slightly from 1956. Consumption per person in 1957 is expected to hold at about 1956 figures with total use up about as much as production because of the increase in population.

N. C. WOOL PRODUCTION

Wool production in the State during 1956 amounted to 273,000 pounds and compares with 270,000 pounds produced in 1955. The increased production was due to an increase in the number of sheep shorn. The 47,000 sheep shorn in 1956 compares with 45,000 a year earlier. Average weight per fleece of 5.8 pounds was slightly under the average of 6.0 pounds in 1955.

The estimated average price received for wool during the period April 1956 through January 1957 was 46 cents per pound. The average price received during the 1955 wool marketing year was 48 cents per pound.

UNITED STATES

Wool production, shorn and pulled, in the United States in 1956 totaled 272 million pounds. This was 1 percent below the 1955 production. Of the total wool production in 1956, 232 million pounds were shorn wool and 40 million pounds pulled wool. In 1955, total production was 276 million pounds, of which 234 million pounds were shorn and 42 million pulled. The 1945-54 average production of all wool was 288 million pounds, of which 243 million pounds were shorn wool and 45 million pounds pulled wool.

The estimated price received by growers for shorn wool during the period April 1956 through January 1957 was 42.7 cents per pound. The average price received during the 1955 wool marketing year was 42.6 cents per pound and the 10-year average price was 54.6 cents. Value of sales for shorn wool produced in 1956 was estimated at 99.2 million dollars, less than 1 percent below the 99.8 million dollars received for the 1955 clip and 24 percent below the 10-year average.

The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1956 totaled 27.2 million head, a decrease of 1 percent from the number shorn in 1955. This compares with the 10-year average of 29.7 million head shorn. The weight per fleece was 8.52 pounds, only slightly below the record high of 8.55 pounds in 1955.

Pulled wool production in 1956 is estimated at 40 million pounds, a decrease of 4 percent from 1955. Commercial slaughter of sheep and lambs during 1956 was 1 percent below 1955. The average weight of wool pulled per skin was 3.44 pounds compared with 3.53 in 1955.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Jan. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1957	Jan. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1957	Jan. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1957
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3021	.3016	.3656	.3681	83	82
Wheat, Bu.....	2.09	2.07	2.49	2.50	84	83
Corn, Bu.....	1.23	1.19	1.80	1.81	68	66
Oats, Bu.....	.752	.728	.864	.870	87	84
Barley, Bu.....	1.05	1.03	1.34	1.35	78	76
Rye, Bu.....	1.22	1.15	1.65	1.66	74	69
Beef Cattle, Cwt....	14.90	14.90	22.10	22.30	67	67
Hogs, Cwt.....	17.30	16.30	21.60	21.80	80	75
Lambs, Cwt.....	18.00	18.40	24.60	24.80	73	74
Chickens, All, Lb...	.171	.184	.282	.284	61	65
Eggs, Doz.....	.332	.328	.473	.476	5/ 75	5/ 78
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/	3/ 4.44	4/ 4.34	4.76	4.79	5/ 88	5/ 88

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 229 RALEIGH, N. C. MARCH 29, 1957

PROSPECTIVE 1957 N.C. FLUE-CURED ACREAGE SMALLEST SINCE 1921

On March 1, 1957 flue-cured tobacco growers in North Carolina indicated a 1957 crop of 442,000 acres. A crop of this size would be the smallest since 1921 when 414,900 acres were harvested. If growers carry out their intentions the current crop would be 138,000 acres under the 580,000 acres harvested last year, a reduction of 24 percent, and it would be 36 percent under the 1946-55 average of 692,300 acres. The expected decrease is coupled with cuts in acreage allotments and soil bank acreage reserve - acres banked.

The 1957 flue-cured totals of expected plantings by types are as follows: Type 11, old and middle belts, 170,000 acres as compared to 227,000 acres for 1956 and the 1946-55 ten-year average of 269,300 acres. In the Type 12 area (Eastern Belt), present intentions are for an acreage of 217,000 as compared with 282,000 acres harvested in 1956 and a ten-year average of 337,700 acres. Type 13, or Border Belt tobacco, is expected to be 55,000 acres, compared with 71,000 acres, for 1956 and the 1946-55 average of 85,300 acres. Producers of burley tobacco intend to plant 9,700 acres in 1957 as compared to 9,800 in 1956.

UNITED STATES

As of March 1, tobacco producers expressed intentions to plant 1,131,600 acres of all types of tobacco. Should such an acreage materialize, it would be be 17 percent below the 1,366,000 acres harvested last year and the smallest acreage in nearly half a century. As in 1956, all important types are under quotas this year except Pennsylvania Seedleaf and cigar wrappers. Of the types under quotas, flue-cured, fire-cured, Maryland, dark air-cured types 35 and 36, and Con-

(Continued on Page 2)

CROP ACREAGE DECLINE IN 1957

North Carolina farmers indicate a 6 percent reduction from last year in the acreage to be planted to the 10 crops in the March survey of acreage intentions. Excluded from the report are acreages seeded to wheat and rye and acreages to be seeded to cotton. Seedings of wheat for harvest in 1957 were estimated last December at 361,000, down 27,000 acres. Seedings of rye were also estimated last December at 152,000 acres, the same as in the preceding fall of 1955. An estimated acreage planted to cotton will not be made until July. It is known at this time that about 125,000 acres of the 1957 allotted acres of cotton has been placed in the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve.

Smaller acreage allotments plus allotted acres placed in the Soil Bank are expected to reduce the total acreage planted to all tobacco by 138,000 acres or 24 percent. Plantings of corn are likely to decline about 8 percent from that planted in 1956. Other crop acreage reductions are indicated for wheat, oats, peanuts, soybean hay, cowpea hay, grain hay and ''other hay''. Increased crop acreages are indicated for barley, soybeans, sorghum, for all purposes, alfalfa, clover-timothy hay, sweetpotatoes, and irish potatoes.

PROSPECTIVE CORN ACREAGE DOWN 8 PERCENT

March 1, 1957 prospective plantings of corn indicate that 1,823,000 acres will be planted for all purposes. If these plans materialize, this years acreage will be 159,000 acres or 8 percent less than the 1,982,000 acres planted in 1957. Prospective plantings are the smallest since records began in 1926.

All Crop Reporting Districts indicated a decline except for the Northern Piedmont section of the State which

(Continued on Page 2)

FLUE-CURED *(Continued)*

necticut Valley binder sustained relatively heavy cuts in allotted acreage. Further reductions came about in practically all types as a result of the Soil Bank program.

Flue-cured types are expected to total 662,900 acres, down 24 percent from the 876,300 harvested last year and reaching the lowest level since 1932. Allotments of flue-cured at about 713,000 acres were 20 percent below 1956, representing the heaviest year-to-year cut since 1948 and marking the third consecutive season in which allotments have been lowered. Of the difference between this year's intentions-to-plant and the allotment, about 45,000 acres have been placed in the Soil Bank.

Applying the 1951-55 average yield of flue-cured to this year's acreage intentions, a production of 868 million pounds would be indicated, compared with the current 1956 estimate of 1,410 million pounds. This computation makes no allowance for trend, however, which is an important factor in yield relationships.

CORN *(Continued)*

indicated a slight increase. Corn acreage allotments are in effect in 32 eastern North Carolina counties this year compared with 27 in 1956.

UNITED STATES

For the United States this year's intended corn acreage, at 74.4 million acres, is a 70-year record low. It is 5 percent below the 1956 total of 78.6 million acres planted and 11 percent smaller than average. If this year's corn acreage should equal that indicated, and if yields approximate the 1951-55 average, by States, production would amount to 2.9 billion bushels compared with the 1956 crop of 3.5 billion bushels and the 1946-55 average of 3.1 billion bushels.

Seemingly, soil moisture conditions are somewhat more favorable than at this date a year earlier although much of the Corn Belt still lacks a comfortable subsoil reserve. Farmers in portions of the western Corn Belt, which suffered from drought last year, are apprehensive this season. In marked contrast, prospects in in Texas and principal corn areas are reported to be the best in several years.

RECORD SOYBEAN ACREAGE INDICATED

March 1, 1957 prospective acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes is estimated at a record 543,000 acres and is 10 percent larger than the 1956 acreage. If the prospective plantings are carried out the acreage will exceed the previous record 1943 alone acreage by 48,000 acres. The current crop is expected to be 39 percent above the 1946-55 ten-year average of 392,000 acres. Estimates of the acreage that will be harvested for beans and for other uses will be made later in the year.

UNITED STATES

Another record acreage of soybeans is in prospect if growers carry out their intentions as expressed on March 1. Indications point to 22.7 million acres to be planted alone for all purposes in 1957. This is nearly 4 percent above the 22 million acres planted last year, the previous high. The acreage of soybeans alone has increased each year since 1949. The Government support price for the 1957 crop of soybeans was announced well in advance of the date farmers reported their March intentions. However, any changes this spring in other Government programs, especially for corn, and the ability to plant other spring crops due to weather may affect the acreage actually planted to soybeans.

U. S. STOCK SHEEP NUMBERS DOWN AGAIN

The inventory of stock sheep and of total sheep continues down. Stock sheep numbers in January were off 2 percent, but total sheep were only 1 percent less because lambs on feed rose 5 percent.

Stock sheep numbers have decreased each year since 1952 except for a very small rise in 1955. The present number is the lowest on record for any year since 1867, except for 1950.

As in other recent years, numbers in Texas decreased during 1956 and those in the East increased. Stock sheep numbers in Texas were down 14 percent this January. They are now 35 percent below 1951. Every State east of the Mississippi River except Virginia and West Virginia either maintained or increased stock sheep numbers this January. Most gains were small, however.

CATTLE NUMBERS DOWN, MAINLY IN GREAT PLAINS

The number of cattle and calves on farms this January was reduced 1.6 million from last year's peak. The reduction brings to an end a 7-year cyclical espansion which saw the annual number rise from 76.8 million in 1949 to 96.8 million in 1956. This year's estimate is 95.2 million.

The reduction was drought-centered. Kansas led all States with a 13 percent decrease. Most other States from Montana and North Dakota on the north to Texas and New Mexico on the south had substantial declines. Arizona, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, as well as several States outside the West, also had fewer cattle on January 1. But numbers increased 1 percent for the United States as a whole outside the Great Plains. The South, which has outrun all regions in the current cycle, has slowed down but not stopped. The Corn Belt has maintained its beef producing herds as well as its feeding enterprise.

CONTINUED CATTLE NUMBERS DECLINE LIKELY

While drought triggered the past year's decrease in cattle numbers, it was not the only influence. The previous expansion in numbers had slowed as early as 1953, and the cow inventory hit its peak in 1955. Even without drought, cattle numbers in some areas had reached the limit of grazing capacity. Also, lower prices for cattle had proved discouraging to producers, and had tended to reduce all cash expenditures in cattle production -- though stimulating non-cash inputs such as family labor. Thus the present downturn bears, in addition to the marks of current drought, some of the features of a typical cattle cycle.

Most cycles continue downward for a few years. This one will probably do the same. The rate of decrease will depend on the weather as well as on other current influences. Present prospects are that the cyclical decrease may be slower, smaller, and perhaps shorter than in some previous cycles. Bases for this view are the stability of numbers in the Mid-West and Southeast, which now account for more of the total production than formerly; continued strong demand for beef; and huge reserve supplies of feed.

LARGE SWEET POTATO ACREAGE

March 1 reports received from producers of sweetpotatoes indicate that 38,000 acres will be planted in North Carolina in 1957. This compares with 36,000 acres planted in 1956 and is 18 percent below the 1949-55 average plantings of 46,600 acres.

For the United States an indicated 282,000 acres will be planted in 1957. If these intentions are carried out the acreage will be 3.1 percent below the 1956 planted acres and 26 percent below the 1949-55 average plantings.

DECREASED PEANUT ACREAGE FOR 1957

According to reports as of March 1, North Carolina farmers intend to plant 185,000 acres of peanuts grown alone for all purposes in 1957. Such as acreage would be 23,000 acres, or 11 percent short of the 208,000 acres for all purposes last year, and 24 percent under the 1946-55 average of 244,000 acres. The first 1957 peanut acreage for picking and threshing will not be made until August.

UNITED STATES

Reports from peanut growers on March 1 indicate that they intend to plant 1,834,000 acres of peanuts alone for all purposes in 1957. If present plans materialize, this year's crop will be only a few thousand acres below that planted in 1956 but 32 percent below the 1946-55 average acreage. These intentions include peanuts to be grown alone for picking and threshing, hogging off and for other purposes.

The first official estimates of the acreage and production of peanuts for picking and threshing in 1957 will not be made until August. However, based on the average relationship by States for the 1951-55 period between acres grown alone and acres picked and threshed, a total of 1,496,000 acres is indicated for picking and threshing this year.

COTTON GINNED IN NORTH CAROLINA

Preliminary figures by counties for cotton ginned from the crop of 1956, with comparative figures for the crop of 1955. Ginnings were furnished by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

CROPS OF 1956 AND 1955

COUNTY	1956	1955	COUNTY	1956	1955
Anson	9,773	13,435	Lincoln	5,981	9,703
Bertie	5,405	3,278	Mecklenburg	4,665	8,689
Bladen	1,293	1,202	Nash	13,383	8,876
Cabarrus	1,932	3,467	Northampton	24,297	17,991
Catawba	959	2,642	Perquimans	980	792
Chowan	2,825	1,336	Pitt	8,735	4,609
Cleveland	25,376	44,828	Polk	1,302	3,260
Cumberland	9,099	8,270	Richmond	2,171	2,785
Duplin	2,293	1,438	Robeson	43,879	38,291
Edgecombe	9,194	4,638	Rowan	2,223	4,685
Franklin	5,372	5,868	Rutherford	3,601	8,762
Gates	1,544	1,151	Sampson	18,943	15,307
Halifax	23,466	15,921	Scotland	19,664	16,716
Harnett	18,195	13,063	Stanly	1,951	2,936
Hertford	4,745	3,342	Union	10,697	18,025
Hoke	9,641	7,537	Wake	2,860	3,127
Iredell	5,291	10,832	Warren	4,973	5,793
Johnston	17,547	11,591	Wayne	10,144	7,355
Lee	2,222	2,125	Wilson	9,906	6,572
Lenior	2,452	1,621	All other	16,927	17,979
			STATE	**365,906**	**359,838**

Quantities are in running bales. Linters are not included.

SORGHUM ACREAGE CONTINUES UP

Prospective 1957 plantings of sorghum indicates 112,000 acres for all purposes. This is 110 percent of the 102,000 acres planted in 1956. For several years now, sorghum acreage has been increasing in North Carolina. In 1956 about 80 percent of the total planted acreage was harvested for grain, 11 percent for forage, 7 percent for silage, and 2 percent for sirup.

March indications point to a total U.S. planted sorghum acreage of 26,490,000 acres. This compares with 21,503,000 acres planted in 1956 and is 74 percent above the (1946-55) average.

N. C. LATE SUMMER CABBAGE ACREAGE EXPECTED LOWER

According to preliminary estimates a crop of 4,000 acres is in prospect this year in North Carolina. Acreage at this level is below both last year and the 7-year average by 5 percent and 6 percent respectively. Acreages for all states in the late summer group indicate 19,850 acres in 1957 compared with 20,650 acres in 1956 and 23,140 for the 7-year average. U. S. acreage at the indicated 1957 level would be 8 percent below 1956 and 22 percent below the 7-year average.

HATCHERY REPORT, FEBRUARY 1957

Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in North Carolina during February totaled 9,030,000. This is about 4.5 percent below the February 1956 output of 9,553,000 chicks and 37 percent above the 1951-55 average. Of the total chicks hatched in February 7,824,000 chicks were for broiler purposes, and the remaining 1,206,000 chicks were egg-type chicks.

UNITED STATES

Commercial hatcheries produced 177,567,000 chicks during February. This was 11 percent below the 198,903,000 produced in February last year but 2 percent above the 1951-55 average for the month. The demand for broiler type chicks is slightly stronger than a year ago while the demand for egg-type chicks is considerably weaker.

The number of broiler type chicks hatched during February totaled 118,679,000 compared with 114,876,000 in February last year--an increase of 3 percent. The number produced during the first two months of this year was 8 percent more than during the same months last year. A March broiler chick hatch slightly larger than in March last year is in prospect. The number of broiler type eggs in incubators on March 1 was 5 percent more than on March 1 last year.

The number of egg type chicks hatched during February totaled 58,888,000 chicks, compared with 84,027,000 in February last year--a decrease of 30 percent. Production during January and February of this year totaled 90,996,000, compared with 123,321,000 during the same months last year--a decrease of 26 percent. A much smaller hatch of egg type chicks during March than a year ago is in prospect. The number of eggs in incubators for flock replacement on March 1 was 26 percent less than on March 1 last year.

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION AT NEW HIGH

Production of eggs on North Carolina farms during February totaled 138 million, a new high for the month and one million more than the 1956 previous record high production. The increase in egg production for February is attributed to an increase in number of hens and pullets of laying age per farm. Hens and pullets of laying age totaled 9,231,000 compared with 9,099,000 a year earlier. Production per 100 layers is estimated at 1,492 and compares with 1,508 in February 1956.

RECORD FEBRUARY MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production on North Carolina farms during February totaled 134 million pounds. Production for the month set a record and exceeded the previous February 1956 record by 8 million pounds. Milk production per cow in herd on March 1, 1957 averaged 16.9 pounds compared with 15.0 pounds a year earlier and 12.3 pounds for the 10-year average. The percent of milk cows milked on March 1, 1957 was 75.5, compared with 73.2 a year ago.

SMALL DECREASE IN HAY ACREAGE INDICATED

On the basis of intention reports from farmers as of March 1, the acreage of ''All Hay'' will be 1,013,000. This is 31,000 acres, or 3 percent below the 1956 acres harvested. Slight increases are expected for Alfalfa, Clover-Timothy, and Peanut hay, while decreases are shown for Soybean, Cowpea, Grain and ''Other Hay''. Lespedeza hay is included in ''Other Hay'' and no separate indication is available at this time.

OVER ONE-HALF OF U. S. FARMS HAVE TELEPHONES

For the first time in history over one-half of the farmers in the United States have telephone service. According to a survey 51.9 percent of the farms, or about 2½ million, had some type of telephone service on July 1, 1956. This compares with 49.2 percent in 1955 and 38.2 percent in 1950. The percentage of American farms with telephones has increased steadily since 1940 when only 25 percent of the farms had telephone service. However in the 20 years prior to 1940 the percentage of farms with telephones had declined sharply. The increase of 2.7 percentage points between 1955 and 1956 was the greatest of record for any one year since annual data became available.

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1957

Crop	NORTH CAROLINA						UNITED STATES				
	Average 1946-1955		Acreage Planted			Unit of Yield	Average 1946-1955		Acreage Planted		
	Acreage Planted	Yield per Planted Acre	1956	Indicated 1957	1957 as % of 1956		Acreage Planted	Yield per Planted Acre	1956	Indicated 1957	1957 as % of 1956
	(000)		(000)	(000)			(000)		(000)	(000)	
Corn, All	2,214	29.0	1,982	1,823	92	Bu.	83,942	37.2	78,557	74,410	94.7
Oats	532	21.5	714	700	98	Bu.	44,158	30.0	44,648	43,514	97.5
Barley	50	24.3	70	73	104	Bu.	12,132	24.0	14,712	16,008	108.8
Sorghums, All Purposes	56	-	102	112	110	-	15,191	-	21,503	26,490	123.2
Soybeans 1/	392	-	494	543	110	-	14,939	-	21,970	22,745	103.5
Peanuts 1/	244	-	208	185	89	-	2,706	-	1,844	1,834	99.5
Potatoes, All 2/	46.3	-	37.0	38.6	104	Cwt.	1,533	148	1,412	1,421	100.6
Winter 2/ 3/	-	-	-	-	-	Cwt.	23	155	34	46	135
Early Spring 2/	-	-	-	-	-	Cwt.	24	130	27	31	116.5
Late Spring 2/	27.2	101	23.3	25.0	107	Cwt.	204	132	166	171	103
Early Summer 2/	14.0	62	9.4	9.5	101	Cwt.	127	79	101	105	104.5
Late Summer & Fall 2/	5.1	75	4.3	4.1	96	Cwt.	1,156	158.5	1,084	1,068	98.5
Sweetpotatoes 2/	46.6	57	36	38	106	Cwt.	382	52.7	291	282	96.9
Tobacco, All 4/	703.2	1,269	589.8	451.7	77	Lb.	1,693	1,273	1,366	1,131.6	82.8
Type 11 4/	269.3	1,152	227	170	75	Lb.	371.5	1,170	314	236	75
Type 12 4/	337.7	1,338	282	217	77	Lb.	337.7	1,338	282	217	77
Type 13 4/	85.3	1,309	71	55	77	Lb.	209.2	1,313	173	134	77
Type 31 4/ (Burley)	10.9	1,690	9.8	9.7	99	Lb.	426.8	1,348	310.4	307	99

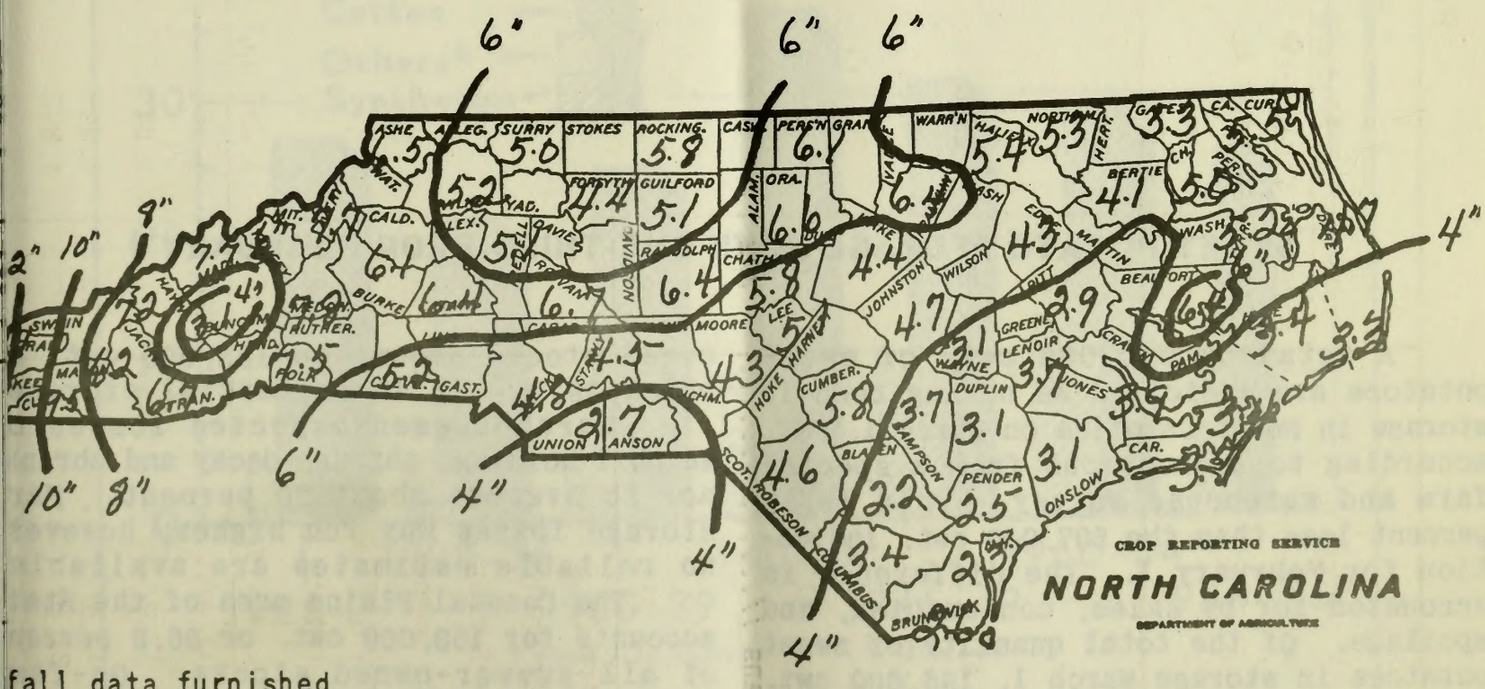
WEATHER SUMMARY FOR MARCH, 1957

February weather in North Carolina ollowed very closely the pattern set by anuary. Heavy cloudiness prevailed, with unshine recorded ranging from half of he daylight hours at Asheville down to nly a little more than one-third at atteras. On an average, day and night, bout three-fourths of the sky was cov-red with clouds. The clouds were heav-est and most persistent during the first en days of February, but there was only ne day-the 17th-when there was practic-lly no cloudiness over any part of North arolina. As in January, the heavy louds brought very little violent eather, and the rain which occurred as mostly in frequent light to moderate mounts rather than in heavy downpours.

TEMPERATURE: Warm weather for the ime of year prevailed during the first en days of February, and during the last our or five. The highest temperatures f the month occurred on the 4th, ranging p to 80° at some places. Between the wo warm periods there were nearly two eeks of cold weather, with little day-o-day change. There were no uncommonly ow temperatures, however; at most sta-tions the lowest of the month was above 20 degrees, and occurred around mid-month. All sections of the State ave-raged warmer than the usual February average, with the departure from normal ranging from about four degrees in the eastern and central sections to as much as six degrees in the Mountains.

PRECIPITATION: February rains, like those of January, fell heaviest on the western and southern slopes of the Moun-tains, tapering off eastward to lightest in the southern Coastal Plain. For the most part, stations in the Mountain area had from six to twelve inches. The city of Asheville was an exception, however, with a total of only a little over three inches. In the Piedmont most stations reported from four to six inches, and in the Coastal Plain from three to five. The majority of stations in all general areas except the southeast had greater than normal February rainfall, occurring in numerous small to moderate daily amounts. Few stations had less than twelve days with rain, and many had fifteen or twenty rainy days out of the twenty-eight. Snow was very light and infrequent, even in the Mountains.

INCHES OF RAINFALL FOR MARCH, 1957



fall data furnished
Dept. of Commerce
her Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

G

SWEET POTATO STORAGE DOWN ONE-THIRD FROM FEBRUARY 1

A total of 340,000 cwt. of sweet potatoes are indicated as having been in storage in North Carolina on March 1, 1957, according to indications from a special farm and warehouse survey. This is 33 percent less than the 507,000 cwt. indication for February 1. The difference is accounted for by sales, consumption, and spoilage. Of the total quantity of sweet potatoes in storage March 1, 196,000 cwt. or 57.6 percent is in commercial storage. The remaining 144,000 cwt. or 42.4 percent is in storage on farms. Grower-owned stocks amount to 183,000 cwt. o which 39,000 is in commercial storage

Warehousemen expected losses o March 1 holdings through decay and shrin age to average about 20 percent. Fa storage losses may run higher; howeve no reliable estimates are available

The Coastal Plains area of the Sta accounts for 158,000 cwt. or 86.3 perce of all grower-owned stocks. On-fa storage in this area accounts for 120,0 cwt. or 83.3 percent of all on-fa storage for the State as a whole

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 230 RALEIGH, N. C. APRIL 12, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 2 PERCENT

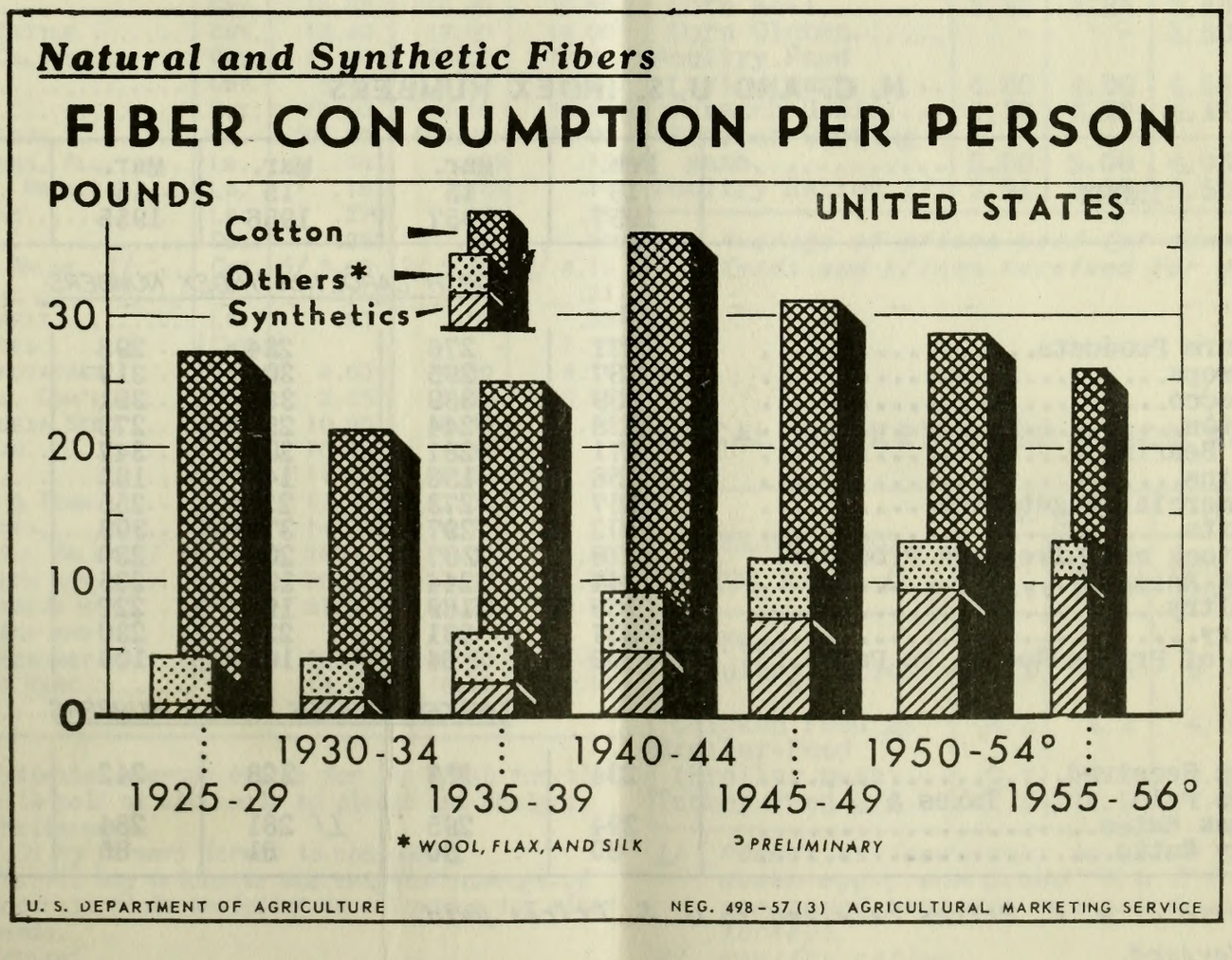
The all "Farm Products" index of rices received by North Carolina farmers t local markets increased 5 points (2 ercent) during the month ended March 15, 957. Higher prices for cotton, peanuts, weetpotatoes, beef cattle, and hogs were artially responsible for the increase in he index. However, lower prices for eggs, ilk, and calves limited the advance. The arch index of 276 compares with an index f 284 a year earlier and 298 on March 5, 1955.

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP 3 POINTS PARITY INDEX UP 1 POINT PARITY RATIO UNCHANGED AT 80

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased 3 points (1 percent) during the month ended March 15. Higher prices for meat animals, fruit, and commercial vegetables were primarily responsible for the increase in the index. Partially offsetting were lower prices for dairy products, eggs, and cotton. The March index at 237 percent of its 1910-14 average compared with 234 in February and with 228 a year earlier.

(Continued on Page 2)



N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

Egg prices were responsible for the sharp decline in the poultry index between mid-February and mid-March.

The livestock and livestock products index at 207 was below the mid-February index. The decline was due to a drop in prices received for eggs and milk.

The ratio of North Carolina prices received to United States prices paid at 94 was 2 points above the mid-February ratio.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

Higher prices for farm production goods raised the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services, including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates (the Parity Index) 1 point during the month. At 295 this set another new high. The index of prices paid for family living items remained at the record high first recorded in February.

With both farm product prices and prices paid by farmers averaging higher in mid-March than a month earlier, the Parity Ratio remained at 80, about 1 percent lower than in March of last year.

U. S. FARM INCOME

Farmers received about 4.5 bili dollars in the first 2 months of 1 slightly more than in the same month last year. Prices averaged 4 per higher than a year ago, but the volum marketings was down a little. Recei from livestock and products of 2.6 bili dollars were 6 percent above last because of higher average prices. Rece from cattle, hogs, and wholesale contributed most to the increase. receipts were about 1.9 billion doll 4 percent below a year ago, mostly cause of smaller receipts from cot

Total receipts in February are tatively estimated at 2.0 billion doll slightly above last year. Average pr were up 3 percent but total market were down slightly. Receipts from l stock and products of 1.2 billion dol were 4 percent above a year ago, with prices up substantially. Crop recei of 0.8 billion dollars were about the as last year.

The Demand and Price Situa

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Feb. 15 1957	Mar. 15 1957	Mar. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1955	Ma 1 19
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	271	276	284	298	2
All Crops	287	295	306	317	3
Tobacco	359	369	386	391	3
Cotton	238	244	256	273	2
Oil Bearing	271	281	302	347	3
Grains	158	158	149	183	1
Commercial Vegetables	257	273	220	255	2
Fruits	302	297	372	308	3
Livestock and Livestock Products	216	207	208	230	2
Meat Animals	244	244	198	235	3
Poultry	185	169	194	227	2
Dairy	237	231	237	230	2
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	92	94	101	105	1
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	234	237	228	242	25
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	294	295	1/ 281	284	28
Parity Ratio	80	80	81	85	9

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

1/ *Revised.*

PRICES PAID BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS FOR FEED

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for mixed dairy feeds during the month ended March 15 were on the same level or below the average prices paid a month earlier. Soybean meal and meat scrap of the high protein feeds were below mid-February's price with soybean meal registering the largest decline of all feeds. Cottonseed meal at $3.50 per hundred was costing farmers slightly more than the previous month.

Prices paid by farmers for bran, middlings, and poultry feeds were unchanged during the month ended March 15.

Due to lower egg prices, the egg-feed price ratio was less favorable.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. FEB. 15 1957	N. C. MAR. 15 1957	U. S. MAR. 15 1957
		DOLLARS		
CORN	BU.	1.31	1.31	1.20
WHEAT	BU.	2.10	2.09	2.07
OATS	BU.	.79	.80	.720
BARLEY	BU.	1.14	1.15	1.03
RYE	BU.	1.85	1.85	1.16
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.00	2.05	2.07
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.13	2.13	2.26
PEANUTS	LB.	.113	.119	.112
COTTON	LB.	.288	.295	.298
COTTONSEED	TON	41.00	41.00	60.60
WOOL	LB.	.45	.45	.487
HOGS	CWT.	16.20	16.30	16.80
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	12.40	12.50	16.00
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	21.90	21.00	17.60
SHEEP	CWT.	5.30	5.30	6.50
LAMBS	CWT.	18.10	18.10	19.80
MILK COWS	HD.	105.00	105.00	159.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.183	.183	.188
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.185	.185	.198
TURKEYS	LB.	.270	.270	.260
EGGS	DOZ.	.393	.331	.306
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5/ 5.65	2/ 5.50	2/ 4.19
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.210	.206	.211
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.50	.50	.587
POTATOES	CWT.	-	-	1.33
SWEETPOTATOES	CWT.	4.60	4.80	4.74
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	2.65	2.55	3.38
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	10.80	10.60	11.10
KOREAN	CWT.	10.00	9.90	-
KOBE	CWT.	11.20	10.90	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	14.70	14.70	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	28.60	29.00	21.60
ALFALFA HAY	TON	36.60	37.50	22.30
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	31.60	31.20	24.50
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	26.50	27.50	27.60
PEANUT VINE	TON	18.10	18.50	23.10
OTHER	TON	26.50	27.20	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Preliminary.*
3/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
4/ *The all hay prices is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*
5/ *Revised.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. Feb. 15 1957	N. C. Mar. 15 1957	U. S. Feb. 15 1957	U. S. Mar. 15 1957
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.95	3.90	3.88	3.85
16% Protein	3.75	3.75	3.83	3.80
18% Protein	3.90	3.85	3.83	3.79
20% Protein	4.20	4.15	4.05	4.02
24% Protein	4.15	4.10	4.14	4.11
29% & Over	4.65	4.65	4.42	4.38
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.07	4.06
Soybean Meal	4.00	3.75	3.87	3.81
Cottonseed Meal	3.45	3.50	3.87	3.84
Meat Scrap	4.60	4.55	4.69	4.65
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.45	3.45	3.08	3.06
Middlings	3.60	3.60	3.13	3.11
Corn Meal	3.80	3.85	3.46	3.45
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.50	3.43
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.80	4.80	4.51	4.48
Scratch Grain	4.20	4.20	4.11	4.11
Broiler Growing Mash	5.00	5.00	4.96	4.93
Poultry Ration 1/	3.91	3.91	3.56	3.55

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. Feb. 1957	N. C. Mar. 1957	U. S. Feb. 1957	U. S. Mar. 1957
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	10.1	8.5	9.2	8.6
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0
Turkey Feed 2/	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.3

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

U. S. POULTRY AND EGG OUTLOOK

The outlook for egg prices to farmers in the last half of 1957 has improved reflecting the large cuts so far this year in hatchings of chicks for laying flock replacement. Hatchings in January and February were respectively 18 and 30 percent below the same month last year and on March 1, 26 percent fewer replacement-type eggs were in incubators than a year earlier. The reduced early hatch indicates probability of a larger cut in the fall pullet flock than anticipated earlier.

In January, farmers intended to raise 9 percent fewer chickens this year than last. This cut will be exceeded if hatchery operations continue below last year as much as in the first few months. However, the reduction is likely to be less than early in the season, because the prospect for improved prices next fall may stimulate hatchings of replacement chicks later this season.

Current egg prices are lower than at any time in the spring of either 1955 or 1956. Average production of about 3.5 million cases weekly in February was about the same rate as in those years. The laying flock is less than 1 percent larger than a year ago, and production rates for the next 2 months or so are likely to peak at about year-ago levels.

Average prices this spring are likely to continue lower than a year earlier. This fall, however, prices are likely to average above a year earlier because of the reduction in laying flock replacement this spring.

Storage demand, though below a year earlier, may be strong enough this spring to prevent further substantial egg price declines, if prospects continue for a sharply reduced pullet flock this fall. Also, from early in February through mid-March, The Department of Agriculture bought about 50,000 cases of eggs weekly for use in the School Lunch Program.

Broiler production in 1956 rose to a record of about 1.3 billion birds, 24 percent more than in 1955. Greater integration of production and marketing and lower production costs have been partly responsible for the increase despite lower prices than in any year since 1941. Prices so far this year have been higher than in the last few months of 1956, but the U. S. average farmers' price of 19.4 cents in mid-February was 2 cents lower than a year earlier. Recent placements have been 3 to 7 percent higher than a year earlier.

Turkey hatchings to date exceed l year by more than farmers' January int tions, which were to grow 10 percent m turkeys than in 1956. The 1956 crop of million birds was record large. Per Capi consumption equivalent to 5.1 pounds ready-to-cook turkey was only 0.1 pou larger than in 1955. Storage stocks late 1956 rose to a record high, and February 1, 1957, were 75 million pour above a year earlier. These large stock plus prospective larger supplies of fre turkeys, will discourage price increas such as occurred in January-July last yea Current prices for frozen turkeys in N York City are 8 to 11 cents per pound b low a year earlier.

The Demand and Price Situatic

U. S. POULT PRODUCTION

Total heavy breed poult producti during February was up 17 percent fr February last year. The production heavy white breed poults was down 8 pe cent but the production of other hea breed poults was up 24 percent. The nu ber of heavy breed poults produced duri the first 2 months of this year total 8,828,000, compared with 6,878,000 duri the same months last year--an increase 28 percent. A March hatch of heavy bre poults slightly larger than the one a ye ago is in prospect. The number of hea breed eggs in incubators on March 1 was percent more than on March 1 last yea The production of light breed poults du ing February was about the same as a ye earlier. The number produced totale 814,000, compared with 810,000 in Februa last year. The number produced during th first 2 months of this year totaled 1,83(000, compared with 1,712,000 during Janu ary and February last year--an increase o 7 percent. The number of light breed egg in incubators on March 1 totaled 1,546,00 eggs, compared with 1,486,000 a year earl ier--an increase of 4 percent.

PEANUT CONSUMPTION TO INCREASE

In recent years when supplies of pea nuts were plentiful, civilians consume about 6.5 pounds per year, farmers' stoc basis, (4.5 pounds shelled), at price about reflecting support. In 1954-55 per capita consumption on a farmers' stoc basis fell about half a pound because of

(Continued on Page 5.

PEANUTS *(Continued)*

hort crop and sharp rise in prices. In 955-56, a shortage and relatively high rices for the Virginia type peanut also eld consumption to about 6.0 pounds per erson. With lower prices and larger supplies of peanuts available this marketing ear, consumption is expected to rise to .5 pounds.

Total consumption of shelled peanuts n March-August 1957 is likely to be up onsiderably from the relatively low level ast year. Reported use of shelled peauts in candy, peanut butter, and other roducts in September 1956-February 1957 as almost 6 percent above the previous ear. Ending stocks of shelled edible eanuts in February were 183 million ounds, compared with 225 million a year arlier. Cleaned unshelled peanut stocks lso were smaller than the previous year.

Crushings of peanuts and production f peanut oil during September-February ere up sharply from the year before, reflecting primarily CCC's diversion operaion. Domestic consumption of peanut oil hrough January at 31 million pounds, was million greater than last year.

The Fats and Oils Situation

COMMODITY HIGHLIGHTS

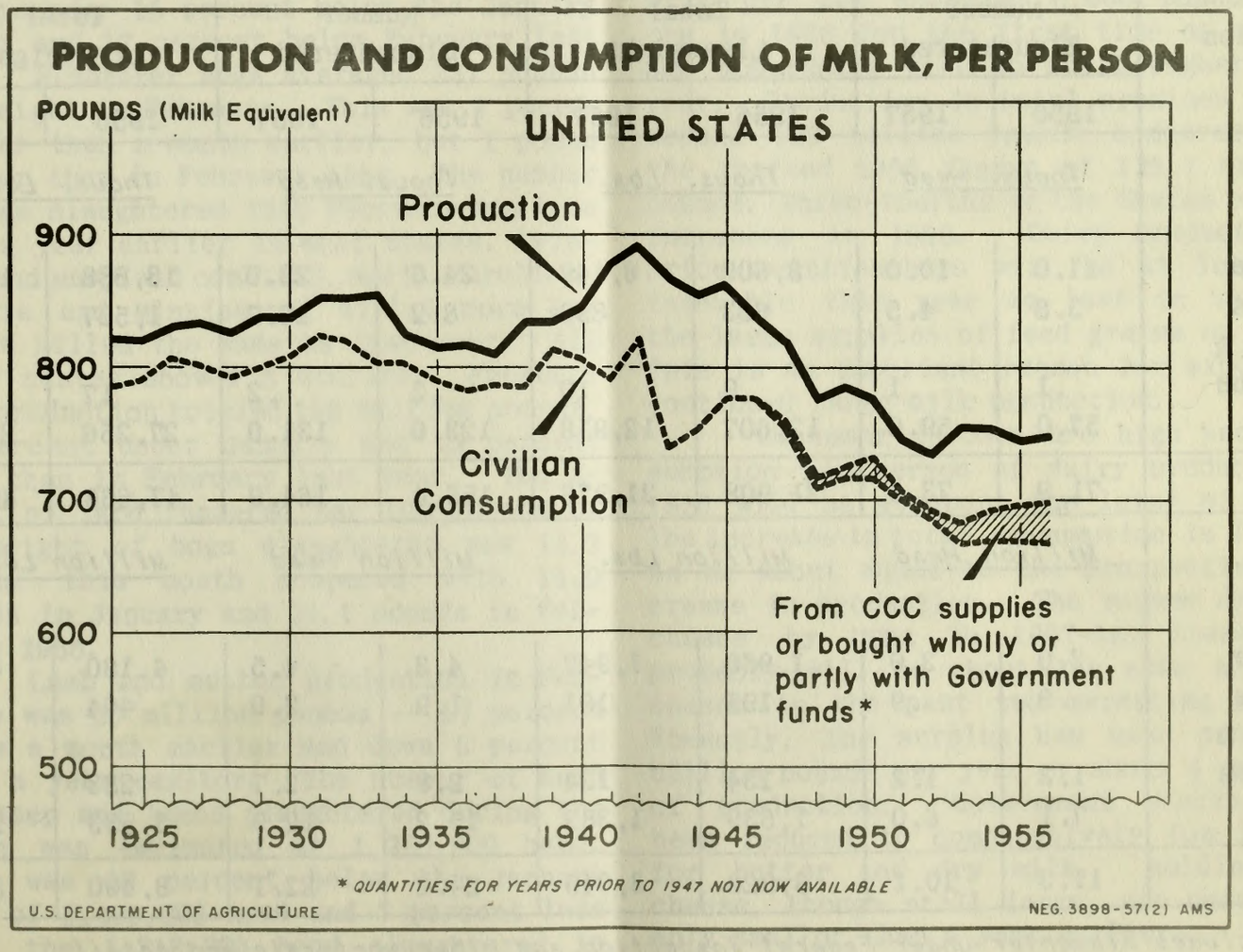
Hog prices will soon begin their seasonal advance, and are likely to continue above last year's prices for some time. Some gradual improvement in fed cattle prices also seems likely.

Grower prices for soybeans will probably continue around present levels and near the support price for the rest of the marketing year.

Production of fresh market vegetables for the 1957 winter season was estimated in early March at 29.6 million tons, or 13 percent below 1956.

Potato supplies are heavy, and large new-crop production is in prospect for the next two months. Large quantities are being moved under the potato diversion program.

Exports of cotton from August 1 through December 1956 were about 3 million bales, compared with 0.7 million in the same period of 1955. Exports since December have continued high.



FEBRUARY LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER SECOND HIGHEST OF RECORD

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during February amounted to 21,976,000 pounds liveweight. This production was the second highest for the month on record, falling short of the record high established in February of 1955 by 387,000 pounds, or 1.8 percent. Although the total liveweight of cattle slaughtered was some less than it was a year earlier, the reduction was more than offset by an increase in the weight of the other species slaughtered. By species, the total liveweights of animals slaughtered during the second month of this year was as follows: Cattle 8,149,000 pounds, Calves 899,000 pounds, Hogs 12,918,000 pounds, and Sheep and Lambs 10,000 pounds. Comparable figures for February 1956 were: 8,609,000; 683,000; 12,607,000; and 9,000 pounds respectively.

UNITED STATES

Output of red meat by commercial slaughter plants totaled 2,026 million pounds in February 1957. This was 17 percent below the January 1957 production of 2,436 million pounds and 8 percent below the 2,191 million pounds for February 1956. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other wholesale and retail plants but excludes farm slaughter.

Meat production for the first two months of 1957 totaled 4,462 million pounds, 4 percent less than the 4,668 million pounds for the corresponding period a year earlier. Compared with the two-month period last year, beef production was up 4 percent, veal output was up 5 percent, whereas pork production was down 15 percent and mutton and lamb output was down 3 percent.

February beef production totaled

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	FEBRUARY				JANUARY-FEBRUARY TOTAL			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	11.0	10.0	8,609	8,149	24.0	23.0	18,888	18,779
Calves	3.8	4.5	683	899	8.2	10.7	1,507	2,161
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.1	9	10	.2	.2	17	20
Hogs	57.0	59.0	12,607	12,918	123.0	131.0	27,256	28,438
TOTAL	71.9	73.6	21,908	21,976	155.4	164.9	47,668	49,398
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
U. S.								
Cattle	2.0	2.0	1,960	1,947	4.3	4.5	4,180	4,358
Calves	.9	.9	195	191	1.9	2.0	404	420
Sheep & Lambs	1.3	1.2	134	124	2.8	2.7	283	273
Hogs	7.1	6.0	1,639	1,383	15.2	12.9	3,533	2,990
TOTAL	11.3	10.1	3,928	3,645	24.2	22.1	8,400	8,041

* *Includes Slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

1,081 million pounds, 18 percent less than in January and 1 percent less than in February 1956. The number of cattle slaughtered for the month totaled 1,998,600 head, 19 percent less than the 2,473,300 head slaughtered in January, but the same as the number slaughtered in February 1956. February slaughter cattle averaged 974 pounds per head liveweight. This was 1 pound lighter than in January and 7 pounds lighter than a year earlier.

February veal production totaled 107 million pounds, 16 percent less than in January and 1 percent smaller than the output of the same month a year earlier. Calf slaughter for February was estimated at 910,500 head. This compares with 1,067,500 head slaughtered in January and 946,400 head slaughtered during February 1956. Slaughter calves averaged 209 pounds per head liveweight which compares with 214 pounds for January and 206 pounds for February last year.

Hog slaughter during February totaled 5,995,100 head, 13 percent less than the January kill of 6,879,800 head, and 16 percent less than the 7,116,700 head slaughtered in February last year. Pork production in February totaled 778 million pounds, 15 percent below the January output and 17 percent below February last year. Slaughter hogs averaged 231 pounds liveweight in February. This was 2 pounds lighter than a month earlier, but 1 pound heavier than in February 1956. The number of hogs slaughtered this February was less than a year earlier in most states. Delaware and Maryland combined, North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi killed more and Nevada killed the same as last year. All other states showed a decline. February lard production totaled 198 million pounds, 12 percent under January and 15 percent less than in February last year. The amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds of liveweight of hogs slaughtered was 14.3 pounds this month compared with 14.0 pounds in January and 14.1 pounds in February 1956.

Lamb and mutton production in February was 60 million pounds -- 17 percent below a month earlier and down 6 percent from a year earlier. The number of head of sheep and lambs slaughtered during the month was estimated at 1,220,900 head. This was 18 percent below the January kill of 1,489,200 head and 7 percent less than the 1,318,200 head slaughtered in February 1956. Sheep and lambs slaughtered in February averaged 102 pounds liveweight, the same as a year earlier but slightly more than the 100 pound average in January.

Poultry slaughter in February 1957 was 280 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. Output was 18 percent less than January, but 10 percent larger than the same month last year and 65 percent above the 1947-56 average for the month.

U. S. DAIRY PRODUCTS

Prices for all milk and butterfat so far in 1957 have been a little above a year earlier. This is the result of higher support prices for manufacturing milk and butterfat since April 1956 and a slight increase in the proportion of milk utilized in fluid milk outlets. Through the spring and summer, prices are likely to continue near present levels except for seasonal fluctuations, since the support level for the marketing year beginning April 1, 1957 will be the same as a year earlier.

Production of milk on farms continues to exceed previous record high levels, although the number of milk cows showed a 1 percent decline on January 1, 1957 compared with a year earlier. Production of milk per cow exceeded 6,000 pounds per cow in 1956 for the first time on record and apparently will go still higher this year. Production in total promises to be around 128 billion pounds compared with the revised 1956 figure of 125.7 billion pounds. Three-fourths of the States showed increases in 1956. Dairy product-feed price relationships will be at least as favorable this year as last in view of the large supplies of feed grains on hand. This is an important reason for expecting continued large milk production.

Consumer incomes are high and consumption per person of dairy products in 1957 will be at about the level of 1956. The increase in total consumption is likely to be about equal to the prospective increase in production. The volume of purchases by USDA in 1957-58, therefore, probably will be about the same as purchases in the past two marketing years. Recently, the surplus has been around 5 billion pounds per year or about 4 percent of production. Government stocks have been reduced to comparatively low levels for butter and dry milk. Holdings of cheese, though still large, are considerably smaller than a year earlier.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Feb. 15 1957	Mar. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1957	Mar. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1957	Mar. 1 1957
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCEN*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3016	.2980	.3681	.3693	82	8
Wheat, Bu.....	2.07	2.07	2.50	2.50	83	8
Corn, Bu.....	1.19	1.20	1.81	1.81	66	6
Oats, Bu.....	.728	.720	.870	.873	84	8
Barley, Bu.....	1.03	1.03	1.35	1.36	76	7
Rye, Bu.....	1.15	1.16	1.66	1.67	69	6
Beef Cattle, Cwt....	14.90	16.00	22.30	22.40	67	7
Hogs, Cwt.....	16.30	16.80	21.80	21.80	75	7
Lambs, Cwt.....	18.40	19.80	24.80	24.80	74	8
Chickens, All, Lb...	.184	.188	.284	.285	65	6
Eggs, Doz.....	.328	.306	.476	.478	4/ 78	4/ 7
Milk, Whlse, Cwt. 2/	4.34	3/ 4.19	4.79	4.81	4/ 88	4/ 8

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Preliminary.*
4/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA

Farm Report

COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 231 RALEIGH, N. C. APRIL 22, 1957

LARGE N. C. WHEAT CROP IN PROSPECT

North Carolina 1957 wheat production is forecast at 9,025,000 bushels. If realized, a production of this size would be the second highest of record, exceeded only in 1956 when 9,231,000 bushels were produced. This year's planted acreage for all purposes is indicated at 361,000 compared with 388,000 a year earlier. The indicated yield at 25.0 bushels per seeded acre is the highest of record and compares with 23.8 in 1956.

UNITED STATES

The U. S. winter wheat conditions on April 1 indicated a crop of 669 million bushels. This would be 9 percent smaller than the 1956 crop of 735 million

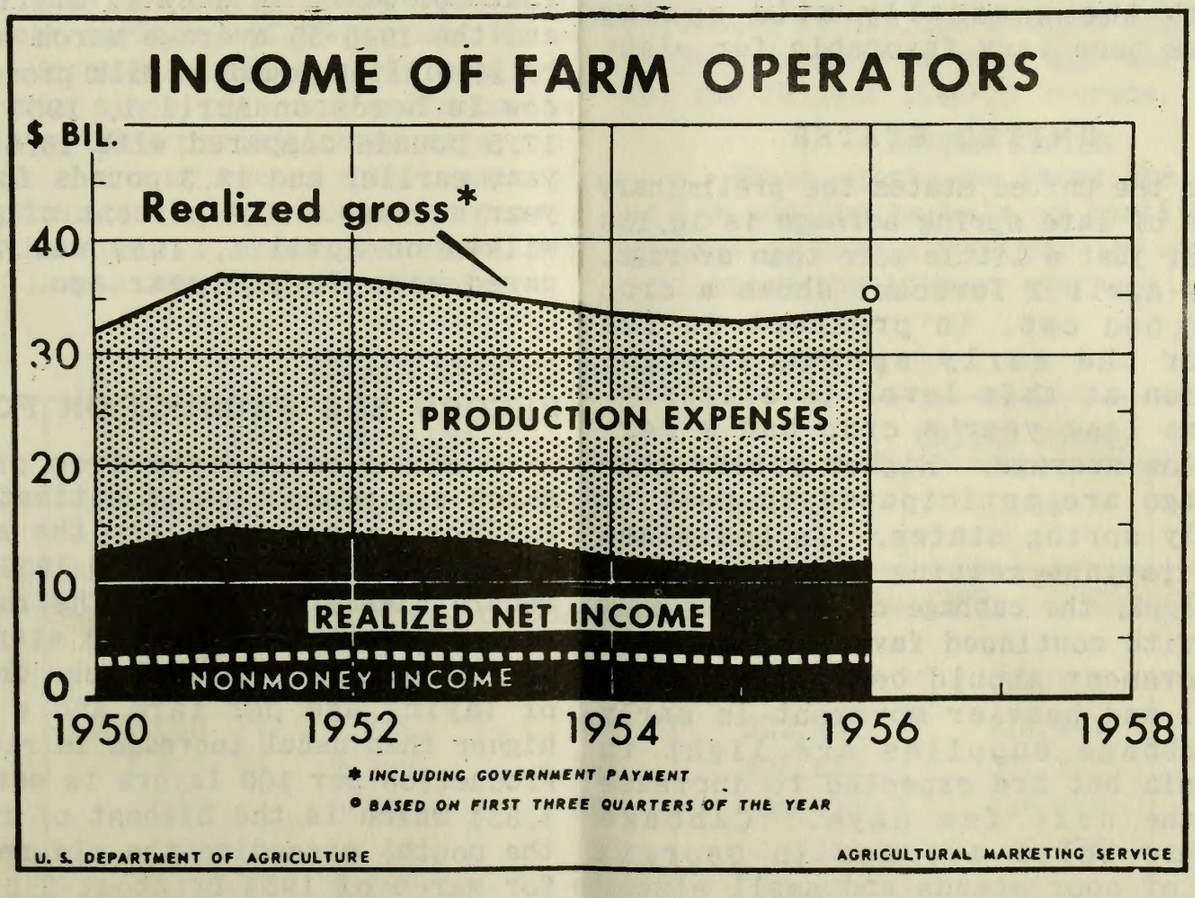
(Continued on Page 2)

PEACH CROP PROSPECTS ABOVE AVERAGE

North Carolina peach growers reported the condition of the crop at 88 percent of normal on April 1. Current condition report is 31 percentage points above April 1, 1956, and is 19 percentage points above the 1946-55 average. Reported condition indicates prospects are good to excellent for above average production, barring a freeze or other casualty.

UNITED STATES

April 1 prospects for peaches in the Southern States are above average and the best for that date since 1953. This year's reported average condition of 78 percent for the 9 Southern States compares with 53 percent a year earlier, 2 percent for April 1, 1955, and the 10-year average of 62 percent.



bushels, 22 percent less than average but 44 million bushels above the December 1 forecast. Increases from prospects as of December 1 have been general throughout the country in Central and Northern Plains States. Improved prospects in Washington, Colorado, Montana, Texas, Oklahoma, Indiana, and Illinois account for most of the increase in indicated production.

The indicated yield of 18.2 bushels per seeded acre is the same as 1947, which is the second highest of record and compares with 16.5 in 1956 and the average of 15.9 bushels. The current estimate is based on an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers and on soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting production.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE REPORT

CABBAGE, LATE SPRING (East): North Carolina cabbage growers indicate they have planted 2,800 acres for late spring harvest--17 percent above last year's harvested acreage and over 30 percent above average. Reports show that the crop was transplanted under very wet conditions, and, though retarded some because of continuing rains, it is doing fine with the unusually mild spring which has been very favorable for plant growth.

UNITED STATES

For the United States the preliminary estimate of late spring acreage is 10,150 acres--or just a little more than average.

The April 1 forecast shows a crop of 2,240,000 cwt. in prospect in the U. S. for the early spring states. Production at this level is slightly less than last year's crop and 9 percent below average. Higher yields than a year ago are anticipated in most of the early spring states. In Louisiana harvest is just getting under way. In Mississippi, the cabbage crop is unusually good. With continued favorable weather, light movement should begin the middle of April and heavier movement in early May. Cabbage supplies are light in California but are expected to increase within the next few days. Cabbage yields are below average in Georgia because of poor stands and small sizes. Prospects are for about an average crop in Alabama, with harvest expected to begin a little later than normal. An excellent crop is indicated for South Carolina. Movement there has already started and will be heavy by late April.

LETTUCE: On April 1 the North Carolina lettuce crop was generally in good condition, and, if present prospects continue, a crop of 153,000 cwt. is expected for 1957.

UNITED STATES

Indicated production in the 5 early spring states at 6,595,000 cwt. is down about 200,000 cwt. from the March forecast. In Arizona where an average crop is indicated, harvest is expected to be at the most active level during April. While harvest is currently under way in California, the important Salinas and Santa Maria areas are not expected to be in volume production until late April.

BEETS: As of April 1 a crop of 34,000 cwt. is forecast for North Carolina which is 1,000 cwt. short of last year's production.

RECORD MILK PRODUCTION IN MARCH

Milk production on North Carolina farms during March totaled 146 million pounds. Production in March set a new record high for the month and exceeded that for March 1956 by 12 million pounds and the 1946-55 average March production by 24 million pounds. Milk production per cow in herds on April 1, 1957 averaged 17.5 pounds compared with 16.6 pounds a year earlier and 13.3 pounds for the 10-year average. The percent of milk cows milked on April 1, 1957 was 76.6 compared with 74.8 a year ago.

RECORD EGG PRODUCTION FOR MARCH

Based on reports from producers, March egg production is estimated at 176 million, a new high for the month and about 15 million above the 1956 previous record high production. The increase in egg production for March is attributed to an increase in number of hens and pullets of laying age per farm and a slightly higher than usual increase in rate of lay. Production per 100 layers is estimated at 1,854 which is the highest of record for the month, exceeding the old record high for March of 1954 by about 2.0 percent.

A gradual improvement in fed cattle prices is likely through mid-summer. Marketings will run about as large as last year but will be more evenly distributed by months.

Prices of cows and stock cattle will depend largely on the weather. Normal spring rains probably would slow marketings of animals off grass. This would delay the seasonal decline in prices this spring.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

CORN

April 1, 1957 stocks of corn on Tarheel farms was estimated at 29,072,000 bushels compared with 27,559,000 bushels a year ago and 25,977,000 for the 1946-55 ten-year average.

UNITED STATES

A total of 1,615 million bushels of corn was stored on farms April 1. This was 8 percent more than a year earlier and 22 percent above average.

OATS

Stocks of oats on N. C. farms are estimated at 4,133,000 bushels compared with 2,732,000 bushels a year earlier and 1,903,000 for the 1946-55 average.

UNITED STATES

Stocks of oats stored on farms are estimated at 410 million bushels, 28 percent less than the 567 million bushels on farms a year earlier and 17 percent below average. Current stocks are the smallest for the date since 1948 and reflects the sharply lower 1956 production of oats compared with the near record 1955 crop and average production. Approximately 6 percent of the April 1 stocks on farms was under CCC loan or purchase agreements.

SOYBEANS

Stocks of soybeans on farms in N. C. are estimated to be 1,073,000 bushels compared with 1,064,000 a year ago and 816,000 for the 1946-55 average. A large part of soybean stocks on farms will be used to plant the 1957 crop. March 1 intention reports indicated 543,000 acres to be grown alone for all purposes in 1957.

UNITED STATES

Record soybean stocks on farms April 1 totaled 116 million bushels. This is nearly double the quantity on farms a year earlier and exceeds by 3 million the previous record stocks of April 1, 1955. The 1946-55 average for the date is 51 million bushels.

WHEAT

Stocks of wheat on Tarheel farms are estimated at 738,000 bushels compared with 778,000 bushels a year ago and 1,008,000 for the 10-year 1946-55 average.

UNITED STATES

Wheat stocks on farms are estimated at 166 million bushels on April 1, and is 23 smaller than a year earlier and 26 percent below the 10-year average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARM APRIL 1

CROP	NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	--THOUSAND BUSHELS--					
Corn	25,977	27,559	29,072	1,319,022	1,494,102	1,615,149
Wheat	1,008	778	738	222,782	216,741	165,959
Oats	1,903	2,732	4,133	495,852	567,357	410,427
Barley	213	248	528	80,414	116,489	104,052
Rye	26	42	20	4,131	10,976	4,541
Soybeans	816	1,064	1,073	50,730	60,334	116,323

U. S. IRISH POTATOES REPORT AS OF APRIL 1

The 1957 production of winter potatoes in Florida and California is placed at 6,445,000 hundredweight, 23 percent above last year and 81 percent above average. Practically all of the increase over last year occurred in California where the 1957 production of 3,570 hundredweight was 43 percent above 1956. Florida's production of 2,875,000 hundredweight this year is only slightly above the 2,768,000 hundredweight harvested last year. The decline in prospects in Florida from a month ago was due to poorer yields brought about by excessive rainfall during the season. The 1957 yield, at 125 hundredweight, compares with 173 hundredweight per acre harvested from the 1956 crop and the 1949-55 average of 161 hundredweight.

Production of early spring potatoes is forecast at 4,314,000 hundredweight, 7 percent above the 1956 crop and 39 percent above average. The effect of a 23 percent larger acreage for harvest this year over 1956 was minimized by lower yields expected in 1957. The yield per acre of 134.8 hundredweight forecast for 1957 compares with the yield of 154.1 hundredweight harvested from the 1956 acreage. The acreage in the Hastings area of Florida is placed at 26,000 acres, 24 percent above 1956 and 71 percent above average.

In the Hastings area of Florida, unfavorable conditions such as drought, frost and excessive rains, have lowered yield prospects compared with last year. A light set of tubers and a probable heavy pickout is expected. However, fields dug to date have produced good sized tubers. Light harvesting operations are in progress with the peak harvest expected around May 1. In the LaCrosse-Brooker section of North Florida, recent growing conditions have been favorable for the crop to overcome much of the set back received from frost in early March. The small acreage in the Balm section is now being harvested. In the Everglades, fair to good prospects are reported. The yield of the small early spring acreage in Texas is expected to equal 1956.

Acreage for harvest in the late spring states is placed at 173,900 acres, 5 percent above the 165,900 acres harvested in 1956 and 14 percent less than the 7-year average of 201,700 acres. California, which normally produces about one-third of the acreage, reports 67,000 acres in 1957, or 6 percent more than last year and the same percent above the January 1, 1957 intentions. The increase was quite general in all areas of California except the Chino district of San Bernardino county. Growing conditions have been good and the crop appears in excellent condition. Some acreage will be ready for harvest during the third week of April in the Edison district of Kern County. Growers in NORTH CAROLINA report acreage for harvest at 25,000 acres or 7 percent above 1956. Adverse weather conditions have caused considerable rotting of potato seed and many are replanting. The crop is generally said to be about a month late because of these conditions. In South Carolina, a slight increase in the Charleston area offsets a small decrease in other areas. Weather and soil conditions have been quite favorable for growth. The acreage for harvest in the Baldwin area of Alabama is placed at 17,000 acres or 10 percent above last year. Freezing temperatures prevailing during the first week of March damaged some acreage that had been planted early. Recovery was rapid. At the present time, the crop is in good condition. Some unusually late acreage was planted in 1957. Harvesting of early acreage is expected during the last week of April. The Louisiana acreage is in fine condition and the earliest for several years. Some very early acreage is being harvested for local markets. Heavier movement is expected around mid-April. The slight increase in acreage this year occurred mostly in the Terrebone-Lafourche area. The acreage in Arizona is placed at 5,000 acres or 16 percent above 1956. *For details of the report by States, see table on page 5.*

Not much change in BROILER PRICES is likely the next few months. Placements of broiler chicks have been high and probably will rise further the next few months. But demand also is likely to strengthen seasonally as summer approaches.

IRISH POTATOES

SEASONAL GROUP AND STATE	HARVESTED ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1949-55	1956	Ind. 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Ind. 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Ind. 1957
	(000) ACRES			CWT.			(000 CWT.)		
WINTER:									
Fla.....	11.0	16.0	23.0	161	173	125	1,787	2,768	2,875
Calif.....	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	140	170	1,768	2,492	3,570
Total Winter..	22.6	33.8	44.0	156.6	155.6	146.5	3,554	5,260	6,445
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla-Hastings...	15.2	21.0	26.0	162	168	140	2,470	3,528	3,640
-Other.....	4.3	4.7	5.7	105	100	115	455	470	656
Tex.....	4.2	.4	.3	42	60	60	184	24	18
Total Early Spring.....	23.7	26.1	32.0	131.4	154.1	134.8	3,110	4,022	4,314
LATE SPRING:									
N. Car.....	27.1	23.3	25.0	102	100	*	2,738	2,330	*
S. Car.....	11.7	8.0	8.0	79	82	*	922	656	*
Ga.....	3.2	2.2	2.0	59	58	*	191	128	*
Ala-Baldwin....	18.8	15.4	17.0	91	112	*	1,765	1,725	*
-Other.....	13.0	8.5	8.5	45	50	*	589	425	*
Miss.....	11.3	9.5	9.5	39	39	*	444	370	*
Ark.....	15.7	9.5	9.5	49	54	*	770	513	*
La.....	11.8	8.3	8.8	40	49	*	467	407	*
Okla.....	6.5	4.8	4.5	50	47	*	325	226	*
Tex.....	11.8	9.1	9.1	44	45	*	513	410	*
Ariz.....	4.6	4.3	5.0	224	250	*	1,045	1,075	*
Calif.....	66.1	63.0	67.0	260	255	*	17,084	16,065	*
Total Late Spring.....	201.7	165.9	173.9	133.8	146.7	*	26,853	24,330	*

First report for the season will be released May 10.

MARCH 1 SWEET POTATO STOCKS DOWN ONE-THIRD FROM FEBRUARY 1

A total of 340,000 cwt. of sweet potatoes are indicated as having been in storage in North Carolina on March 1, 1957, according to indications from a special farm and warehouse survey conducted by the North Carolina Crop Reporting Service. This is 33 percent less than the 507,000 cwt. in storage for February 1. The difference is accounted for by sales, consumption, and spoilage. Of the total quantity of sweet potatoes in storage March 1, 196,000 cwt. or 57.6 percent was in commercial storage. The remaining 144,000 cwt. or 42.4 percent was stored on farms. Grower-owned stocks amount to 183,000 cwt. of which 39,000 is in commercial storage.

Warehousemen expected losses of March 1 holdings through decay and shrinkage to average about 20 percent. Farm storage losses may run higher; however, no reliable estimates are available.

The Coastal Plains area of the State accounted for 158,000 cwt. or 86.3 percent of all grower-owned stocks. On-farm storage in this area accounts for 120,000 cwt. or 83.3 percent of all on-farm storage for the State as a whole.

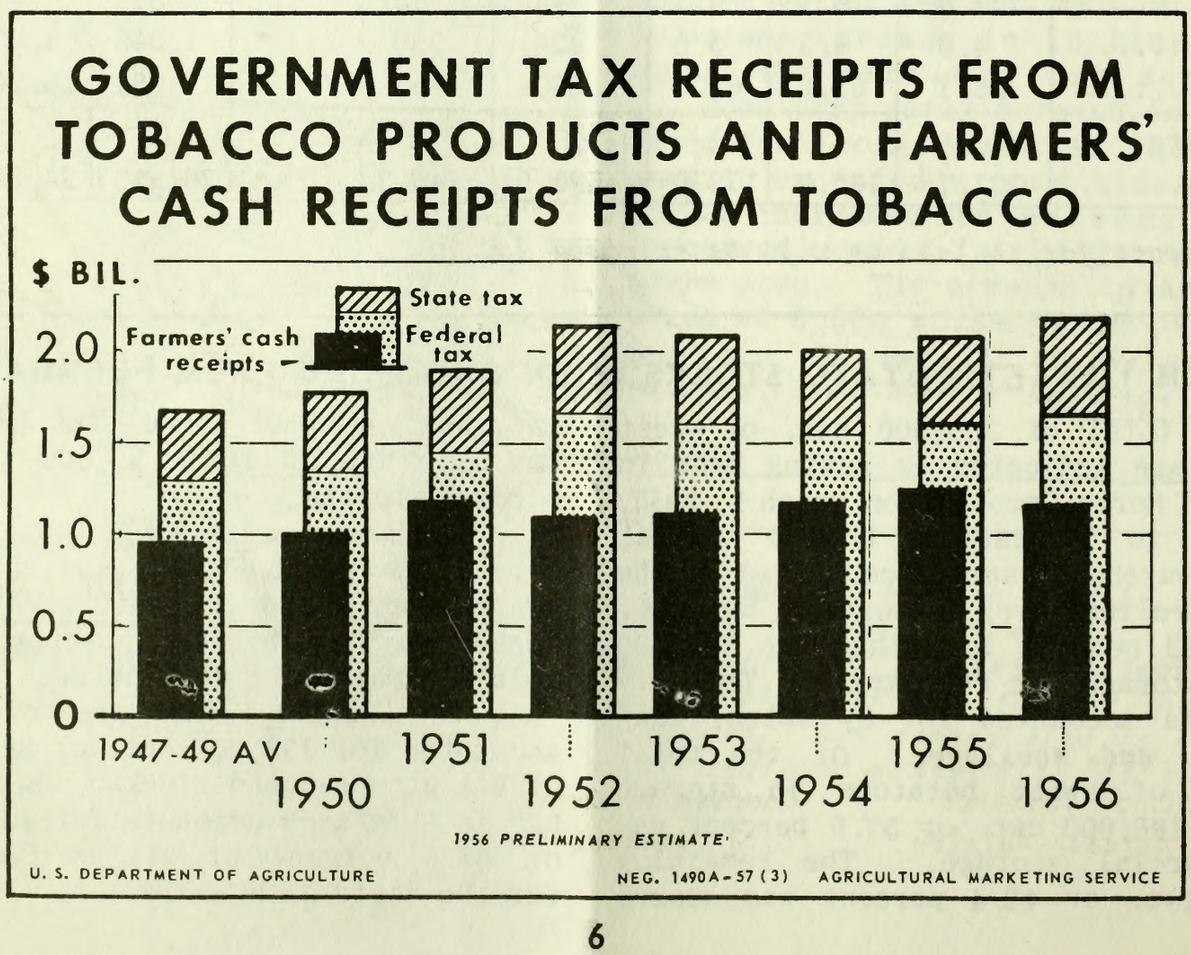
TOBACCO OUTLOOK

The 1957 output of cigarettes--the leading outlet for flue-cured, burley, and Maryland tobacco--is expected to be higher than the 424 billion turned out in 1956. Last year's total was 3 percent above 1955 and above any previous year except 1952 when output reached 435½ billion. The number of cigarettes consumed in the United States at 392 billion was 2½ percent above 1955 and 6 percent above 1954. Exports of cigarettes during 1956 were up a little from each of the previous 2 years, but other shipments, mostly to overseas forces, in both 1956 and 1955 were about one-fourth less than the 1950-54 average. The 1956 output of smoking tobacco for pipes and ''roll-your-own'' cigarettes at 71½ million pounds dropped 11 percent from 1955--the sharpest drop since immediately following World War II.

In the current marketing year, preliminary indications are that domestic use of flue-cured, burley, and Maryland tobacco will not be markedly different than in 1955-56. This is in spite of the increase in cigarette manufacture. In recent years, the amount of leaf tobacco used in cigarettes has become less standardized. Most filter brands, reported to be still expanding in production and use, require less tobacco than either regular or king size, non-filter tip brands. This plus the use of tobacco sheet and stems, and improve ments in processing techniques and mach inery are enabling manufacturers to tur out more cigarettes from a given quantit of leaf tobacco.

The total supplies for 1956-57 o flue-cured and burley are about 3. and 1.8 billion pounds. The flue-cure supply is 4 percent greater than the pre vious high in 1955-56. Burley is a littl below last year and about 3 percen below the peak 1954-55 level. The 195 prospective acreage for flue-cured a of March 1 is 24 percent smaller tha 1956 harvested acreage and reflect mainly the cut in acreage allotments Placement of acreage in the reserve o the Soil Bank program also is contribut ing to the reduction. Growers signe up a total of over 78,000 acres of al types tobacco through March 15. Abou 45,600 acres were flue-cured, 6,76 acres burley and the remainder, othe types. The 1957 prospective acreag for burley is almost as large as tha harvested in 1956. Burley acreag allotments for most farms are unchange from last year.

The carryover of flue-cured on Ju 1 will reach a new high. But total supp for 1957-58 may be about 7 percent low than for 1956-57, because of the expect reduction in this year's crop.



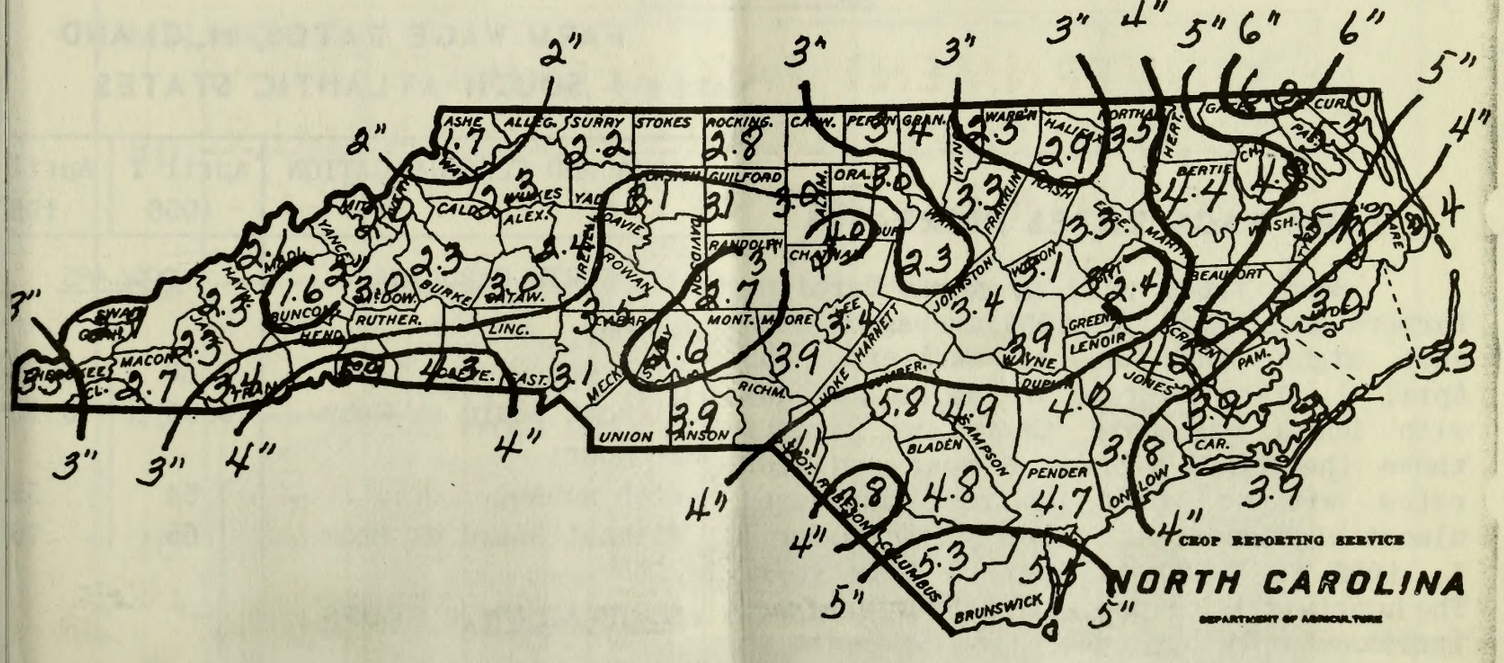
WEATHER SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1957

March was a quiet month in North arolina, with no unusual extremes of eather, and perhaps less of stormy winds nd other violent weather than is usual t the time of year. There was more loudiness and less sunshine than the sual March has, but the month was not as loomy as January and February. Sunshine as recorded on about half the daylight ours in March at all stations in North arolina where sunshine records are kept, nd clouds covered an average of less than wo-thirds of the sky. The longest cloudy eriod in March was the week beginning the rd; very little sunshine was seen that eek in any part of the State.

March temperature weather was uncom- only mild in North Carolina, with no un- sual extremes of heat or cold. Except or higher mountain elevations, the lowest emperature of the month was above 20 de- rees. On the other extreme, the highest f the month did not anywhere exceed the iddle seventies. In general, the middle hird of March was the warmest; tempera- ures averaged above normal at most sta- ions from the 11th through the 19th. The warmest day occurred on the 12th or 15th at most places. Before and after the mid-month warm period, temperatures were consistently normal or a little below. The lowest individual readings came on various dates at the different stations, ranging as early as the 8th and as late as the 24th.

Rainy days were a little less fre- quest in March than in January or February, but rain continued, as in the earlier months, to fall in frequent small to moderate amounts. Most places in North Carolina had at least twelve March days with measurable rain, but only a few stations had as much as an inch in any one day. The distribution of rain over the State was quite different in March than in the first two months of 1957, however; the Mountains, which had very large rainfall totals in January and February, received the smallest amounts in March. Most Mountain stations had only half or two thirds of the normal March totals. The Piedmont area also ranged a little below long-term averages, but most stations in the Coastal Plain had normal or greater rain.

INCHES OF RAINFALL MARCH, 1957



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FARM WAGE RATES INCREASE

Wage rates paid by North Carolina farmers about April 1, 1957 averaged somewhat higher than a year earlier. The April 1, 1957 average of $4.60 per day with house was only about two percent above the $4.50 average a year ago, but rates without board or room increased almost eight percent - from $5.30 on April 1, 1956 to $5.70 on April 1 this year. The hourly rate of pay with house furnished increased only one cent, from 54 cents to 55 cents per hour while the hourly rate without board or room increased from 65 cents a year ago to 70 cents.

FARM WAGE RATES, N. C. AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

AREA AND CLASSIFICATION	April 1 1956	April 1 1957
NORTH CAROLINA	*DOLLARS*	
Per Day:		
With House.....	4.50	4.60
Without Board or Room..	5.30	5.70
Per Hour:		
With House.....	.54	.55
Without Board or Room..	.65	.70
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
Per Day:		
With House.....	4.40	4.60
Without Board or Room..	5.10	5.40
Per Hour:		
With House.....	.57	.59
Without Board or Room..	.68	.70

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 232 RALEIGH, N. C. MAY 9, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 2 PERCENT

The ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by farmers at local markets increased 5 points (2 percent) during the month ended April 15, 1957. The April index of 281 compares with an index of 286 a year earlier and an index of 299 on April 15, 1955. Commodities which were partically responsible for the advance in the index are cotton, hogs, beef cattle, lambs, and sweet potatoes.

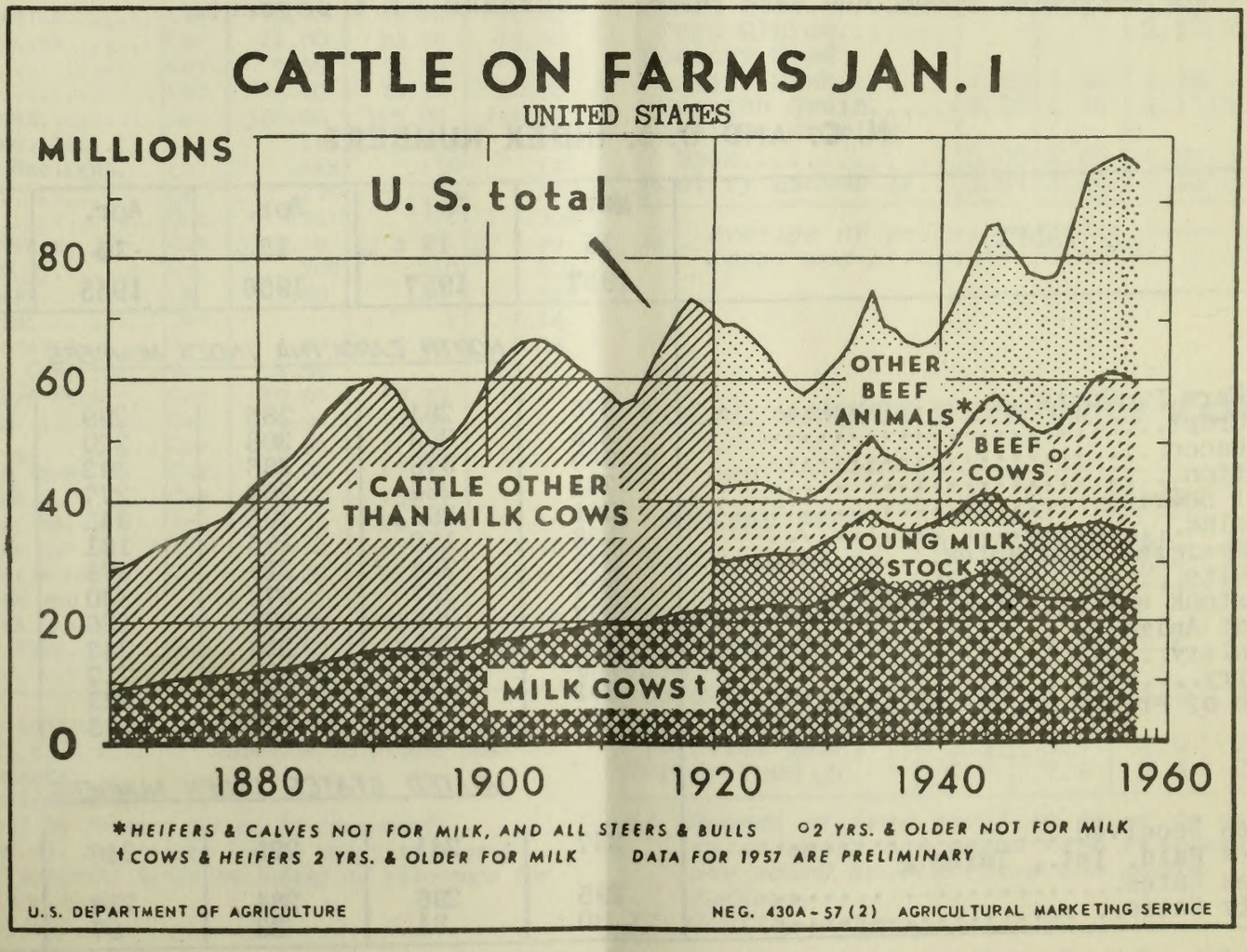
A decline of 2 points in the grain index was due to lower prices received for most grains. Sorghum grains remained

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP 4 POINTS PARITY INDEX UP 1 POINT PARITY RATIO UP 1 POINT

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased 4 points (2 percent) during the month ended April 15. Higher prices for cattle, hogs, apples, tomatoes, and cotton were primarily responsible for the increase in the index. Partially offsetting were lower prices for milk, strawberries, snap beans, and oranges. The April index at 241 percent of its 1910-14 average was the highest since July of last year, and compared with 237 in March of this year and with 235 a year earlier.

(Continued on Page 2)



N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

on the mid-March level.

Lower prices received for eggs, butterfat, and wholesale milk caused the livestock and livestock products index to drop 1 point. However, this decline was limited by an increase in prices received for meat animals.

The ratio of N. C. prices received to U. S. prices paid at 95 compares with 94 a month earlier.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services, including Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates established another new high this month, reaching 296 percent of its 1910-14 average. This was 4 percent above April 1956. A 1 percent increase in the index of cash farm wage rates was the primary factor accounting for the rise in the Index. Prices paid by farmers for production goods also rose nearly 1 percent from March 15 to April 15, and retail prices of family living items advanced slightly.

Over the past 12 months, the increase in farm product prices has not kept pace with the rise in prices of commodities and services bought by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wage rates. In consequence, the mid-April Parity Ratio, at 81, although 1 percent up from March, was 2 percent lower than a year ago.

U. S. POULT PRODUCTION

Total heavy breed poult production during March was up 3 percent from March last year. The production of heavy white breed poults was down 16 percent, but the production of other heavy breed poults was up 7 percent. An April hatch of heavy breed poults slightly larger than the one in April last year is indicated. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on April 1 was 3 percent more than on April 1 last year. The number of heavy breed poults produced during the first 3 months of this year totaled 20,604,000, compared with 18,290,000 during the same period last year--an increase of 13 percent. The production of light breed poults during March totaled 1,046,000, compared with 1,010,000 in March last year--an increase of 4 percent. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on April 1 totaled 2,134,000, compared with 2,215,000 on April 1 last year--a decrease of 4 percent.

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Mar. 15 1957	Apr. 15 1957	Apr. 15 1956	Apr. 15 1955	Apr. 15 1954
			NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS		
All Farm Products	276	281	286	299	300
All Crops	295	303	308	320	315
Tobacco	369	378	386	393	390
Cotton	244	264	264	277	281
Oil Bearing	281	281	305	345	321
Grains	158	156	155	181	184
Commercial Vegetables	273	284	219	271	244
Fruits	297	297	372	330	320
Livestock and Livestock Products	207	206	207	226	245
Meat Animals	244	250	216	247	333
Poultry	169	165	188	217	209
Dairy	231	226	229	223	221
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	94	95	100	105	106
			UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS		
Prices Received	237	241	235	246	257
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	295	296	284	284	282
Parity Ratio	80	81	83	87	91

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

PRICES PAID BY N. C. FARMERS FOR FEED

Average prices paid by N. C. farmers for feed during the month ended April 15 were unchanged or below the mid-March level. All the mixed dairy feeds except 16 percent protein were costing farmers 5 to 10 cents less than a month earlier. Bran, middlings, and corn meal of the grain by-products and scratch grain of the poultry feeds were down 5 cents per hundredweight while laying mash and broiler growing mash were unchanged.

A decline in the egg-feed price ratio was due to lower prices received for eggs.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. MAR. 15 1957	N. C. APR. 15 1957	U. S. APR. 15 1957
		DOLLARS		
CORN	BU.	1.31	1.30	1.21
WHEAT	BU.	2.09	2.05	2.05
OATS	BU.	.80	.77	.712
BARLEY	BU.	1.15	1.10	.985
RYE	BU.	1.85	1.75	1.13
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.05	2.05	2.04
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.13	2.14	2.24
PEANUTS	LB.	.119	.119	.112
COTTON	LB.	.295	.320	.3055
COTTONSEED	TON	41.00	-	-
WOOL	LB.	.45	.46	.509
HOGS	CWT.	16.30	16.60	17.40
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	12.50	13.30	16.90
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	21.00	20.70	18.30
SHEEP	CWT.	5.30	5.30	6.26
LAMBS	CWT.	18.10	19.10	20.70
MILK COWS	HD.	105.00	105.00	161.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.183	.184	.184
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.185	.185	.191
TURKEYS	LB.	.270	.290	.268
EGGS	DOZ.	.331	.311	.308
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5/ 5.55	2/ 5.30	2/ 3.99
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.206	.210	.209
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.50	.48	.591
POTATOES	CWT.	-	-	1.24
SWEETPOTATOES	CWT.	4.80	5.30	5.08
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	2.55	-	3.81
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	10.60	10.70	10.60
KOREAN	CWT.	9.90	10.00	-
KOBE	CWT.	10.90	11.00	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	14.70	15.00	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	29.00	29.70	21.10
ALFALFA HAY	TON	37.50	37.50	21.60
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	31.20	32.30	24.80
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	27.50	27.50	27.30
PEANUT VINE	TON	18.50	19.50	22.70
OTHER	TON	27.20	27.90	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Preliminary.*
3/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
4/ *The all hay prices is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*
5/ *Revised.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. Mar. 15 1957	N. C. Apr. 15 1957	U. S. Mar. 15 1957	U. S. Apr. 15 1957
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.90	3.90	3.85	3.83
16% Protein	3.75	3.75	3.80	3.78
18% Protein	3.85	3.80	3.79	3.77
20% Protein	4.15	4.10	4.02	3.98
24% Protein	4.10	4.05	4.11	4.09
29% & Over	4.65	4.55	4.38	4.36
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.06	4.12
Soybean Meal	3.75	3.95	3.81	3.77
Cottenseed Meal	3.50	3.50	3.84	3.82
Meat Scrap	4.55	4.50	4.65	4.66
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.45	3.40	3.06	3.08
Middlings	3.60	3.55	3.11	3.12
Corn Meal	3.85	3.80	3.45	3.43
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.43	3.39
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.80	4.80	4.48	4.48
Scratch Grain	4.20	4.15	4.11	4.11
Broiler Growing Mash	5.00	5.00	4.93	4.95
Poultry Ration 1/	3.91	3.90	3.55	3.54

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. Mar. 1957	N. C. Apr. 1957	U. S. Mar. 1957	U. S. Apr. 1957
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	8.5	8.0	8.6	8.7
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.1
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.9
Turkey Feed 2/	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.6

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

MEAT ANIMALS
INVENTORY NUMBERS, FARM PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME
1955-56

	North Carolina		United States	
	Revised 1955	Prel. 1956	Revised 1955	Prel. 1956
	(Estimates in Thousands)			
CATTLE AND CALVES				
Number:				
On hand January 1 (total).....	985	955	96,592	96,804
All Cows 2 yrs. old & over.....	576	576	49,121	48,729
Calves born.....	444	455	42,566	42,317
Inshipments.....	4	4	9,879	10,629
Marketings 1/: Cattle.....	181	152	31,418	33,530
Calves	212	221	15,453	15,807
Farm slaughter: Cattle.....	11	11	865	892
Calves.....	10	10	487	485
Deaths: Cattle.....	24	20	1,576	1,466
Calves.....	40	35	2,434	2,404
Production 2/ (lbs).....	197,410	176,110	28,089,500	27,854,645
Marketings 1/ (lbs).....	181,490	163,830	32,640,865	34,981,680
Price per 100 lbs. $				
Cattle.....	11.70	12.10	15.60	14.90
Calves.....	18.50	18.00	16.70	16.00
Cash receipts from sales 3/ $....	24,625	22,966	5,173,600	5,306,684
Value of home consumption $.....	946	1,021	104,173	103,929
Gross income $.....	25,571	23,987	5,277,773	5,410,613
Cost of inshipments.....	450	419	1,108,426	1,116,880
HOGS				
Number				
On hand January 1 (total).....	1,276	1,276	50,474	55,173
Spring Crop: Sows Farrowed.....	165	168	8,359	7,657
Pigs saved.....	1,122	1,126	57,690	53,136
Fall Crop: Sows Farrowed.....	117	119	5,586	5,215
Pigs saved.....	760	821	38,029	36,535
Inshipments.....	4	1	1,273	1,383
Marketings 1/.....	1,056	1,145	75,381	77,840
Farm slaughter.....	530	490	6,842	6,703
Deaths.....	300	275	10,070	9,477
Production 2/ (lbs).....	357,948	365,883	20,044,148	18,832,582
Marketings 1/ (lbs).....	220,448	242,673	17,836,053	17,971,067
Price per 100 lbs. $.....	16.10	14.70	15.00	14.40
Cash receipts from sales 3/ $....	39,025	28,655	2,709,258	2,609,543
Value of home consumption $.....	18,188	15,353	233,918	210,379
Gross income $.....	57,213	54,008	2,943,176	2,819,922
Cost of inshipments $.....	63	15	21,387	22,446
SHEEP AND LAMBS				
Number:				
On hand January 1.....	51	53	31,582	31,273
Lambs saved.....	42	41	20,187	20,398
Inshipments: Sheep.....	1	2	708	798
Lambs.....	-	-	4,865	5,592
Marketings 1/: Sheep.....	-	2	2,796	3,234
Lambs.....	26	23	18,726	19,395
Farm slaughter: Sheep.....	1	1	125	124
Lambs.....	2	2	213	211
Deaths: Sheep.....	6	4	2,453	2,456
Lambs.....	6	6	1,756	1,803
Production 2/ (lbs).....	2,775	2,610	1,616,714	1,563,886
Marketings 1/ (lbs).....	2,090	2,055	1,921,713	2,023,342
Price per 100 lbs. $				
Sheep.....	4.90	4.80	5.81	5.64
Lambs.....	19.30	19.40	18.40	18.50
Cash recipts from sales 3/ $.....	415	381	315,731	329,623
Value of home consumption $.....	22	24	3,105	3,054
Gross Income $.....	437	405	318,836	332,677
Cost of inshipments $.....	6	10	62,726	73,873

1/ *Excludes interfarm sales.*
2/ *Adjustments made for inshipments and changes in inventory.*
3/ *Includes receipts from marketings and farm sales of farm slaughtered meat.*

FARM PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME OF MEAT ANIMALS, 1955 AND 1956

Meat animal (all species) production on farms in N. C. during 1956 amounted to 545 million pounds live weight and compared with 558 million pounds in 1955. The decline of 13 million pounds or 2.3 percent was due to a drop in the production of cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs.

Gross income (cash receipts, plus value of home consumption) from meat animals at 78.4 million dollars in 1956 was 4.8 million dollars below the 1955 income of 83.2 million dollars. Both gross income and cash receipts from all species of meat animals in 1956 was below 1955. The lower income from cattle and calves was due primarily to a decrease in cattle and calf marketings. A decline in the average price of hogs was responsible for the reduced gross income from hogs. A decrease in marketings and slightly lower prices for sheep accounted for the decline in income from sheep and lambs.

Cattle and calf production in 1956 amounted to 176 million pounds or 32 percent of total farm production of meat animals. Gross income from cattle and calves at 24 million dollars was slightly below the 25.6 million dollars received in 1955.

The production of hogs totaled 366 million pounds and compares with 358 million pounds in 1955. Hogs accounted for 67 percent of the total meat animal production. Gross income from hogs amounted to 54 million dollars or 69 percent of the total income from all meat animals and was about 5 percent below the 57 million dollars in 1955.

Production of sheep and lambs totaled 2.6 million pounds compared with 2.8 million pounds in 1955. Gross income from sheep and lambs was 405 thousand dollars, compared with 437 thousand dollars in 1955.

UNITED STATES

Farm production of meat animals in 1956 totaled 48.3 billion pounds live weight, 3 percent less than the record 49.8 billion pounds produced in 1955. Cattle and calf production amounted to 58 percent of the total farm production of meat animals in 1956, with hogs furnishing 39 percent, and the remaining 3 percent coming from sheep and lambs. In 1955, cattle and calves represented 57 percent of the total; hogs, 40 percent; and sheep and lambs, 3 percent.

Gross income (cash receipts plus value of home consumption) from meat animals amounted to $8.6 billion in 1956, only slightly higher than the $8.5 billion income of 1955. The gross income in 1956 was above that of a year earlier for cattle and calves and sheep and lambs, but lower for hogs. The higher income for cattle and calves and sheep and lambs for the most part resulted from larger marketings, as prices for cattle, calves, and sheep averaged below the previous year. Lamb prices averaged slightly above those of 1955. Marketings of hogs were up slightly from 1955, but lower prices accounted for lower cash receipts and gross income. Cash receipts for farm marketings of meat animals totaled $8.2 billion in 1956, about 1 percent higher than in 1955.

Cattle and Calves: Production of cattle and calves in 1956 was 27.9 billion pounds compared with 28.1 billion pounds produced in 1955. The decrease in production was due largely to a smaller calf crop. Gross income from cattle and calves amounted to $5.4 billion, 3 percent above the $5.3 billion in 1955. Cash receipts totaled $5.3 billion, about $133 million more than in 1955. The average price per 100 pounds live weight received by producers in 1956 was $14.90 for cattle and $16.00 for calves. This was 70 cents per hundred pounds less than in 1955 for cattle and 80 cents per hundred pounds less for calves.

Hogs: The production of hogs in 1956 totaled 18.8 billion pounds, 6 percent less than the 20.0 billion pounds produced the preceding year, and 26 percent below the record production of 25.4 billion pounds in 1943. Gross income from hogs at $2.8 billion was 4 percent smaller than the $2.9 billion in 1955. Cash receipts at $2.6 billion were also 4 percent less than the preceding year. In 1956 the average price per hundred pounds was $14.40 compared with $15.00 in 1955 and the record of $24.10 in 1947.

Sheep and lambs: The estimated production of sheep and lambs in 1956 amounted to 1.6 billion pounds, 3 percent below the level of 1955. The record production was 2.3 billion pounds produced in 1942. Gross income was $333 million in 1956, compared with $319 million in 1955. Cash receipts of $330 million were 4 percent larger than in the preceding year. In 1956 sheep sold for an average of $5.64 per hundred pounds live weight, and lambs at $18.50. In 1955 the selling price for sheep averaged $5.81 and lambs $18.40.

NORTH CAROLINA SLAUGHTER OFF

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during March amounted to 23,666,000 pounds liveweight. The month's output fell short of that a year ago by 2,058,000 pounds or a decrease of eight percent. Slaughter of all species, except sheep and lambs which are of minor importance, was down from March of last year. Current March slaughter was made up as follows: 8,554,000 pounds of cattle, 786,000 pounds of calves, 8,000 pounds of sheep and lambs and 14,318,000 pounds of hogs. Total liveweight of animals slaughtered January through March was just a little short of that for the same period last year, being down less than one-half of one percent.

UNITED STATES

Red meat production in commercial slaughter plants during March totaled 2,096 million pounds. This was 3 percent above February 1957 production of 2,026 million pounds but 7 percent below the output of 2,265 million pounds for March 1956. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other commercial plants but excludes farm slaughter.

Meat production for the first three months of 1957 totaled 6,558 million pounds, 5 percent less than for the corresponding period of 1956. Compared with the three-month period last year, beef production was up 2 percent, veal output was up 3 percent, whereas pork production was down 14 percent and mutton and lamb output was down 7 percent.

March beef production totaled 1,098 million pounds, 2 percent greater than in February but 3 percent less than in March 1956. The number of cattle slaughtered for the month totaled 2,038,200 head, 2 percent more than the 1,998,600 head slaughtered in February, but 2 percent less than the 2,080,800 slaughtered the same month last year.

March veal production totaled 111 million pounds. This was 4 percent higher than the February output, but 2 percent smaller than the output of the same month

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	MARCH				JANUARY-MARCH TOTAL			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
N. C.								
Cattle	11.7	10.7	9,310	8,554	35.7	33.7	28,198	27,333
Calves	4.7	4.1	800	786	12.9	14.8	2,307	2,947
Sheep & Lambs	-	.1	-	8	.2	.3	17	28
Hogs	70.0	65.0	15,614	14,318	193.0	196.0	42,870	42,756
TOTAL	86.4	79.9	25.724	23,666	241.8	244.8	73,392	73,064
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
U. S.								
Cattle	2.1	2.0	2,024	1,973	6.3	6.5	6,204	6,331
Calves	1.0	1.0	203	199	2.9	3.0	607	619
Sheep & Lambs	1.4	1.1	139	116	4.2	3.9	422	388
Hogs	7.5	6.4	1,719	1,479	22.7	19.3	5,253	4,469
TOTAL	12.0	10.5	4,085	3,767	36.1	32.7	12,486	11,807

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

a year earlier. Calf slaughter at 1,021,100 head in March compares with 910,500 head slaughtered in February and 1,033,000 head during March 1956.

Hog slaughter during March totaled 6,383,000 head, 6 percent more than the February kill of 5,995,100 head but 15 percent less than the 7,532,100 head slaughtered in March 1956. Pork production for March totaled 831 million pounds, 7 percent above the February output but 13 percent below the production for March 1956. Slaughter hogs averaged 232 pounds liveweight in March -- one pound heavier than in February and 4 pounds heavier than the average for March last year. The number of hogs slaughtered in March of this year was less than a year earlier in all except 7 southern and western States.

Lamb and mutton production in March was 56 million pounds -- 7 percent below a month earlier and down 15 percent from a year earlier. Sheep and lamb slaughter during the month was estimated at 1,142,600 head. This was 6 percent below the February kill of 1,220,900 head and 16 percent less than the 1,366,900 head slaughtered in March 1956.

Poultry slaughter in March 1957 was 516 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. Output in March was 13 percent above the level of a month earlier and a year ago and 70 percent above the 1947-56 average for March.

Cash receipts for 1957 are likely to be down a little because of reduced production. But Government payments under the Soil Bank probably will increase enough to raise the 1957 net income of operators above the net income of 1956. The increase should be fairly close to the 4 percent increase registered in 1956 over the net income for 1955.

Running at a record rate, 1957 milk output is expected to total nearly 128 billion pounds. This would be 2 billion more than in 1956. Feed costs continue considerably below average in relationship to milk prices. Roughage supplies have been ample. Consumption of fluid milk continues to show some increase over other recent years.

HATCHERY REPORT, MARCH 1957

Commercial hatcheries in North Carolina produced 11,724,000 chicks during March. This was 2.5 percent above the previous record high March production of 11,435,000 chicks hatched in March of 1956 and was 42 percent above the 1951-55 average for the month. A slight decrease in the number of egg-type chicks hatched from a year earlier was more than offset by an increase in the number of broiler-type chicks.

Chick production for the first three months of the year is also the highest of record, the total of 29,782,000 exceeding by 2 percent production during the first three months of 1956.

UNITED STATES

For the United States commercial hatcheries produced 250,057,000 chicks during March. This was 11 percent below the 281,908,000 produced in March last year and 11 percent below the 1951-55 average for the month. The March hatch was the smallest for the month since 1948. The decrease in the numbers hatched from a year earlier occurred entirely in the number of egg-type chicks hatched.

The number of broiler-type chicks hatched during March totaled 135,921,000, compared with 132,419,000 in March last year--an increase of 3 percent. The number produced during the first 3 months totaled 379,259,000, compared with 358,210,000 during the same period last year--an increase of 6 percent. An April broiler hatch about the same as in April last year is in prospect as the number of broiler-type eggs in incubators on April 1 was only 1 percent more than on April 1 last year.

The number of egg-type chicks hatched during March totaled 114,136,000, compared with 149,489,000 in March last year--a decrease of 24 percent. The demand for egg-type chicks continues weak and a much smaller hatch of egg-type chicks during April is in prospect. The number of eggs in incubators for flock replacements on April 1 was 18 percent less than on April 1 last year. Production of egg-type chicks during the first 3 months of this year totaled 205,132,000--down 25 percent from the same months last year.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Mar. 15 1957	Apr. 15 1957	Mar. 15 1957	Apr. 15 1957	Mar. 15 1957	Apr. 15 1957
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.....	.2980	.3055	.3693	.3706	81	82
Wheat, Bu.....	2.07	2.05	2.50	2.50	83	82
Corn, Bu.....	1.20	1.21	1.81	1.81	66	67
Oats, Bu.....	.720	.712	.873	.876	82	81
Barley, Bu.....	1.03	.985	1.36	1.36	76	72
Rye, Bu.....	1.16	1.13	1.67	1.68	69	67
Beef Cattle, Cwt....	16.00	16.90	22.40	22.40	71	75
Hogs, Cwt.....	16.80	17.40	21.80	21.90	77	79
Lambs, Cwt.....	19.80	20.70	24.80	24.90	80	83
Chickens, All, Lb...	.188	.184	.285	.286	66	64
Eggs, Doz.....	.306	.308	.478	.480	4/ 71	4/ 70
Milk, Whlse, Cwt. 2/	4.19	3/ 3.99	4.81	4.82	4/ 89	4/ 88

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Preliminary.*
4/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

Doc. 30.5 187 2
North Carolina State Library Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 233 RALEIGH, N. C. MAY 22, 1957

WHEAT PRODUCTION SOME LOWER

Wheat production for North Carolina is estimated at 8,700,000 bushels, down 325,000 bushels from the April 1 forecast. The current estimate is 531,000 bushels below the record 9,231,000 bushels produced in 1956. The 1957 crop is more irregular than last year owing to more variation in rainfall between areas and frequency of rainfall. Some delay in the application of nitrogen occurred in a number of areas of the State. This year's smaller indicated production is attributed to a slight reduction in both acreage and yield. This year's yield per harvested acre is indicated at 25.0 bushels compared with 25.5 bushels produced in 1956.

APRIL 1 GRAIN STOCK UP

Total grain stocks in all positions in North Carolina on April 1 were considerably larger than they were a year earlier. This was true of all crops except rye, stocks of which are usually relatively small.

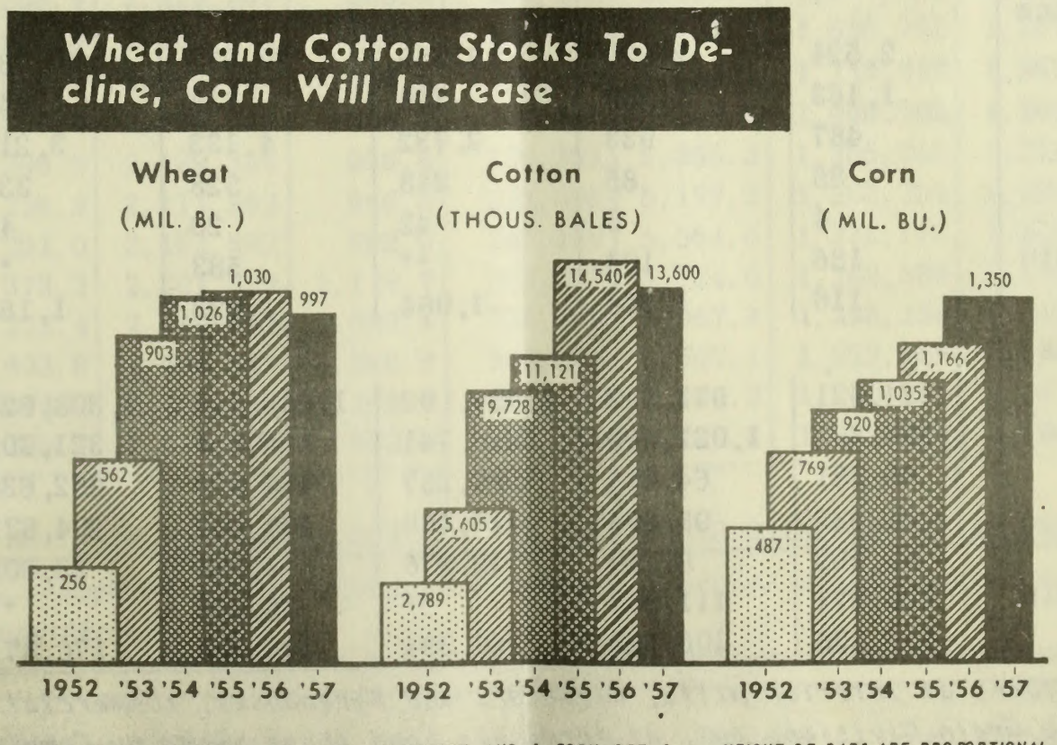
Stocks of corn amounted to 32,042,000 bushels, of which 29,072,000 bushels were stored on farms, and 2,970,000 bushels were in off-farm positions. The total supply was up 6.5 percent from that on April 1, 1956, farm stocks being up 5.5 percent and other stocks 17.7 percent.

Wheat in all positions totaled 1,996,000 bushels, up 2.8 percent from a year

(Continued on Page 2)

WHEAT AND COTTON STOCKS TO DECLINE CORN WILL INCREASE

UNITED STATES



CROP YEARS BEGINNING: WHEAT, JULY 1; COTTON, AUG. 1; CORN, OCT. 1 HEIGHT OF BARS ARE PROPORTIONAL TO VALUE. 1957 BARS BASED ON PROSPECTS FOR PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE AS OF OCTOBER, 1956.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 80A-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

ago. Wheat in off-farm storage amounted to 1,258,000 bushels, and that on farms came to 738,000 bushels. Stocks of oats at 5,066,000 bushels were 57.4 percent greater than the oats in all positions a year earlier. Farm oat stocks amounted to 4,133,000 bushels as compared with a total of 2,732,000 last year, an increase of 51.3 percent, while off-farm storage of 933,000 bushels was 91.6 percent above the 487,000 held a year earlier.

Stocks of other grains in all positions and changes from last year were as follows: Barley 613,000 bushels, up 83.5 percent from 334,000 bushels last year; Rye 25,000 bushels, down from 46,000 bushels; and Soybeans 2,447,000 bushels, up 107.4 percent from 1,180,000 bushels. Grain sorghum stocks stood at 687,000 bushels 583,000 of which was on farms. No data are available on grain sorghums in storage on April 1 prior to 1957.

UNITED STATES

Stocks of corn and soybeans in all positions on April 1 were at record levels. Corn stocks of 2.6 billion bushels and soybean stocks of 217 million bushels exceed the previous record by 12 and 23 percent, respectively. Stocks of feed grains -- corn, oats and barley -- add to a total of nearly 85 million tons -- the largest in the 15 years for which comparable data are available.

Wheat stocks of 1,188 million bushels stored in all positions on April 1 are the third largest of record for that date but are below the level of the two previous years. Total stocks are 10 percent smaller than the record holdings a year earlier but 74 percent larger than the 1946-55 April 1 average. Total stocks were nearly a fifth larger than the 1956 production, reflecting the large carryover of old wheat on July 1, 1956, a large part of which was Government-owned. Current stocks are less than January 1, 1957 stocks by 300 million bushels or 20 percent.

Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,022 million bushels were 7.5 percent less than the record holdings a year earlier with only the merchant mills reporting larger stocks. Of this total, more than four-

(Continued on Page 8)

STOCKS OF GRAINS APRIL 1, 1957

Crop	Off-farm total* April 1		On-farm total April 1		Total All Positions April 1	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thousand Bushels					
North Carolina						
Corn	2,524	2,970	27,559	29,072	30,083	32,042
Wheat	1,163	1,258	778	738	1,941	1,996
Oats	487	933	2,732	4,133	3,219	5,066
Barley	86	85	248	528	334	613
Rye	4	5	42	20	46	25
Sorghum Grain	186	104	**	583	**	687
Soybeans	116	1,374	1,064	1,073	1,180	2,447
United States						
Corn	814,521	971,642	1,494,102	1,615,149	2,308,623	2,586,791
Wheat	1,104,461	1,021,709	216,741	165,959	1,321,202	1,187,668
Oats	85,281	64,654	567,357	410,430	652,638	475,084
Barley	88,333	95,894	116,489	104,052	204,822	199,946
Rye	12,632	8,214	10,976	4,541	23,608	12,755
Sorghum Grain	126,571	111,908	**	26,939	**	138,847
Soybeans	116,538	100,584	60,334	116,323	176,872	216,907

* *Includes stocks at Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at terminals, and those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in transit, in bins and other storages under CCC control.*

** *April 1 on-farm stocks of sorghum grain not available prior to 1957.*

COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

Shown in table below are revised monthly estimates of livestock slaughtered in commercial plants during 1956 for North Carolina and for the United States.

COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER, BY MONTHS, 1956 1/ NORTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES

MONTH	CATTLE		CALVES		HOGS		SHEEP & LAMBS	
	No. Head slaughtered	Total live weight lbs.	No. Head slaughtered	Total live weight lbs.	No. Head slaughtered	Total live weight lbs.	No. Head slaughtered	Total live weight
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
N. C.								
Jan.....	13.0	10,279	4.4	824	66.0	14,649	.1	8
Feb.....	11.0	8,609	3.8	683	57.0	12,607	.1	9
Mar.....	11.7	9,310	4.7	800	70.0	15,614	-	-
Apr.....	11.3	9,056	3.8	718	61.0	13,722	-	-
May.....	12.1	9,623	4.9	942	66.0	14,764	.1	8
June....	12.4	9,513	5.3	1,068	55.0	12,249	.2	16
July....	12.6	9,913	5.1	992	54.0	11,870	.2	14
Aug.....	13.5	10,440	5.9	1,102	62.0	13,342	.2	17
Sept....	13.8	11,254	4.7	883	61.0	13,005	.1	11
Oct.....	14.7	11,504	5.8	1,074	73.0	15,692	.1	8
Nov.....	12.8	10,244	5.1	992	65.0	14,097	-	-
Dec.....	9.4	7,190	3.8	717	61.0	13,232	-	-
Annual Average	148.3	116,935	57.3	10,795	751.0	164,843	1.1	91
U. S.								
Jan.....	2,258.4	2,222,502	968.0	209,182	8,038.2	1,887,861	1,482.1	148,195
Feb.....	1,996.5	1,959,975	948.3	196,338	7,101.7	1,635,752	1,307.2	133,089
Mar.....	2,080.7	2,023,942	1,033.9	204,440	7,514.1	1,715,557	1,363.9	138,301
Apr.....	2,069.4	2,006,516	964.2	202,949	6,259.7	1,446,708	1,268.9	125,057
May.....	2,209.8	2,129,334	958.8	219,593	5,865.3	1,385,059	1,214.6	112,319
June....	2,218.9	2,111,982	946.8	223,006	5,177.2	1,268,204	1,228.3	108,830
July....	2,291.0	2,163,602	992.0	240,179	5,064.0	1,218,176	1,308.3	117,680
Aug.....	2,373.2	2,201,929	1,119.7	273,227	5,524.0	1,268,586	1,424.0	130,939
Sept....	2,202.4	2,042,052	1,099.4	256,082	5,967.3	1,338,150	1,312.6	120,385
Oct.....	2,603.6	2,445,041	1,349.3	306,977	7,507.1	1,693,669	1,617.4	152,130
Nov.....	2,374.1	2,258,357	1,168.4	255,539	7,705.2	1,783,983	1,277.7	122,115
Dec.....	2,183.7	2,117,398	962.8	203,748	6,789.5	1,587,182	1,188.4	116,494
Annual Average	26,861.7	25,682,630	12,511.6	2,791,260	78,513.3	18,228,887	15,993.4	1,525,534

1/ Includes slaughter under Federal and other commercial alsughter; excludes farm slaughter.

FARM COSTS: Total farm production expenses in 1957 are likely to exceed those of 1956 -- even though fewer acres are being farmed.

NORTH CAROLINA FINAL 1956 COTTON REPORT WITH COMPARISONS

North Carolina cotton ginnings for the 1956 crop indicate production of 359,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. Production was 2.3 percent above the 351,000 bales harvested in 1955 and about 21 percent below the 1945-54 ten-year average production of 457,000 bales.

Yield of lint in 1956 amounted to 391 pounds per acre, 41 pounds above the yield of 1955 and 70 pounds more than the ten-year average.

The 1956 production of cottonseed totaled 147,000 tons as compared with 146,000 in 1955. Average price received by farmers for cottonseed is estimated to be $42.90 per ton, compared with $39.10 in 1955 and $61.70 in 1954. Total production for the 1956 crop of cottonseed is valved at $6,306,000, an increase of $597,000 over 1955, although $3,258,000 below the valve of the 1954 crop. Cotton lint averaged 30.9 cents per pound and the valve of production in 1956 amounted to $55,520,000 compared with $56,320,000 in 1955. The combined valve of lint and seed at $61,826,000 is less than 1 percent below the combined 1955 valve of $62,029,000.

Cotton in cultivation on July 1, 1956 in N. C. is estimated at 457,000 acres, which is 35,000 acres under the acres in cultivation on July 1, 1955 and 233,000 acres below the 1945-54 average. The smaller acreage is the results of reduced allotments and some of the planted acreage being placed in the Soil Bank.

N. C. 1956 FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION THIRD LARGEST: YIELD PER ACRE SETS RECORD

The season's final estimate of flue-cured tobacco production in the Tar Heel State during 1956 is the third largest of record. Production amounted to 961,495,000 pounds compared with the record 978,775,000 pounds produced in 1955. A record flue-cured yield of 1,661 pounds per acre was established in 1956 and is 162 pounds more than the 1,499 pounds, the old record made in 1955. Growers harvested an estimated 579,000 acres, a reduction of about 11 percent from the 653,000 acres harvested in 1955.

Burley production amounted to 17,390,000 pounds, or 1,230,000 pounds less than 1955. The 1956 production resulted from a small reduction in both acreage and yield. Acres harvested in 1956 totaled 9,400 compared with 9,800 in 1955 and the average yield was 1,850 pounds per acre compared with 1,900 in 1955.

In value of production the total N. C. tobacco crop for 1956 amounted to $507,071,000 which was about 5 percent below the value of the crop for 1955.

(See Table on Page 5)

crop, using 1955 crop price.

NORTH CAROLINA FINAL COTTON REPORT, WITH COMPARISONS

ITEM	UNIT	CROP			
		1953	1954	1955 1/	1956 2/
Acres in cultivation	Thous. Acres	782	557	492	457
Acres harvested	Thous. Acres	775	545	480	440
Lint yield per harvested acre	Pounds	278	319	350	391
Production (lint)	Thous. Bales 3/	449	364	351	359
Average price received per pound (lint)	Cents	33.0	34.74	32.10	30.9
Value of production (lint)	Thous. Dols.	74,206	63,203	56,320	55,520
Production (cottonseed)	Thous. Tons	185	155	146	147
Average price received per ton	Dollars	50.90	61.70	39.10	42.90
Value of production (cottonseed)	Thous. Dols.	9,416	9,564	5,709	6,306
Value of production (lint and seed)	Thous. Dols.	83,622	72,587	62,029	61,826
Farm disposition of cottonseed:					
Cash sales	Thous. Tons	165	135	125	130
Used on farms 4/	Thous. Tons	20	20	21	17

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 500-pound gross weight bales. 4/ Includes some sales between farms.

REVISED PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO, BY TYPES, 1955-1956 1/
(flue-cured tobacco in all States and Burley in the United States)

PRODUCING STATE	Type No	Acreage Harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Avg. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
		(Acres)		(Pounds)		(Thousand Pounds)		(Cents)		(Thousand Dollars)	
FLUE-CURED:											
North Carolina.....	11	255,000	227,000	1,310	1,525	334,050	346,175	53.2	50.2	177,715	173,780
North Carolina.....	12	317,000	282,000	1,625	1,760	515,125	496,320	53.0	51.8	273,016	257,094
North Carolina.....	13	81,000	70,000	1,600	1,700	129,600	119,000	54.1	55.0	70,114	65,450
Total N. C. flue-cured.....	11-13	653,000	579,000	1,499	1,661	978,775	961,495	53.2	51.6	520,845	496,324
Virginia.....	11	99,000	88,000	1,300	1,560	128,700	137,280	54.3	52.8	69,884	72,484
South Carolina.....	13	116,000	102,000	1,700	1,700	197,200	173,400	54.5	52.4	107,474	90,862
Georgia.....	14	101,000	88,000	1,465	1,455	147,965	128,040	47.2	48.5	69,839	62,099
Florida.....	14	21,100	17,700	1,410	1,225	29,751	21,682	45.9	48.5	13,656	10,516
Alabama.....	14	600	550	1,090	1,165	654	641	47.4	48.8	310	313
Total all flue-cured types...	11-14	990,700	875,200	1,497	1,625	1,483,045	1,422,538	52.7	51.5	782,008	732,598
BURLEY:											
North Carolina.....	31	9,800	9,400	1,900	1,850	18,620	17,390	57.2	61.8	10,651	10,747
Kentucky.....	31	207,000	207,000	1,470	1,620	304,290	335,340	59.4	64.1	180,748	214,953
Tennessee.....	31	61,000	61,000	1,540	1,620	93,940	98,820	56.9	62.2	53,452	61,466
Virginia.....	31	10,400	10,400	1,875	1,920	19,500	19,968	56.0	63.2	10,920	12,620
West Virginia.....	31	2,500	2,500	1,600	1,560	4,000	3,900	58.4	62.2	2,336	2,426
Total all light air-cured....	31-32	357,600	353,800	1,402	1,540	501,505	544,895	58.1	62.6	291,192	341,318
North Carolina, All Tobacco..	All	662,800	588,400	1,505	1,664	997,395	978,885	53.3	51.8	531,496	507,071
United States, All Tobacco 2/	All	1,495,400	1,365,100	1,466	1,598	2,192,852	2,180,805	53.2	53.7	1,165,643	1,171,963

1/ 1955 revised; 1956 preliminary. 2/ Includes types not shown - and price and value data includes 1956 Maryland crop, using 1955 crop price.

FARM PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND VALUE OF NORTH CAROLINA CROPS: 1956 1/

CROPS	Unit	Production	FARM DISPOSITION			Sold	Season's avg. price received by farmers	VALUE OF		
			Used On Farms Where Grown					Production	Products used in household	Sales
			For seed	Fed to livestock	For use in farm household					
			Thousand				*Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*		
Corn	Bu.	80,688	-	* 49,421	665	30,602	1.30	104,894	864	39,783
Wheat	Bu.	9,231	462	1,846	400	6,523	1.97	18,185	788	12,850
Oats	Bu.	19,680	-	* 13,382	-	6,298	.71	13,973	-	4,472
Barley	Bu.	2,294	-	* 1,652	-	642	1.04	2,386	-	668
Rye	Bu.	403	61	153	-	189	1.78	717	-	336
Sorghum grain	Bu.	2,160	-	* 1,318	-	842	1.12	2,419	-	943
Soybeans, for beans	Bu.	8,944	361	179	-	8,404	2.10	18,782	-	17,648
Cowpeas, for peas	Bu.	58	40	2	4	12	4.00	232	16	48
Peanuts, picked & threshed.	Lbs.	306,900	10,360	** 307	2,135	294,098	.118	36,214	252	34,704
Hay, all	Tons	1,107	-	1,024	-	83	29.00	32,103	-	2,407
Lespedeza see (clean)	Lbs.	23,800	9,758	-	-	14,042	10.60	2,523	-	1,488
Sorghum sirup	Gals.	140	-	-	90	50	2.80	392	-	140
Tobacco, all	Lbs.	978,885	-	-	-	978,885	.518	507,071	-	507,071
Type 11	Lbs.	346,175	-	-	-	346,175	.502	173,780	-	173,780
Type 12	Lbs.	496,320	-	-	-	496,320	.518	257,094	-	257,094
Type 13	Lbs.	119,000	-	-	-	119,000	.550	65,450	-	65,450
Type 31	Lbs.	17,390	-	-	-	17,390	.618	10,747	-	10,747
Cotton	Bales	359	-	-	-	359	*** .309	55,520	-	55,520
Cottonseed	Tons	147	-	-	-	130	42.90	6,306	-	5,577

1/ Preliminary. * Feed and seed not shown separately. ** Fed to livestock and lost. *** Per lb. of cotton.

LIVESTOCK: Hog slaughter, below the first quarter of 1956, is likely to catch up with a year earlier by late fall of 1957. Reduced production points to higher average hog and cattle prices in 1957 than in 1956. Sheep and lamb prices are also likely to be up in 1957.

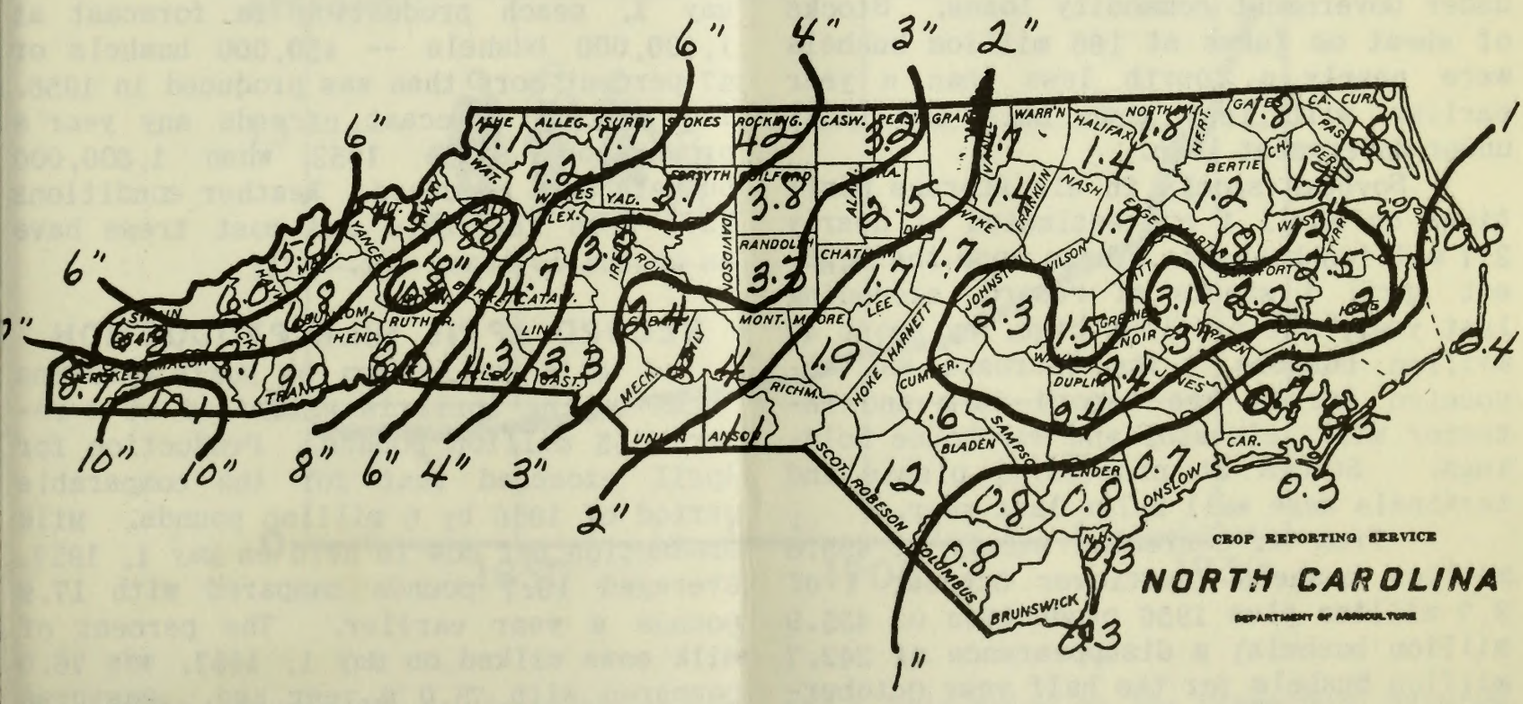
NORTH CAROLINA WEATHER FOR APRIL 1957

During the first twelve days of April, weather patterns influencing North Carolina continued the regular eastward movement characteristic of winter weather. Eight different low pressure storms affected the weather of this period, causing varying degrees of stormy weather (including destructive tornadoes on the 5th and 8th) over this and adjacent states. Between these storms, high pressure systems were weak and fair weather periods of short duration. Ending this period a large, cold high pressure area pushed a final thrust of winter over the Southeast, and for the remainder of April, North Carolina weather was most of the time under the influence of high pressure, usually centered offshore over the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Seasonable temperatures prevailed during the first twelve days of April, with only small day-to-day changes. The 2nd was the warmest day of this period, with some 80 degree readings recorded in the southern part of North Carolina. About the tenth day, nighttime temperatures began to drift downward, and the passage of a sharp cold front early on the 13th set the stage for a general light freeze at mid-month. Temperatures rose rapidly thereafter, and during the last ten days of April averaged more than ten degrees above normal. Mid-afternoon high readings during this period were well up in the eighties over most of North Carolina, with an occasional report of 90 or higher; at sunrise the average was around 60 degrees.

Rainfall over North Carolina during April was unusually variable for the time of year. The coast was extremely dry, with a number of localities having the driest April in a long period of record. Wilmington was one of these places; although measurable rain fell there on four different days, the total for April was only .33 inch. A broad strip along the southern coast and a narrower part of the northern had generally less than a one-inch total. Inland over the Coastal Plain and the eastern Piedmont the range was from one to three inches, increasing westward. Westward into the foothills there was a rapid increase, and totals over the Mountains were from five to eleven inches. About half the month's rain over most of the State fell on the 5th in connection with an extensive low pressure area passing eastward over the Great Lakes.

INCHES OF RAINFALL, APRIL 1957



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

GRAIN STOCKS *(Continued)*

fifths was either owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation or was warehouse-stored under Government commodity loans. Stocks of wheat on farms at 166 million bushels were nearly a fourth less than a year earlier with less than half the total under Government loan.

Soybean stocks in all storage positions on April 1 are estimated at nearly 217 million bushels. These were the highest April 1 stocks of record, exceeding last year, the previous high, by about 40 million bushels. The increase was accounted for by the record farm and interior mill, elevator and warehouse holdings. Stocks at processing plants and terminals were well below last year.

From an estimated supply of 459.6 million bushels (carryover October 1 of 3.7 million plus 1956 production of 455.9 million bushels) a disappearance of 242.7 million bushels for the half year October-April is indicated by April 1 stocks. Known use for the period includes 165.5 million bushels processed for oil and nearly 52 million bushels exported.

PEACH PRODUCTION PROSPECTS BEST IN 5 YEARS

Based on reports from growers as of May 1, peach production is forecast at 1,400,000 bushels -- 450,000 bushels or 47 percent more than was produced in 1956. The current forecast exceeds any year's production since 1952 when 1,600,000 bushels were produced. Weather conditions have been favorable and most trees have an unusually heavy set.

RECORD APRIL MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production on North Carolina farms during April is estimated at a record 155 million pounds. Production for April exceeded that for the comparable period of 1956 by 6 million pounds. Milk production per cow in herd on May 1, 1957, averaged 18.7 pounds compared with 17.9 pounds a year earlier. The percent of milk cows milked on May 1, 1957, was 76.0 compared with 75.0 a year ago. Pastures were reported in above average condition on May 1 and this contributed to the increased flow of milk during the latter half of April.

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 234 RALEIGH, N. C. JUNE 13, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX DOWN 1 POINT

The ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets dropped one point during the month ended May 15, 1957. Lower prices for wheat, peanuts, veal calves, sheep, turkeys, milk and hay more than off-set slightly higher prices received for corn, soybeans, wool, hogs, beef cattle, milk cows and eggs (see pages 1 and 2).

The May index at 280 percent of its 1910-14 average was the lowest for the month of May since 1950 and compared with 281 in April and with 288 a year earlier. Lower prices for milk were primarily re-

(Continued on Page 2)

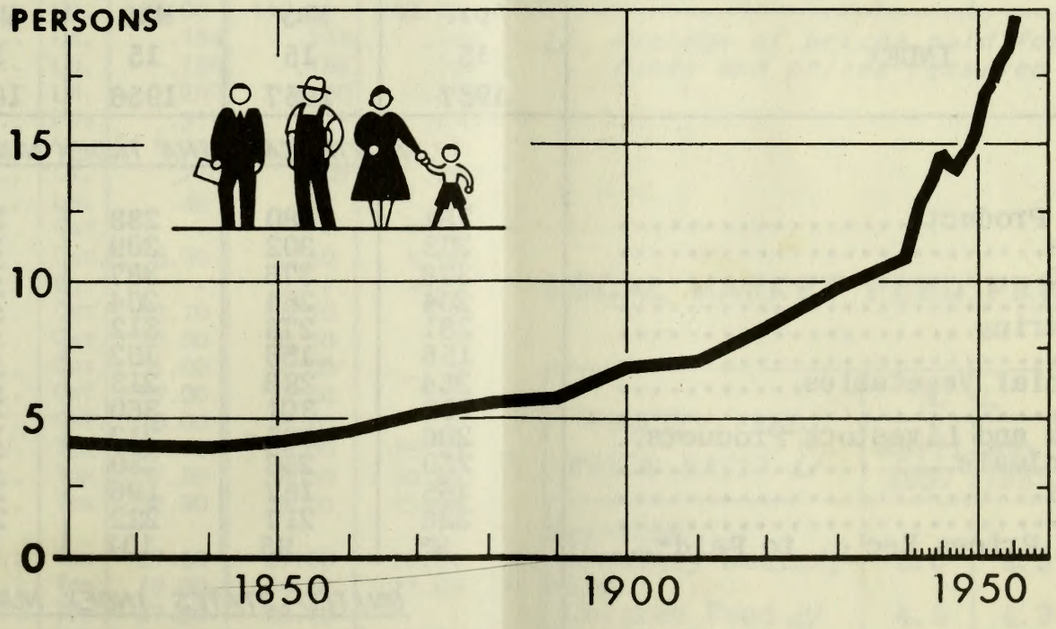
U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP 1 POINT PRICES PAID AND PARITY RATIO UNCHANGED

During the month ended May 15 the U. S. Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased one point (4 tenths of one percent) from the revised April index of 242. Higher prices for cattle, cantaloups, apples, and cotton were primarily responsible for the increase. Partially offsetting were lower prices for strawberries, milk, wheat, and eggs. The May index at 243 was 3 points above May 1956.

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates as of May

(Continued on Page 2)

ONE U. S. FARM WORKER NOW SUPPORTS 19 OTHER PERSONS



The average U. S. farm worker now produces enough food, fiber and tobacco for himself and 19 others. The number of consumers ''supported'' by a farm worker has risen markedly during the last decade and a half owing to the tremendous upsurge in farm technology and the increasing contribution of nonfarm workers to farm production.

N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

sponsible for the drop of one point in the Livestock and Livestock Products Index.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers at 95 percent is the lowest for the month of May since 1941. This ratio declined to its lowest point last November with 89 percent and it has not been above 95 percent so far this year. Since October of 1956, the index of prices received by North Carolina farmers has not kept pace with the index of prices paid by U.S. farmers for commodities and services, including interest taxes and farm wage rates.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

15 remained at the mid-April high of 296. This was the first lull in the upward movement since the early autumn of 1956. A further increase in prices paid by farmers for goods bought for living purposes offset a small decline in prices paid for production items. The May Index was up 3 percent from a year earlier.

As a result of these changes the Parity Ratio for May 15 was 82, the same as the revised ratio for April but 2 percent below a year earlier.

U. S. FARM PRICES: These were a little higher in the first quarter of 1957 than in the first quarter of 1956. No big change from April 1957 levels is expected for prices farmers receive. However, average for 1957 should show a small edge over the average for 1956.

1957 livestock prices probably will continue above those of 1956 but crop prices are likely to stay below.

Supports for cotton, major grains, and oil crops are lower than in 1956. Those for other products are about the same.

FARM COSTS: These are higher. The general slow advance in the prices of things farmers buy continues. Interest, wages, tax and rental payments, and depreciation charges on capital equipment also are up.

Total farm production expenses in 1957 are likely to exceed those of 1956 - even though fewer acres are being farmed.

EGGS: Smaller U. S. egg production in the fall of 1957 than in the fall of 1956 is almost assured by the sharp cut in hatching of flock replacement chicks so far this season. This is expected to result in higher 1957 than 1956 prices, beginning in late summer.

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Apr. 15 1957	May 15 1957	May 15 1956	May 15 1955	May 15 1954
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	281	280	288	301	299
All Crops	303	302	309	322	316
Tobacco	378	376	387	393	390
Cotton	264	264	264	283	281
Oil Bearing	281	278	312	345	322
Grains	156	156	162	182	183
Commercial Vegetables	284	283	213	292	240
Fruits	297	301	360	366	330
Livestock and Livestock Products	206	205	212	223	241
Meat Animals	250	256	230	247	330
Poultry	165	167	196	213	205
Dairy	226	217	222	218	215
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	95	95	101	107	105
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	1/ 242	243	1/ 240	241	255
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	296	296	286	282	284
Parity Ratio	1/ 82	82	1/ 84	85	90

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*
1/ *Revised.*

PRICES PAID BY N. C. FARMERS FOR FEED

Most Feed Prices Unchanged

Average prices paid by N. C. farmers or most feeds during the month ended May 5 decreased slightly or remained unhanged from a month earlier. Mixed dairy eed decreased five cents per hundredeight with all the decrease coming from eeds containing 24 percent protein with he exception of an increase for meat crap, high protein feeds were unchanged rom a month earlier, corn meal was down five cents per hundredweight, while other grain by-product feeds were unchanged.

Poultry feeds showed little change from April with laying mash decreasing five cents per hundredweight.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C.		U. S.
		APR. 15 1957	MAY 15 1957	MAY 15 1957
		DOLLARS		
CORN	BU.	1.30	1.31	1.23
WHEAT	BU.	2.05	2.04	1.98
OATS	BU.	.77	.77	.703
BARLEY	BU.	1.10	1.10	.956
RYE	BU.	1.75	1.75	1.05
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.05	2.05	1.99
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.14	2.16	2.23
PEANUTS	LB.	.119	.117	.112
COTTON	LB.	.320	.320	.3147
COTTONSEED	TON	-	-	-
WOOL	LB.	.46	.52	.552
HOGS	CWT.	16.60	16.90	17.20
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	13.30	14.10	17.50
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	20.70	20.10	18.60
SHEEP	CWT.	5.30	5.00	5.99
LAMBS	CWT.	19.10	19.10	20.60
MILK COWS	HD.	105.00	110.00	163.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.184	.184	.184
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.185	.185	.194
TURKEYS	LB.	.290	.280	.249
EGGS	DOZ.	.311	.321	.290
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5/ 5.20	2/ 5.05	2/ 3.86
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.210	.203	.208
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.48	.48	.590
POTATOES	CWT.	-	-	1.36
SWEETPOTATOES	CWT.	5.30	5.30	5.54
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	-	-	4.35
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	10.70	10.70	-
KOREAN	CWT.	10.00	10.00	-
KOBE	CWT.	11.00	11.00	-
COM. & TENN	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
SERICEA	CWT.	15.00	15.00	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	29.70	29.00	20.10
ALFALFA HAY	TON	37.50	36.10	20.60
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	32.30	31.00	23.00
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	27.50	27.00	26.80
PEANUT VINE	TON	19.50	18.50	21.60
OTHER	TON	27.90	28.10	-

1/ Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Sold by farmers direct to consumers.
4/ The all hay prices is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.
5/ Revised.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	Apr. 15 1957	May 15 1957	Apr. 15 1957	May 15 1957
	Dollars			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.90	3.85	3.83	3.80
16% Protein	3.75	3.75	3.78	3.75
18% Protein	3.80	3.80	3.77	3.75
20% Protein	4.10	4.10	3.98	3.97
24% Protein	4.05	3.95	4.09	4.07
29% & Over	4.55	4.55	4.36	4.36
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.12	4.15
Soybean Meal	3.95	3.95	3.77	3.77
Cottonseed Meal	3.50	3.50	3.82	3.80
Meat Scrap	4.50	4.60	4.66	4.64
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.40	3.40	3.08	3.02
Middlings	3.55	3.55	3.12	3.08
Corn Meal	3.80	3.75	3.43	3.42
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.39	3.39
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.80	4.75	4.48	4.46
Scratch Grain	4.15	4.15	4.11	4.10
Broiler Growing Mash	5.00	5.00	4.95	4.91
Poultry Ration 1/	3.90	3.87	3.54	3.53

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C.		U. S.	
	April 1957	May 1957	April 1957	May 1957
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.2
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0
Turkey Feed 2/	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.1

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.
2/ Poultry ration.

HATCHERY REPORT, APRIL 1957

Commercial hatcheries in North Carolina produced 10,366,000 chicks during April. This was 5.4 percent below the previous record high April production of 10,952,000 chicks hatched in April of 1956 and is 29 percent above the 1951-55 average for the month. The number produced during January through April 1957 totaled 40,148,000 compared with 40,111,000 during the same months last year.

Broiler chicks produced in April by commercial hatcheries amounted to 8,915,000, and egg-type chicks totaled 1,451,000 head. Broiler chicks produced January through April amounted to 34,901,000 compared with 34,006,000 during the same months last year. Egg-type chicks produced January through April amounted to 5,247,000 compared with 6,105,000 during the same months last year -- a decrease of 14 percent.

UNITED STATES

For the United States commercial hatcheries produced 274,519,000 chicks during April -- 7 percent less than in April last year and the 1951-55 average for the month. All of the decrease in the number hatched from a year earlier occurred in the number of egg-type chicks hatched. The number of broiler chicks hatched during April was up 2 percent from a year earlier. The number hatched totaled 137,977,000, compared with 134,882,000 in April last year. The number of broiler-type chicks hatched during January through April this year was 5 percent larger than the number hatched during these same months last year. A May broiler hatch near that of May a year ago is in prospect as the number of broiler-type eggs in incubators on May 1, 1957 was about the same as on May 1, 1956.

The number of egg-type chicks hatched during April totaled 136,542,000 compared with 159,387,000 in April last year -- a decrease of 14 percent. Production of egg-type chicks during the first 4 months of this year was down 21 percent from the same period last year. Compared with previous months, the demand for egg-type chicks has picked up, but remains below that a year ago. The number of eggs in incubators on May 1, 1957 was 7 percent less than on May 1, 1956.

AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS PER 100 POUNDS MILK, WHOLESALE, BY MONTHS, 1955 AND 1956

Month	Milk Wholesale Per Cwt.	
	1955	1956
January	$5.65	$5.85
February	5.65	5.83
March	5.48	5.67
April	5.29	5.36
May	5.12	5.24
June	5.09	5.36
July	5.22	5.32
August	5.24	5.33
September	5.48	5.50
October	5.70	5.69
November	5.84	5.68
December	5.86	5.52

AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS FOR COMMERCIAL BROILERS, BY MONTHS, 1955 AND 1956

Month	Price Per Pound	
	1955	1956
	Cents	*Cents*
January	24.0	20.2
February	24.5	21.0
March	29.0	21.0
April	28.5	20.0
May	26.5	20.0
June	27.0	19.5
July	25.5	20.5
August	26.0	18.6
September	24.0	17.7
October	20.5	16.6
November	20.0	16.0
December	18.0	15.6

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS HIGHEST IN YEARS

Exports of cotton through March of this fiscal year totaled 5.5 million bales and the total for the entire fiscal year is expected to exceed 7 million bales, compared with 2.2 million for fiscal 1956.

AVERAGE PRICES PER TON PAID BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS FOR MIXED FERTILIZERS, BY GRADES, APRIL 15, 1956 AND 1957

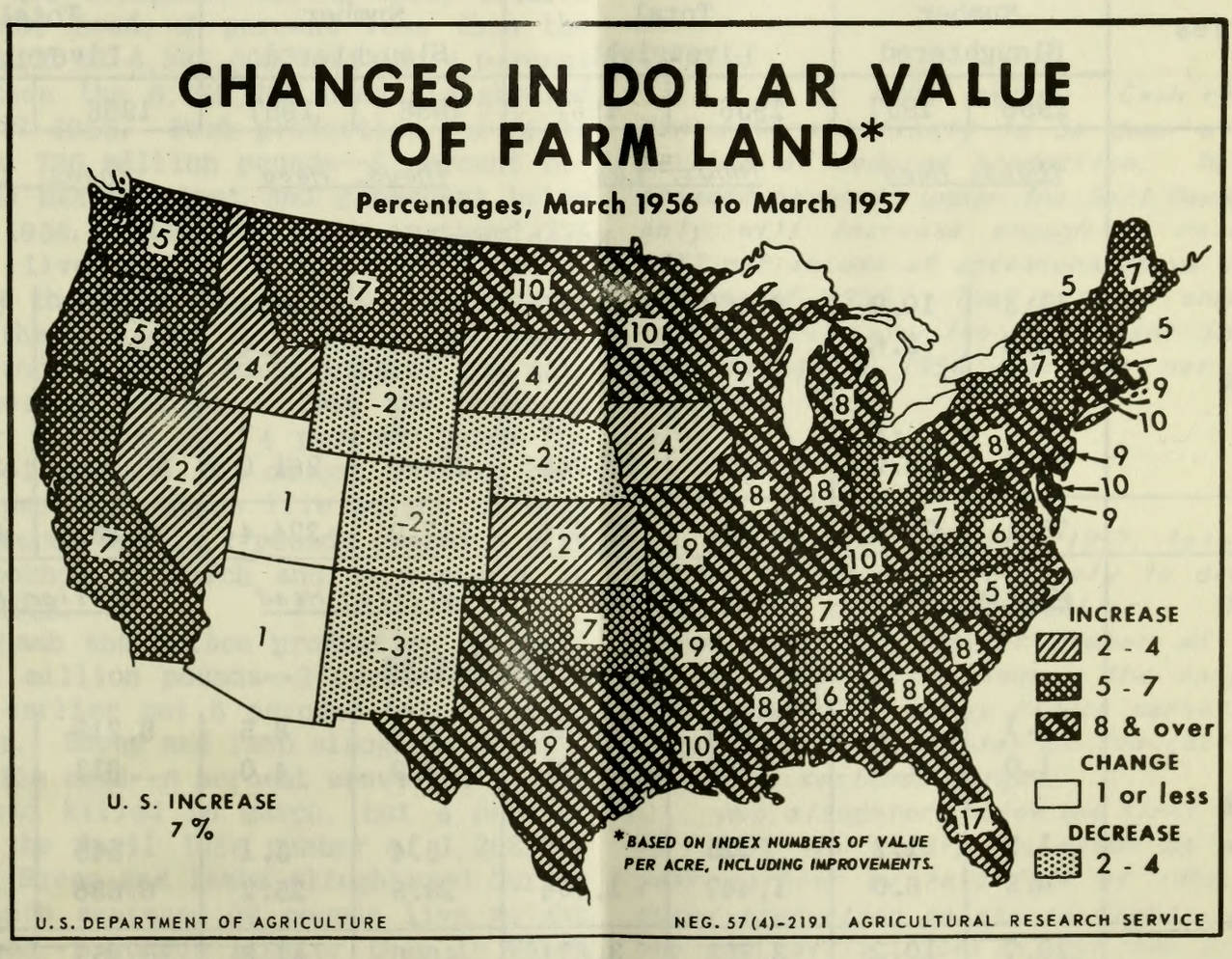
Grade	Price Per Ton	
	1956	1957
2-12-12	$42.50	$43.00
3-9-6	44.00	45.50
3-9-9	42.50	44.00
4-10-6	41.50	42.00
5-10-5	45.50	45.50
5-10-10	47.50	46.00

AVERAGE PRICES PER TON PAID BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS FOR FERTILIZER MATERIALS AND AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE, APRIL 15, 1956 AND 1957

Material	Price Per Ton	
	1956	1957
Nitrate of Soda	$ 60.00	$ 59.00
Ammonium Nitrate	88.00	80.00
Andydrous Ammonia	175.00	165.00
Superphosphate, 18%	27.00	26.50
Superphosphate, 20%	29.00	29.50
Agricultural Limestone	8.00	8.00

DEMAND: Comparing the first quarter of 1957 with that of 1956, demand is as strong or stronger. Economic activity is leveling off after a sharp 2-year rise but consumer income is still gaining and should continue higher in 1957 than in 1956. In the first quarter, incomes ran 5 percent above a year earlier and retail sales of food stores were up about 7 percent.

U.S. FARM PRODUCTION: Reduced plantings are likely to cut crop output this year. However, stocks of grains and cotton are still big, even though carryovers of wheat, rice, and cotton are being reduced. Total supplies of crops will continued heavy. Combined output of livestock products remains near the 1956 peak.



APRIL COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER AND MEAT PRODUCTION

North Carolina

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during April totaled 23,526,000 pounds liveweight. This is a slight decrease from March but slightly above pounds slaughtered during April of last year. The number of head of cattle slaughtered during April, and pounds liveweight, exceeded March. Total pounds of calves and hogs slaughtered during April showed a decrease from a month earlier.

Total liveweight of all species slaughtered January through April amounted to 96,590,000 pounds this year compared with 96,888,000 pounds last year. The number of head of all species slaughtered from January through April exceeded last year.

United States

Production of red meat in commercial slaughter plants totaled 2,040 million pounds in April. The April output was 3 percent below both a month earlier and a year earlier, when total production amounted to 2,096 million pounds and 2,107 million pounds respectively. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other commercial plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

Red meat production for the first 4 months of 1957 totaled 8,598 million pounds. This was 5 percent less than the 9,027 million pounds produced during the corresponding period last year. Comparing the 4-month period this year with that of last year, beef output was up less than 1 percent; veal was up 2 percent; whereas pork was down 12 percent; and lamb and mutton was down 6 percent. Lard production for the January-April period was 12 percent below a year earlier. Through

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	APRIL				JANUARY THROUGH APRIL			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
	North Carolina							
Cattle	11.3	10.9	9,056	8,861	47.0	44.6	37,254	36,194
Calves	3.8	3.6	718	672	16.7	18.4	3,025	3,619
Sheep & Lambs	-	.1	-	8	.2	.4	17	36
Hogs	61.0	65.0	13,722	13,985	254.0	261.0	56,592	56,741
TOTAL	76.1	79.6	23,496	23,526	317.9	324.4	96,888	96,590
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
	United States							
Cattle	2.1	2.0	2,007	1,948	8.4	8.5	8,213	8,279
Calves	1.0	1.0	203	201	3.9	4.0	813	819
Sheep & Lambs	1.3	1.2	125	118	5.4	5.1	545	507
Hogs	6.3	6.0	1,447	1,404	28.9	25.2	6,686	5,873
TOTAL	10.7	10.2	3,782	3,671	46.6	42.8	16,257	15,478

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.*

SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

April this year, the number of cattle slaughtered was up 2 percent; calves up 2 percent; while the number of hogs slaughtered was down 13 percent, and sheep and lamb slaughter was down 7 percent.

April beef production totaled 1,084 million pounds, 1 percent less than in March and 3 percent less than in April 1956. The number of cattle slaughtered for the month totaled 2,028,800 head, slightly less than the 2,038,200 head slaughtered in March, and 2 percent less than the 2,069,400 head slaughtered in April last year. April slaughter cattle averaged 960 pounds per head live weight. This was 8 pounds lighter than in March and 10 pounds lighter than in April 1956.

Veal production in April totaled 113 million pounds. This was 2 percent higher than the March output and unchanged from the output of April 1956. Calf slaughter at 985,200 head in April compares with 1,021,100 head slaughtered in March and 964,200 head in April 1956. Slaughter calves averaged 204 pounds per head live weight, which was 9 pounds heavier than in March, but 6 pounds lighter than in April last year.

Hog slaughter during April totaled 5,979,000 head, 6 percent less than the March kill of 6,383,000 head and 4 percent less than the 6,259,700 head slaughtered in April 1956. Pork production for April totaled 786 million pounds--5 percent below the March output and 3 percent below April 1956. Slaughter hogs averaged 235 pounds live weight in April -- 3 pounds heavier than in March and 4 pounds heavier than the average for April last year. Lard production in April totaled 207 million pounds--unchanged from the level of a year earlier, but 4 percent below the level of March. The amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds live weight of hogs slaughtered was 14.7 pounds compared with 14.6 pounds in March and 14.3 pounds in April 1956.

Lamb and mutton production in April was 57 million pounds--2 percent above a month earlier but 5 percent below a year earlier. Sheep and lamb slaughter totaled 1,213,100 head--6 percent above the 1,142,600 head killed in March, but 4 percent below the April 1956 number of 1,268,900 head. Sheep and lambs slaughtered during the month averaged 98 pounds live weight per head--3 pounds lighter than in March and 1 pound lighter than the April 1956 average.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES PAID BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS FOR MEN'S CLOTHING, 1955 AND 1956 1/

ITEM	UNIT	1955	1956
		Dollars	
Overalls, bib	pair	2.83	3.03
Shirts, Cotton, work	each	1.84	1.90
Socks, cotton, work	pair	.291	.298
Gloves, canvas, work	pair	.382	.360
Union suits, heavy winter, cotton 2/	each	2.20	2.23
Undershirts, sleeveless	each	.592	.618
Shorts	pair	.735	.753
Suits, wool, one pair pants	each	38.60	39.10
Extra trousers, wool	pair	10.20	10.50
Trousers, cotton	pair	3.43	3.60

1/ *Average of independent and chain prices.*

2/ *December prices.*

U. S. FARM INCOME: Cash receipts for 1957 are likely to be down a little because of reduced production. But Government payments under the Soil Bank probably will increase enough to raise the 1957 net income of operators above the net income of 1956. The increase should be fairly close to the 4 percent increase registered in 1956 over the net income for 1955.

LIVESTOCK: By late 1957, total U.S. cattle marketings are likely to drop below those of a year earlier. This is based upon the smaller number on farms, losses from spring snows, the easing of the drought which may reduce marketing of grass next fall. Sales of fed cattle are likely to continue large.

Hog slaughter, below the first quarter of 1956, is likely to catch up with a year earlier by late fall of 1957. Reduced production points to higher average hog and cattle prices in 1957 than in 1956. Sheep and lamb prices are also likely to be up in 1957.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Apr. 15 1957	May 15 1957	Apr. 15 1957	May 15 1957	Apr. 15 1957	May 15 1957
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCEN*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3055	.3147	.3706	.3706	82	85
Wheat, Bu.....	2.05	1.98	2.50	2.51	82	79
Corn, Bu.....	1.21	1.23	1.81	1.82	67	68
Oats, Bu.....	.712	.703	.876	.876	81	80
Barley, Bu.....	.985	.956	1.36	1.36	72	70
Rye, Bu.....	1.13	1.05	1.68	1.68	67	62
Beef Cattle, Cwt....	16.90	17.50	22.40	22.40	75	78
Hogs, Cwt.....	17.40	17.20	21.90	21.90	79	79
Lambs, Cwt.....	20.70	20.60	24.90	24.90	83	83
Chickens, All, Lb...	.184	.184	.286	.286	64	64
Eggs, Doz.....	.308	.290	.480	.480	5/ 70	5/ 66
Milk, Whlse, Cwt. 2/	3.99	4/ 3.86	4.82	4.82	5/ 88	5/ 89

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 235 RALEIGH, N. C. JUNE 27, 1957

CROP OUTLOOK ON JUNE 1 MOSTLY FAVORABLE

On June 1, small grains were nearing maturity. It appears fairly certain that yields, especially oats, will fall somewhat below last year's record levels. Showery weather in the early spring had interfered with fertilizer operations, and complaints of disease especially to oats, have been more prevalent than usual.

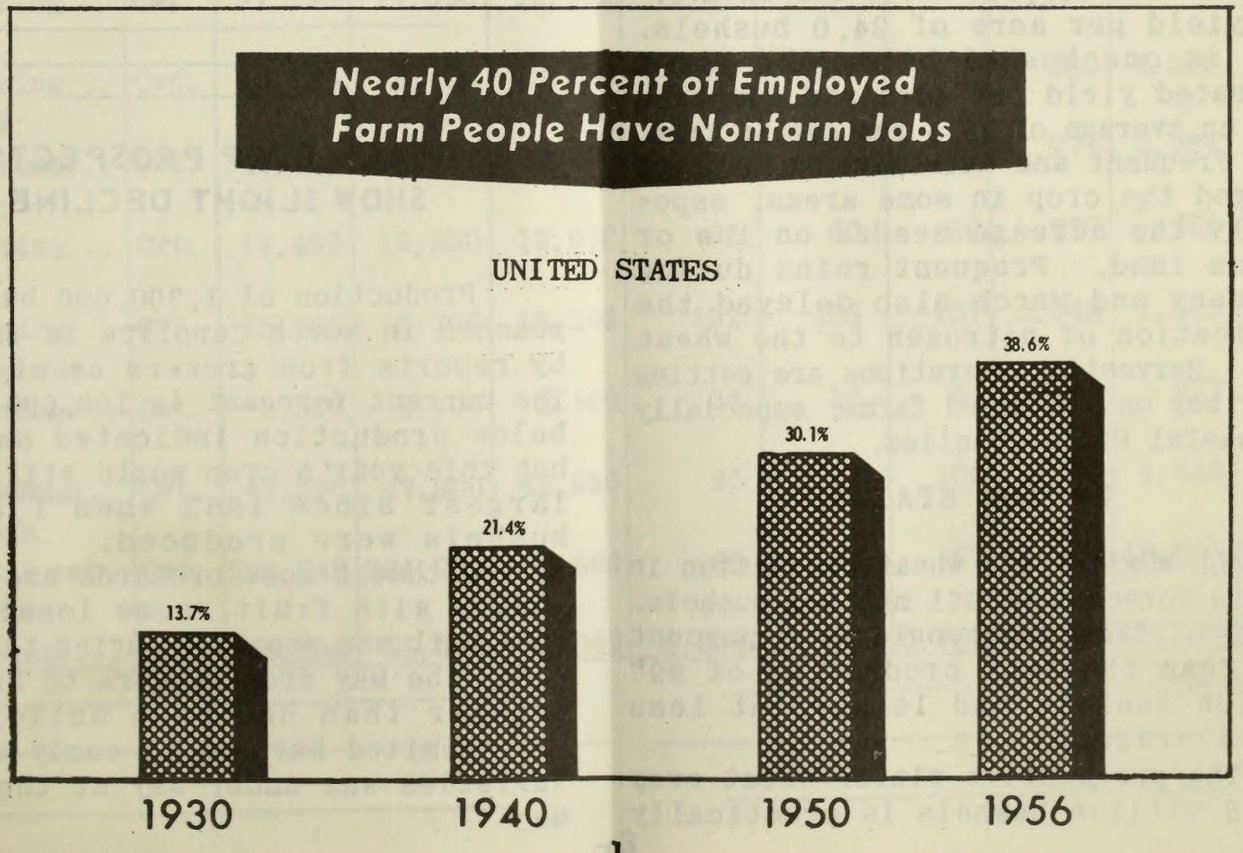
Stands of tobacco are generally good, but widespread re-planting has caused considerable variation between fields in advancement of the crop. Reports of infestations of black shank and granville wilt have been much more prevalent than usual. Many infested fields had to be plowed out and reset. Supplies of soil moisture on June 1 were mostly adequate and the crop is in mostly fair to good condition.

Another good crop of corn is in prospect with conditions reported to be even better than this time last year when a record high yield was realized. It should be stated, however, that major improvement in last year's corn crop came after June 1.

Cotton was seeded under conditions much more favorable for germination than last year. Frequent and heavy rains during May particularly in southern piedmont counties, has not been too favorable for plant development although stands are reported to be generally good.

Peanuts and soybeans are getting off to a good start although some important areas have had insufficent moisture for proper germination of seed and development of young plants.

OFF-FARM WORK BY FARM PEOPLE INCREASING



FARM FAMILIES, OFF FARM EMPLOYMENT

Farm families are becoming increasingly dependent on income from work off their farms. The proportion of employed farm persons working at nonfarm jobs increased from 30 percent to nearly 40 percent between 1950 and 1956. The latest Census of Agriculture, that for 1954, shows that 28 percent of the farm operators worked over 100 days off their farms.

The average daily wages earned by persons doing at least 25 days of farm wage work increased considerably between 1947 and 1954. Although wages for farm work have increased somewhat more rapidly than wages for nonfarm work, they still lag behind. Workers received $5.65 per day from their farm work and $7.10 per day for their nonfarm work in 1954.

N. C. WHEAT PROSPECTS DECLINE

Based on condition and yield reports from growers, as of June 1, production of wheat in the State is estimated at 8,352,000 bushels. The estimated production of 8,352,000 bushels, if realized, would be 9.5 percent below 1956 production and about 17 percent above the 1946-1955 average production.

The crop will be harvested from an estimated 348,000 acres for an average yield per acre of 24.0 bushels. This is one bushel below the May 1 estimated yield per acre and compares with an average of 25.5 bushels in 1956.

Frequent and excessive rains have damaged the crop in some areas, especially the acreage seeded on low or bottom land. Frequent rains during February and March also delayed the application of nitrogen to the wheat crop. Harvesting operations are getting under way on scattered farms, especially in Coastal Plain counties.

UNITED STATES

ALL WHEAT: All wheat production in 1957 is forecast at 971 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 3 percent less than the 1956 production of 997 million bushels and 14 percent less than average.

The prospective winter wheat crop of 736 million bushels is practically the same as the 1956 crop and production of all spring wheat in 1957 is expected to be 10 percent smaller than the 1956 crop.

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat production is estimated at 736 million bushels. This is an increase of 33 million bushels from May 1 forecast and compares with 735 million bushels produced in 1956 and the average of 862 million bushels. Increases from May 1 prospects occurring largely in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado more than offset decreases in several South Central and Southeastern States.

The indicated yield at 23.6 bushels per acre for harvest is the highest of record, being sharply above the 1956 yield of 20.6 bushels and the average of 18.6 bushels. Yield prospects are uniformly good throughout the winter wheat producing area with all States except Utah expecting above average yields and New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia and Arizona expecting record yields. Adequate to excessive moisture was received during May throughout the winter wheat producing areas with beneficial effects more than offsetting losses from too much moisture. As the winter wheat crop is now approaching maturity, continued wet weather would reduce the quality of the grain.

PEACH CROP PROSPECTS SHOW SLIGHT DECLINE

Production of 1,300,000 bushels of peaches in North Carolina is indicated by reports from growers as of June 1. The current forecast is 100,000 bushels below production indicated on May 1, but this year's crop would still be the largest since 1952 when 1,600,000 bushels were produced.

Although most orchards are heavily loaded with fruit, some local damage from hail was reported during the month. Also, the May drop appears to have been heavier than had been anticipated.

Limited harvest of early maturing varieties was under way at the end of May.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET
Acreage and Indicated Production - June 1, 1957

CROP AND SEASONAL GROUP	Unit	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (000)		
		Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957
		Actual Acres			Cwt.			(000) Cwt.		
NORTH CAROLINA										
apbeans:										
Late Spring...	Cwt.	5,490	4,800	4,800	24	22	30	130	106	144
abbage:										
Late Spring...	Cwt.	2,130	2,400	2,800	119	140	125	253	336	350
weet Corn:										
Early Summer..	Cwt.	6,990	6,100	5,900	48	47	54	335	287	319
ucumbers:										
Late Spring...	Cwt.	5,440	5,900	6,000	48	41	50	261	242	330
nions:										
Late Spring...	Cwt.	-	-	1,000	-	-	125	-	-	125
reen Peppers:										
Early Summer..	Cwt.	4,600	5,100	5,400	35	35	35	160	178	189
omatoes:										
Early Summer..	Cwt.	2,660	2,800	2,900	42	45	45	111	126	130
atermelons:										
Early Summer..	Cwt.	11,060	11,000	12,000	49	50	55	540	550	660
trawberries:										
Mid-Spring....	Lbs.	2,040	1,300	1,500	2,237	1,660	2,500	4,762	2,158	3,750
UNITED STATES										
apbeans:										
Late Spring...	Cwt.	21,130	17,300	16,400	37	38	42	778	666	697
abbage:										
Late Spring...	Cwt.	10,130	9,700	10,150	127	137	138	1,280	1,326	1,402
weet Corn:										
Early Summer..	Cwt.	47,170	39,200	39,200	48	58	54	2,274	2,284	2,124
ucumbers:										
Late Spring...	Cwt.	14,450	12,950	13,970	61	60	66	877	780	922
nions:										
Late Spring:..	Cwt.	15,680	9,750	13,200	132	155	167	2,048	1,509	2,200
reen Peppers:										
Early Summer..	Cwt.	8,850	8,400	8,500	34	33	36	298	277	304
omatoes:										
Early Summer..	Cwt.	47,390	47,000	46,950	85	94	100	4,025	4,410	4,675
atermelons:										
Early Summer.	Cwt.	288,740	284,700	306,800	65	66	67	18,768	18,657	20,604
trawberries:										
Mid-Spring....	Lbs.	49,680	55,630	60,050	4,236	6,387	6,716	199,293	355,300	403,270

N. C. COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTION UP

For 1957, commercial vegetable production in North Carolina is expected to be higher than in 1956. Light to heavy rains during May improved yield prospects considerably. Commercial vegetables by kinds are listed in the table shown below and for each crop there is indicated an increase in acreage and or yield resulting in a larger production. The ''late spring'' onion crop is being estimated for the first time in 1957.

UNITED STATES

Adverse weather during May reduced prospects for the Nation's spring vegetable crops. Production of spring vegetables this year in the United States is now estimated to be 7 percent below 1956 and 6 percent above average. Lighter production this year resulted from a reduction in acreage and lower yield. Compared with last year, significantly less spring production is indicated for cantaloups, tomatoes, sweet corn, onions, watermelons, honeydew melons, green peppers, and carrots. Partially offsetting these declines are marked increases in production for lettuce, asparagus, cauliflower, cucumbers and cabbage.

Acreage estimates of summer vegetable crops made to date indicate an increase of 9 percent over 1956. Last year these crops comprised over two-thirds of the total summer acreage. Of these summer crops, onions and watermelons show the largest increases in acreage.

HOG SLAUGHTER TO CONTINUE BELOW 1956 THIS SUMMER

Slaughter passed a seasonal peak in March and will continue to edge lower during early summer. The reduction will be less than usual this year. When the upturn comes around mid-summer, slaughter could be close to the 1956 rate. Four percent fewer fall pigs were produced in 1956 than a year earlier, and fewer sows are likely to be slaughtered this summer than last. However, slaughter of early spring pigs will likely offset part of this reduction. Hog producers in 9 of the Corn Belt States reported 2 percent more early spring pigs on hand this March 1 than a year ago.

MAY EGG PRODUCTION 8 PERCENT ABOVE 1956

Egg production in North Carolina during May 1957 is estimated at 170 million eggs--8 percent above the May 1956 production of 157 million. The number of layers on N. C. farms during May 1957 was placed at 9,096,000, an increase of 460,000 from May 1956. Rate of egg production in May was 1,866 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 1,814 a year ago.

MAY EGG PRODUCTION

	N. C.	U. S.
No. layers on hand: (000)		
May 1956	8,636	294,257
May 1957	9,096	295,102
Eggs produced per 100 layers, no.		
May 1956	1,814	1,891
May 1957	1,866	1,919
Total eggs produced (mil.)		
May 1956	157	5,565
May 1957	170	5,662
Jan-May, 1956	742	27,261
Jan-May, 1957	806	27,686

MAY MILK PRODUCTION UP NOW AT RECORD HIGH

Milk production on North Carolina farms during June totaled 170 million pounds. Output for May exceeded that for the comparable period of 1956 by 5 million pounds. Milk production per cow in herds on June 1 averaged 18.3 pounds compared with 17.9 a year earlier and 15.6 pounds for the 1946-55 average. The percent of milk cows milked on June 1 was 76.7 compared with 76.0 a year ago.

MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS

	N. C.	U. S.
% of Milk Cows Milked:		
June 1, 1946-55 average	72.8	76.5
June 1, 1956	76.0	78.1
June 1, 1957	76.7	78.5
Monthly Milk Production, May (Mil. Lbs.)		
May 1946-55 average	149	12,368
May 1956	165	12,840
May 1957	170	13,122
Grain fed per milk cow in herd, Lbs.		
June 1, 1946-55 average	4.2	4.18
June 1, 1956	5.0	5.23
June 1, 1957	5.3	5.32

HATCHERY REPORT, MAY 1957

Commercial hatcheries in North Carolina produced 10,498,000 chicks during May. The output was a little less than one percent below the record high May production of 10,574,000 chicks hatched in 1956, but it was 15 percent above the 1951-55 May average. The number produced January through May of this year amounted to 50,646,000 or only slightly less than the 50,684,000 produced during the same period in 1956.

Total hatchings for May of this year were comprised of 9,867,000 commercial broilers and 631,000 egg-type chicks. Broiler chicks produced January through May amounted to 44,768,000 as compared with 43,530,000 during the same months last year, an increase of about three percent. Egg-type chicks hatched January through May were off 18 percent from the number produced during the period a year ago, the number for this year amounting to 5,878,000 as compared with 7,155,000 for 1956.

UNITED STATES

For the United States, the number of chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries during May totaled 236,325,000--6 percent less than in May last year but 2 percent more than the 1951-55 average for the month. The number hatched for broiler production was about the same as in May last year. The number hatched for flock replacements was down 14 percent.

The number of broiler-type chicks hatched during May totaled 143,265,000, compared with 142,596,000 in May last year. The number hatched January through May totaled 660,501,000, compared with 665,688,000 during these months last year--an increase of 4 percent. A June hatch similar that of June last year is in prospect as the number of broiler-type eggs in incubators on June 1, 1957, was only 1 percent less than on June 1, 1956.

The number of egg-type chicks hatched during May totaled 93,060,000, compared with 108,763,000 in May last year. Production of egg-type chicks during the first 5 months of this year was down 20 percent from the same period last year. The number of eggs in incubators on June 1, 1957, for producing flock replacement chicks was 7 percent more than on June 1, 1956, indicating a larger June hatch than last year. The number of egg-type chicks produced in June last year totaled 693,000.

U. S. POULT PRODUCTION

Total heavy breed production during May was about the same as in May last year. The production of heavy white breed poults was down 11 percent, but the production of other heavy breeds was up 3 percent. A June hatch of heavy breed poults slightly smaller than in June last year is indicated. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on June 1, 1957 totaled 20,188,000, compared with 20,386,000 on June 1, 1956. The number of heavy breed poults produced during the first 5 months of the year totaled 54,698,000, compared with 51,741,000 during the same months last year--an increase of 6 percent. The production of light breed poults during May totaled 2,334,000, compared with 2,428,000 in May last year--a decrease of 4 percent. Production of light breed poults during the first 5 months of this year was down 1 percent from the same period last year. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on June 1, 1957 totaled 3,431,000, compared with 3,835,000 on June 1, 1956 indicating a smaller June hatch than last year.

CATTLE PRICES ABOVE 1956; MOST CLASSES TO STAY ABOVE

Despite the heavy rate of marketing, cattle prices this year have shown a considerable improvement over early 1956. The average price received by farmers for beef cattle in April was $16.90 per 100 pounds, up $2.00 from January and from April a year ago. Increases were spread generally throughout all market classes. Prices for stocker cattle advanced sharply as demand increased for cattle to go on new grass. The average cost of feeder and stocker steers at 10 markets early in May, at $20.35 per 100 pounds, had gained $4.00 since early January and were $3.35 higher than a year ago.

Farmers received an average of $18.30 per 100 pounds for calves this April (all classes combined, including vealers) compared with $16.70 a year ago.

During much of the remainder of this year trends in prices of fed cattle and grass cattle are expected to diverge seasonally. Prices of fed cattle are expected to advance gradually through the

(Continued on page 6)

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, JUNE 1, 1957 WITH COMPARISONS

Crops	Unit	ACREAGE (000) Harvested Average 1946-55	ACREAGE (000) Harvested 1956	ACREAGE (000) For Harvest 1957	YIELD PER ACRE Average 1946-55	YIELD PER ACRE 1956	YIELD PER ACRE Indicated 1957	PRODUCTION (000) Average 1946-55	PRODUCTION (000) 1956	PRODUCTION (000) Indicated 1957
NORTH CAROLINA										
Wheat.....	Bu.	384	362	348	18.6	25.5	24.0	7,144	9,231	8,352
Potatoes, Irish										
Late Spring..	Cwt.	1/ 27.1	23.3	25.0	1/ 102	100	110	1/ 2,738	2,330	2,750
Early Summer.	Cwt.	1/ 14.0	9.4	9.5	1/ 62	65	70	1/ 878	611	665
Peaches.....	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	950	1,300
Pears.....	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	71	81
Rye.....	%	-	-	-	* 86	* 88	* 90	-	-	-
All Hay.....	%	-	-	-	* 83	-	* 87	-	-	-
Clo-tim Hay....	%	-	-	-	* 82	-	* 91	-	-	-
Alfalfa Hay....	%	-	-	-	* 86	-	* 89	-	-	-
Pasture.....	%	-	-	-	* 83	-	* 92	-	-	-
UNITED STATES										
Wheat.....	Bu.	46,477	35,637	31,233	18.6	20.6	23.6	862,471	734,995	735,720
Potatoes, Irish										
Late Spring..	Cwt.	1/201.7	165.9	175.4	1/133.8	146.7	165.5	1/26,853	24,330	29,022
Early Summer.	Cwt.	1/124.9	100.1	101.8	1/ 80.2	94.9	93.8	1/ 9,980	9,503	9,547
Peaches.....	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,251	69,859	71,390
Pears.....	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,940	32,322	32,828
Rye.....	%	-	-	-	* 81	* 78	* 87	-	-	-
All Hay.....	%	-	-	-	* 84	-	* 88	-	-	-
Clo-tim Hay....	%	-	-	-	* 86	-	* 88	-	-	-
Alfalfa Hay....	%	-	-	-	* 86	-	* 90	-	-	-
Pasture.....	%	-	-	-	* 84	-	* 88	-	-	-

1/ *1949-55 Average*

* *Percent condition June 1*

CATTLE PRICES *(Continued)*

summer months. They will likely hold up well this fall, though without a sudden rise similar to the one which raised choice steer prices nearly $6.00 per 100 pounds within 8 weeks last summer. While prices may not reach the brief late summer-early fall peak of last year, they will likely be above a year earlier in most other months this year.

"Prices of hogs will reach a seasonal peak this summer. They are likely to continue above those of a year earlier and at the highest level in 3 years."

FARM LABOR -- JUNE 1

Major farm activities on June 1 were, cultivating spring planted crops, chopping cotton, harvesting commercial vegetables and haying.

Generally, the supply of labor appears adequate to meet current demands. Migratory labor has arrived to assist in digging the late spring potato crop. Reduced tobacco allotments and acreage put in Soil Bank should lessen the demand for seasonal labor in most areas. Growers living near industrial centers usually experience the most difficulty in recruiting experienced labor and usually pay higher wages.

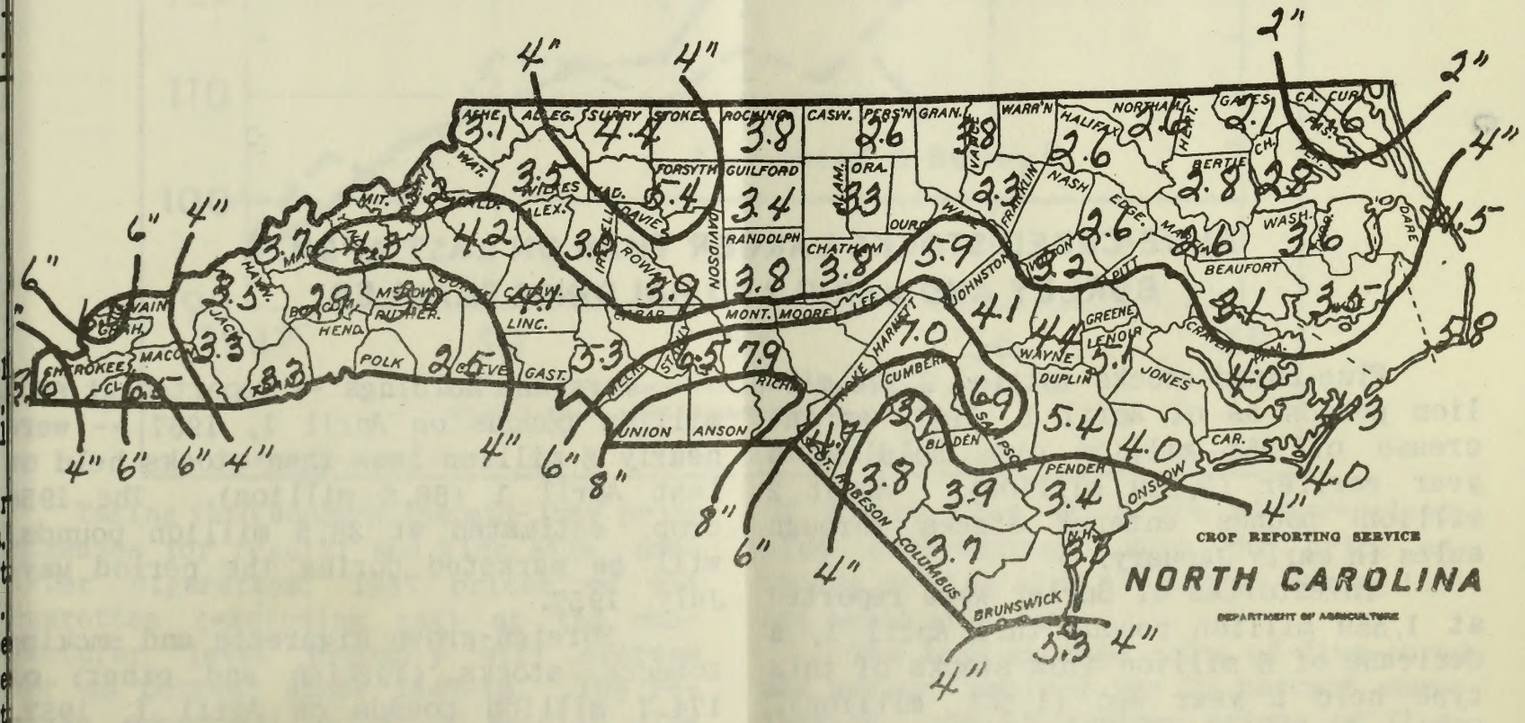
WEATHER SUMMARY FOR NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 1957

May, which is normally one of the sunniest months of the year in North Carolina, was considerably more cloudy than usual in 1957. The average amount of sky cover was more than two thirds over the greater part of the State, as compared with a usual average of about half. The only extended period of generally clear weather was the 5th through the 9th, when a large winter-type high pressure area which had originated several days before over central Canada drifted slowly over the State. During the rest of May, skies were cloudy most of the time. High pressure centered offshore in the Atlantic Ocean kept southerly winds flowing over North Carolina most of the month, bringing a supply of moist air from the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean area.

Most of May was warm in North Carolina, but there was no uncommonly hot weather. Many stations passed the entire month without having a temperature as high as 90 degrees, but temperatures well in the eighties occurred on more than half the days. Prevailing cloudiness blanketed the skies, preventing as much nightime cooling as usual, so that on most nights the mercury failed to drop below sixty degrees over the Coastal Plain and much of the Piedmont. The only significant cool period was a few days centered around the 5th of the month, when average temperatures were ten to fifteen degrees below normal, and early morning low readings below forty degrees occurred at scattered places in all general areas of the State.

Amounts of rainfall varied considerably over North Carolina during May. Total amounts for the month were deficient over the northern portions of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont, excessive over the southern Piedmont, and generally near normal over the rest of the State. For the most part, rain fell in frequent light to moderate amounts, being fairly well distributed through the month. A notable exception occurred on the evening of the 11th, when a very small low pressure center moved northeastward through eastern North Carolina, causing torrential rains over the southern Piedmont and as far north as Wake County. Amounts of from four to six inches fell from Wadesboro to Raleigh, causing some flooding of low-lying areas.

INCHES OF RAINFALL, MAY, 1957



CROP REPORTING SERVICE
NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FLUE-CURED STOCKS LARGER THAN ON LAST APRIL 1
BURLEY AND MARYLAND HOLDINGS SMALLER

Flue-cured stocks totaled 2,770 million pounds as of April 1, 1957, an increase of 251 million over holdings a year earlier (2,519 million). About 2 million pounds entered stocks through sales in early January.

Inventories of Burley were reported at 1,559 million pounds this April 1, a decrease of 6 million from stocks of this type held a year ago (1,565 million). Sales during the quarter totaled about 90 million pounds, the amount remaining to be sold from the 1956 crop after the Christmas holidays.

Maryland holdings -- reported at 60.' million pounds on April 1, 1957 -- were nearly 8 million less than stocks held on last April 1 (68.6 million). The 1956 crop, estimated at 38.5 million pounds, will be marketed during the period May-July, 1957.

Foreign-grown cigarette and smoking tobacco stocks (Turkish and other) of 174.7 million pounds on April 1, 1957, were 38 million pounds under the record-high holdings of a year ago (212.7 million).

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

. 23¢ RALEIGH, N. C. JULY 5, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UNCHANGED

The mid-June ''All Farm Products'' ndex of prices received by North Carolina armers, at local markets, at 280 percent f its 1910-14 average is unchanged from month earlier.

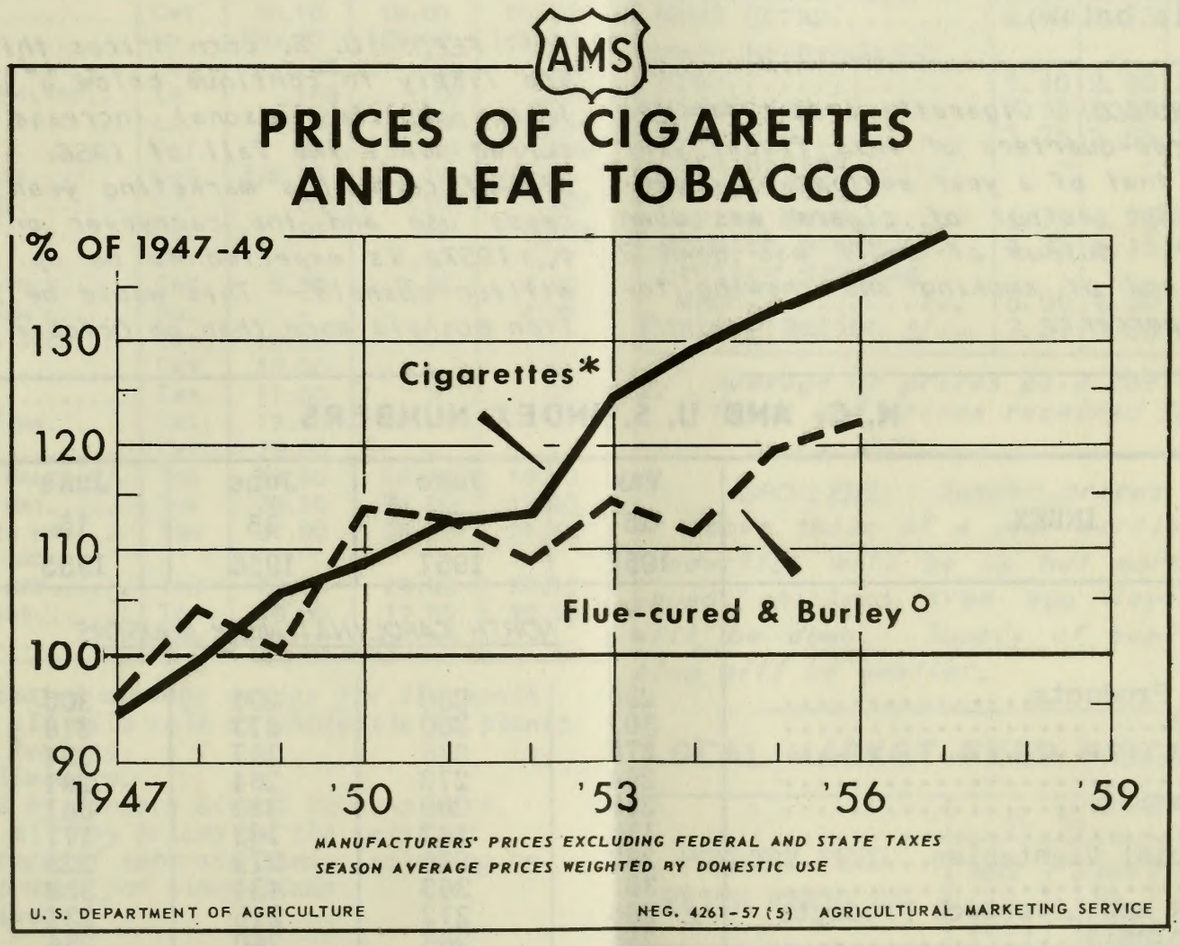
The mid-June index of 280 compares

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP 1 POINT PRICES PAID AND PARITY RATIO UNCHANGED

During the month ended June 15 the Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased 1 point (4 tenths of one percent). Higher prices for meat animals, fruit, and cotton were primarily re-

(Continued on Page 2)



Taking into account the mid-June price ncreases for regular and king size, non-ilter cigarettes, 1957 prices of all igarettes (excluding tax) at the man-facturer level probably will average ver 40 percent above 1947-49. The re-ently announced price of regular size igarettes is 35 percent above 1947-49. ince 1953 a major factor raising the verall average price of cigarettes has een the big increase in the proportion of filter tips which are higher-priced; also contributing, were the price advances on king size cigarettes during 1955 and again this June.

The 1956 average price of flue-cured and burley combined was 22 percent above 1947-49. Season average prices of flue-cured have been nearly level for several years but burley prices rose sharply during the last 2 years.

N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

with an index of 291 a year ago and an index of 300 on June 15, 1955. The mid-June index remained unchanged as a result of the decrease of two points in the ''All Crops'' index being off-set by an increase of six points in the ''Livestock and Livestock Products'' index. Lower prices for small grains, soybeans, peanuts and commercial vegetables accounted for the drop in the ''All Crops'' index. The decline in the prices for these commodities more than off-set slightly higher prices for corn and fruits.

The increase of six points in the ''Livestock and Livestock Products'' index resulted from higher prices for hogs, veal calves, commercial broilers and eggs. The average price of wholesale milk at $5.10 per hundredweight was unchanged from a month earlier, while milk retailed by farmers increased from 20.3 cents per quart to 20.7 cents (See table below).

TOBACCO: Cigarette production the first three-quarters of this fiscal year exceeded that of a year earlier by 4 percent. But output of cigars was down slightly. Output of snuff was down 2 percent and of smoking and chewing tobacco, 5 percent.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

sponsible for the increase. Partially offsetting were lower prices for commercial vegetables, grain, and hay. The June index at 244 percent of its 1910-14 average was one point below June 1956.

Higher prices for consumer goods were offset by lower prices of farm production goods to leave the June 15 index of Prices Paid for Commodities, Interest, Taxes and Farm Wage Rates (the Parity Index) at 296, the same as a month earlier. As in May, the June index was 3 percent higher than a year earlier.

The advance in farm product prices during the month was not enough to raise the Parity Ratio. At 82, it was 5 percent lower than in June of last year, and the lowest June ratio since 1940.

FEED: U. S. corn prices this summer are likely to continue below a year earlier. Little seasonal increase has occurred since the fall of 1956. The supply of corn this marketing year far exceeds use and the carryover on October 1, 1957, is expected to be up to 1,450 million bushels. This would be 285 million bushels more than on October 1, 1956.

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	May 15 1957	June 15 1957	June 15 1956	June 15 1955	Jun 15 195
		NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS			
All Farm Products	230	230	291	300	29
All Crops	302	300	313	319	31
Tobacco	376	376	387	394	39
Cotton	264	273	264	281	28
Oil Bearing	278	269	311	341	32
Grains	156	152	163	177	17
Commercial Vegetables	283	215	272	228	21
Fruits	301	363	434	358	41
Livestock and Livestock Products	1/ 206	212	215	231	23
Meat Animals	256	266	240	264	31
Poultry	167	174	195	221	21
Dairy	1/ 218	220	224	220	21
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	95	95	102	106	10
		UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS			
Prices Received	243	244	245	241	24
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	296	296	286	282	28
Parity Ratio	82	82	86	85	8

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*
1/ Revised.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY N. C. AND U. S. FARMERS AT LOCAL MARKETS, MAY 15, 1957

N. C. Small Grain Prices Decline During Peak of Harvest

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. MAY 15 1957	N. C. JUNE 15 1957	U. S. JUNE 15 1957
		DOLLARS		
CORN	BU.	1.31	1.34	1.22
WHEAT	BU.	2.04	1.89	1.91
OATS	BU.	.77	.65	.661
BARLEY	BU.	1.10	.95	.881
RYE	BU.	1.75	1.65	1.04
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.05	2.05	1.89
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.16	2.14	2.18
PEANUTS	LB.	.117	.110	.109
COTTON	LB.	.320	.330	.3189
COTTONSEED	TON	-	-	-
WOOL	LB.	.52	.57	.564
HOGS	CWT.	16.90	18.00	18.40
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	14.10	13.90	17.70
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	20.10	20.20	18.90
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	5.00	6.09
LAMBS	CWT.	19.10	19.00	20.10
MILK COWS	HD.	110.00	105.00	163.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.184	.198	.194
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.185	.200	.207
TURKEYS	LB.	.280	.250	.234
EGGS	DOZ.	.321	.331	.290
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5/5.10	2/5.10	2/3.84
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.203	.207	.207
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.48	.48	.589
POTATOES	CWT.	-	1.80	1.27
SWEETPOTATOES	CWT.	5.30	5.55	5.60
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	-	-	4.72
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	10.70	-	-
KOREAN	CWT.	10.00	-	-
KOBE	CWT.	11.00	-	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	17.00	-	-
SERICEA	CWT.	15.00	-	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	29.00	26.40	18.60
ALFALFA HAY	TON	36.10	34.00	18.80
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	31.00	28.00	21.60
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	27.00	24.00	27.10
PEANUT VINE	TON	18.50	17.50	20.30
OTHER	TON	28.10	25.00	-

1/ Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Sold by farmers direct to consumers.
4/ The all hay prices is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.
5/ Revised.

MOST FEED PRICES STEADY TO SLIGHTLY LOWER

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most feeds during the month ended June 15 remained steady or were slightly lower than a month earlier. Mixed dairy feeds under 29 percent, soybean meal, cottonseed meal, bran, laying mash and scratch grains were unchanged from a month earlier. Meat scrap and wheat middlings increased slightly during the month.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. May 15 1957	N. C. June 15 1957	U. S. May 15 1957	U. S. June 15 1957
	Dollars			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.85	3.85	3.80	3.73
16% Protein	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.68
18% Protein	3.80	3.75	3.75	3.67
20% Protein	4.10	4.05	3.97	3.91
24% Protein	3.95	3.90	4.07	4.02
29% & Over	4.55	4.50	4.36	4.28
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.15	4.08
Soybean Meal	3.95	3.95	3.77	3.74
Cottonseed Meal	3.50	3.50	3.80	3.76
Meat Scrap	4.60	4.75	4.64	4.62
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.40	3.40	3.02	2.89
Middlings	3.55	3.60	3.08	2.97
Corn Meal	3.75	3.65	3.42	3.39
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.39	3.29
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.75	4.75	4.46	4.42
Scratch Grain	4.15	4.15	4.10	4.06
Broiler Growing Mash	5.00	4.90	4.91	4.87
Poultry Ration 1/	3.87	3.85	3.53	3.48

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

BROILERS: Summer prices may be at or above those of a year earlier. U. S. production will be up but marketings of young chickens from egg laying flocks will be down. Supply of beef and pork also will be smaller.

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. May 15 1957	N. C. June 15 1957	U. S. May 15 1957	U. S. June 15 1957
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	8.3	8.6	8.2	8.3
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.3	4.5	3.9	3.8
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.3
Turkey Feed 2/	7.2	6.5	7.1	6.7

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.
2/ Poultry ration.

RECORD NORTH CAROLINA SPRING PIG CROP
U. S. Spring Crop Below 1956

North Carolina's 1957 spring pig crop totaled 1,232,000 head for a new record spring crop. The current spring crop exceeds the previous record of 1,126,000 head set in 1956 by 9.4 percent. The current spring crop exceeds the 1946-55 average of 940,000 head by 31.1 percent. This is the fourth consecutive year in which the spring crop has increased.

The number of sows farrowed this spring at 176,000 head was also a record high for the State -- exceeding 1956 by five percent and the previous record of 170,000 set in 1952 by 3.5 percent.

The number of pigs saved per litter averaged 7.0, a new record high for spring farrowing and compares with 6.7 in 1956 and the previous record of 6.8 in 1955.

Fall farrowings are expected to be two percent below 1956 based on reports on breeding intentions. If these intentions are realized, there will be 117,000 sows farrowed this fall compared with 119,000 in the fall of 1956 and the 1946-55 average of 111,000. Assuming that pigs saved per litter, with allowance for trend, will equal the 10-year average litter, the 1957 fall pig crop in the State will total about 772,000 head. The combined spring and fall pig crops would thus approximate 2,000,000 head, whic would be 2.7 percent above the State' 1956 pig crop and almost 20 percent abov the 1946-55 average.

UNITED STATES

The 1957 spring pig crop totale 53,170,000 head, practically the same a the 1956 spring crop of 53,186,000 head The number of sows farrowed this sprin at 7,466,000 head was 3 percent less tha 7,665,000 sows farrowed in the spring o 1956. The number of pigs saved per litte averaged 7.12, a new high for spring far rowing and compares with 6.94 pigs pe litter in 1956. Reports on breeding in tentions indicate a total of 5,308,00 sows to farrow this fall. This would b an increase of 2 percent over 1956 fal farrowings. If the intended farrowing are realized and the number of pigs save per litter equals the average, plus a allowance for upward trend, the 1957 fal pig crop would be 37 million head. Th combined spring and fall pig crops fo 1957 would then be about 90 million head. This would be 1 percent above both 195 and the 1946-55 average.

The number of hogs 6 months old an over on farms and ranches June 1 was percent below a year earlier.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES PIG CROP REPORT

ITEM	SPRING CROP (DECEMBER 1 - JUNE 1)				FALL CROP (JUNE 1 - DECEMBER 1)			
	10-Year Average 1946-55	1956	1957	1957 As % Of '56	10-Year Average 1946-55	1956	1957 1/	1957 As % Of '56
	(000)	(000)	(000)	%	(000)	(000)	(000)	%
				NORTH CAROLINA				
Sows Farrowing	145	168	176	105	111	119	117	98
Pigs Saved	940	1,126	1,232	109	733	821	-	-
Pigs Per Litter 2/	6.5	6.7	7.0	-	-	-	-	-
				UNITED STATES				
Sows Farrowing	8,332	7,665	7,466	97	5,224	5,215	5,308	102
Pigs Saved	54,470	53,186	53,170	100	34,561	36,535	-	-
Pigs Per Litter 2/	6.55	6.94	7.12	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Number intended to farrow from breeding intentions reports.

2/ Pigs per litter - actual number; not thousands.

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Cigarette output during 1956-57 is running over 3 percent above 1955-56. But indications are that utilization of flue-cured and burley--the major cigarette tobaccos--has not increased. More cigarettes are being manufactured per pound of leaf tobacco than formerly. Filter tip cigarettes, which continue to gain, take less tobacco per cigarette than those without filters. The use of processed tobacco sheet and stems and more efficient machinery also make it possible to get more cigarettes from a given quantity of leaf tobacco.

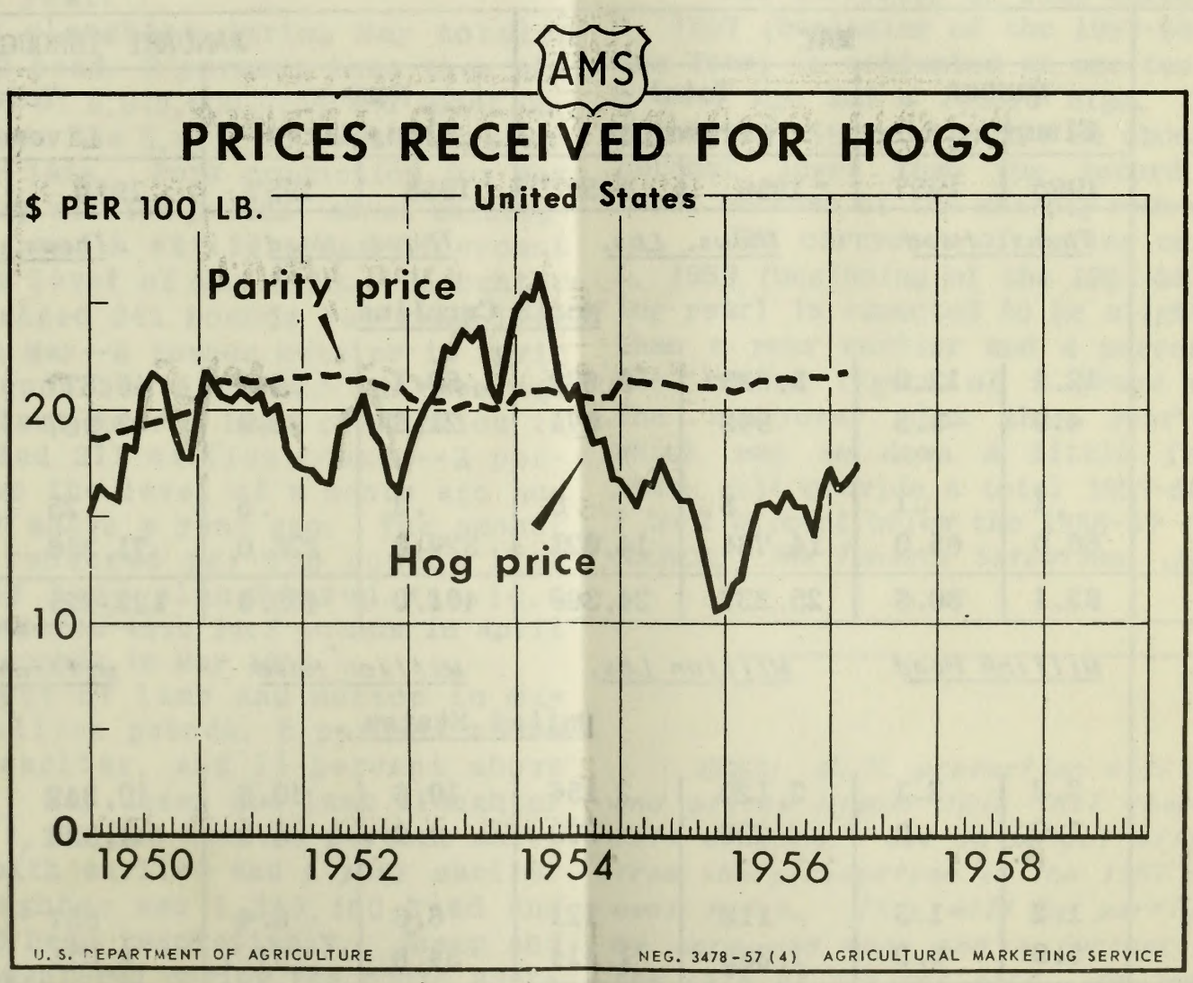
Domestic consumption of flue-cured, the leading cigarette tobacco, is estimated at about 715 million pounds for the year ending June 30. This is 2 percent below 1955-56 and 4 percent below 1954-55. Exports account for an average 38 percent of total yearly disappearance of flue-cured tobacco. During July 1956-June 1957, exports of flue-cured are estimated at 455 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--one sixth less than in 1955-56 but about 6 percent above each of the previous 2 years.

During the October 1956-September 1957 marketing year, domestic consumption of burley, the second ranking cigarette tobacco, is estimated at 481 million pounds--nearly the same as in 1955-56. Manufactured smoking and chewing tobaccos are outlets of declining importance that utilize burley tobacco. Burley exports, which usually account for about 6 percent of total disappearance, are likely to be moderately lower this year than last.

For all types of tobacco combined, exports in the year ending June 30 are estimated at 545 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--15 percent lower than the heavy 1955-56 shipments. The larger-than-usual shipments in 1955-56 partly reflected a build-up of stocks, particularly in the United Kingdom. Tobacco exports during 1956-57 were adversely affected by the high prices for certain grades and the less desirable characteristics of a sizable volume of last year's flue-cured crop.

For the year ending June 30, 1957,

(Continued on Page 7)



Prices received by U. S. farmers for hogs this summer will likely be the highest in three years. Seasonal declines this fall will be greater than last fall, and December prices may be a little less than last December but well above the low in December 1955.

MAY COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER AND MEAT PRODUCTION

NORTH CAROLINA

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during May totaled 24,369,000 pounds liveweight. This is 3.6 percent above total commercial slaughter of 23,526,000 pounds during April, but is 3.8 percent below total pounds slaughtered during May, 1956.

Total pounds liveweight of cattle slaughtered during May exceeded April by 9.1 percent, while calf slaughter decreased 6.6 percent and slaughter of hogs increased 2.2 percent.

Total liveweight of all species slaughtered from January through May amounted to 120,959,000 pounds liveweight this year compared with 122,225,000 pounds last year. The number of head slaughtered during this period in the current year exceeded last year for all species except cattle (See table below).

UNITED STATES

Red meat production in commercial slaughter plants in the United States totaled 2,163 million pounds in May. The May output was 6 percent above the April 1957 production of 2,040 million pounds and 1 percent above the 2,147 million pounds for May 1956. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other commercial plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

Red meat production for the first 5 months of 1957 totaled 10,761 million pounds. This was 4 percent less than the 11,174 million pounds produced during the corresponding period last year. Of the January through May volume, 5,788 million pounds were beef, about the same as last year; 575 million pounds were veal, up 1 percent; 4,093 million pounds were pork, down 10 percent; and 305 million pounds were lamb and mutton, down 3 percent. Lard production for the January-May period was 9 percent below a year earlier. Through May this year, the number of cattle slaughtered was up

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	MAY				JANUARY THROUGH MAY			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
	North Carolina							
Cattle	12.1	12.0	9,623	9,669	59.1	56.6	46,877	45,863
Calves	4.9	3.5	942	671	21.6	21.9	3,967	4,290
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.1	8	8	.3	.5	25	44
Hogs	66.0	65.0	14,764	14,021	320.0	326.0	71,356	70,762
TOTAL	83.1	80.6	25,337	24,369	401.0	405.0	122,225	120,959
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
	United States							
Cattle	2.2	2.3	2,129	2,156	10.6	10.8	10,342	10,436
Calves	1.0	.9	220	209	4.9	4.9	1,033	1,029
Sheep & Lambs	1.2	1.3	112	121	6.6	6.4	657	628
Hogs	5.9	5.9	1,385	1,414	34.8	31.1	8,071	7,286
TOTAL	10.3	10.4	3,846	3,900	56.9	53.2	20,103	19,379

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter. Excludes farm slaughter.*

SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

2 percent from the same period in 1956 and calves were up 1 percent; while the number of hogs slaughtered was down 11 percent and sheep and lamb slaughter was down 4 percent.

Beef production in May totaled 1,201 million pounds, 11 percent greater than in April and 1 percent more than in May 1956. Slaughter of cattle for May totaled 2,250,600 head, 11 percent more than the 2,028,800 head killed in April and 2 percent more than the 2,209,800 head slaughtered in May last year. May slaughter cattle averaged 958 pounds per head live weight, 2 pounds lighter than in April and 6 pounds lighter than the average for May 1956.

May veal production totaled 117 million pounds. This was 4 percent higher than the April output but 4 percent smaller than May 1956. Calf slaughter at 933,700 head in May compares with 985,200 head slaughtered in April and 958,800 head in May 1956. Slaughter calves averaged 224 pounds per head live weight in May, which was 20 pounds heavier than in April but 5 pounds lighter than in May last year.

Hog slaughter during May totaled 5,867,400 head, 2 percent less than the April kill of 5,979,000 head and about unchanged from the 5,865,300 head slaughtered in May 1956. Pork production for May totaled 785 million pounds--about unchanged from a month earlier, and 1 percent above the level of May 1956. Slaughter hogs averaged 241 pounds per head live weight in May--6 pounds heavier in April and 5 pounds heavier than the average for May last year. Lard production in May totaled 211 million pounds--2 percent above the level of a month ago and 6 percent above a year ago. The amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds live weight of hogs slaughtered was 14.9 pounds compared with 14.7 pounds in April and 14.4 pounds in May 1956.

Output of lamb and mutton in May was 60 million pounds, 5 percent above a month earlier, and 11 percent above May 1956. May sheep and lamb slaughter numbered 1,286,500 head--6 percent above both a month earlier and a year earlier when slaughter was 1,213,100 head and 1,214,600 head respectively. Sheep and lambs slaughtered during the month averaged 94 pounds per head live weight--1 pounds lighter than in April and 2 pounds heavier than the May 1956 average.

Poultry slaughter in May 1957 was 352 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. Output in May was 7 percent above the level of a month earlier, 4 percent above May 1956 and 36 percent above the 1947-56 average for May.

TOBACCO *(Continued)*

cigarette output is estimated at near 431 billion--3 percent above 1955-56 and second highest on record. The record 1952-53 figure was nearly 437 billion. Although 1956-57 consumption in the United States was probably at a new high, the smaller output for shipment to overseas forces held total manufactured types below the 1952-53 peak.

About mid-June, manufacturers raised the prices of nonfilter tip cigarettes. Manufacturers' prices (excluding the tax) went up about 8 or 9 percent. Retail prices for the affected brands mostly increased 4 or 5 percent.

Production of nearly all kinds of tobacco will be lower this year than last, but for most the carryovers from previous crops are substantial.

The carryover of flue-cured on July 1, 1957 (beginning of the 1957-58 marketing Year) is estimated at one-tenth above a year ago and a record high. However, total 1957-58 supply will be about 5 to 7 percent lower than the record 1956-57 level because of the sharply reduced crop.

The carryover of burley on October 1, 1957 (beginning of the 1957-58 marketing year) is expected to be slightly less than a year earlier and 4 percent below the record figure of 2 years earlier. The carryover plus this year's crop, which may be down a little from last year, will provide a total 1957-58 supply 1 to 2 percent below the 1956-57 level.

SOURCE: The Tobacco Situation, June 1957

EGGS: U. S. production will be lower and prices nigher this fall than in the fall of 1956. Cut in output will result from sharp reduction in the 1957 replacement hatch. This will be partly offset by more old hens and a further rise in the rate of lay per bird. By September, prices are likely to move above those of a year earlier. They are expected to stay generally above during the remainder of 1957.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

G

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	May 15 1957	June 15 1957	May 15 1957	June 15 1957	May 15 1957	June 15 1957
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3147	.3189	.3706	.3706	85	86
Wheat, Bu.....	1.98	1.91	2.51	2.51	79	76
Corn, Bu.....	1.23	1.22	1.82	1.82	68	67
Oats, Bu.....	.703	.661	.876	.876	80	75
Barley, Bu.....	.956	.881	1.36	1.36	70	65
Rye, Bu.....	1.05	1.04	1.68	1.68	62	62
Beef Cattle, Cwt....	17.50	17.70	22.40	22.40	78	79
Hogs, Cwt.....	17.20	18.40	21.90	21.90	79	84
Lambs, Cwt.....	20.60	20.10	24.90	24.90	83	81
Chickens, All, Lb...	.184	.194	.286	.286	64	68
Eggs, Doz.....	.290	.290	.480	.480	5/ 66	5/ 66
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/	3/ 3.85	4/ 3.84	3/ 4.82	4/ 4.82	5/ 89	5/ 89

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA

Farm Report

COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 237 RALEIGH, N. C. JULY 24, 1957

NORTH CAROLINA FLUE-CURED CROP FORECAST 32 PERCENT BELOW LAST YEAR--SMALLEST CROP SINCE 1943

Based on reports from growers as of July 1, the 1957 flue-cured tobacco production in the Tar Heel State is forecast at 652,600,000 pounds. Such a crop would be 308,895,000 pounds or 32 percent less than last year's production of 961,495,000 pounds and the smallest North Carolina flue-cured crop since 1943 when 542,200,000 pounds were produced.

Lower prospective per acre yields, reduced acreage allotments and participation in the Soil Bank Program are major factors directly responsible for the decrease in production this year. Lower prospective average yields per acre are attributed to weather conditions being less favorable than last year and to the planting of varieties which normally yield less than other varieties planted rather extensively in 1955 and 1956.

The estimated total North Carolina flue-cured acreage for harvest at 442,000 acres is the lowest since 1921 when 415,000 acres were harvested. Prospects as of July 1 indicated flue-cured growers in the State would average 1,476 pounds per acre. This is 185 pounds less than the record 1956 yield per acre of 1,661 pounds.

Transplanting of the 1957 flue-cured crop in North Carolina was delayed by both wet and dry soils. Wet soils, expecially in Type 12 (Eastern Belt), delayed land preparation and this was fol-

(Continued on page 2)

N. C. CORN PRODUCTION EXPECTED 15 PERCENT BELOW 1956

Based on condition reports from farmers as of July 1, production of corn in North Carolina is forecast at 68,450,000 bushels, down 15 percent from the record production of 80,688,000 bushels produced in 1956. Both acreage for harvest and prospective yields per acre are below last year's levels. The smaller corn acreage this year results primarily from reduced allotments in 28 commercial corn counties and a sizeable acreage placed in the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve. On July 1 droughty conditions prevailed in several heavy producing counties in the northeastern area of the State, and rainfall was badly needed in several east-central counties. Outside of the droughty area, conditions are near average or above. Average yield per acre, forecast at 37.0 bushels is 4.0 bushels short of last year's 41.0 bushel yield. If realized, this year's expected yield would be the second highest of record for the State, having been exceeded only in 1956.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON ACREAGE LOWEST OF RECORD SINCE 1866 21 PERCENT BELOW 1956

Cotton in cultivation on July 1 in North Carolina is estimated at 360,000 acres. The current acreage is 21 percent below the 457,000 acres in cultivation on July 1 last year and 47 percent below the 1946-55 average of 681,000 acres. Assuming 10-year average abandonment of 1.8 percent, would result in about 354,000 acres for harvest this year. This would be the smallest acreage of cotton harvested in North Carolina since records were started in 1866.

Statewide, weather conditions to date have not been very favorable for cotton. As is usually the case, the condition of the crop varies between areas within the State and between farms in the same area. Generally, weather conditions have been much more favorable for cotton in Coastal Plains counties than in the Piedmont. Frequent and excessive rains in Piedmont

(Continued on page 2)

COTTON *(Continued)*

counties during June stopped cultivating activities and fields became extremely grassy. In some instances, grass is reported to have taken over and the crop was plowed under and fields replanted to other crops. The showery weather, especially in the Piedmont, has favored an increase in boll weevil infestation and also interfered with the application of insecticides. The reported percent of boll weevil infestation in some areas is reported to be more than double that of a year ago.

UNITED STATES

Acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1 in the United States is estimated at 14,224,000 acres. Such an acreage is 15.5 percent less than the 16,833,000 acres in cultivation on July 1 last year and 37.5 percent below the 1946-55 average (see table below).

COTTON REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1957

State	1947-56 average percent not harvested 1/	Acreage In Cultivation July 1		
		1946-55 average (000)	1956 (000)	1957 (000)
	Percent	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
N. C.	1.8	681	457	360
S. C.	1.0	1,030	695	510
Ga.	1.2	1,265	854	590
Tenn.	1.8	764	558	490
Ala.	0.9	1,488	1,001	750
Miss.	2.5	2,344	1,641	1,400
Mo.	3.1	501	373	315
Ark.	2.5	2,003	1,405	1,165
La.	1.9	825	586	470
Okla.	6.4	1,135	802	600
Texas	5.2	9,093	7,065	6,250
N.Mex.	3.3	233	189	187
Ariz.	1.4	406	372	361
Calif.	1.2	894	772	730
Others	3.6	83	63	46
U. S.	3.4	22,743	16,833	14,224

1/ Includes acres abandoned, removed for compliance, and placed in Soil Bank Acreage Reserve.

2/ Percent of N. C. Farms Have Telephones

FLUE-CURED *(Continued)*

lowed by dry soils which delayed transplanting to fields. In some areas resetting requirements were higher than usual, which resulted in irregular size of plants within fields. Heavy rains in localized areas of Eastern counties during the first part of June caused flash flooding and yellowed leaves prematurely. In such cases harvesting operations were started in an attempt to minimize the loss from flooding. Reports indicate that losses from diseases, especially black shank and wilt, have been both more widespread and more severe than last year. The variability of weather conditions between areas, and even within the same area, combined with the change in varieties has made appraisals of production somewhat more difficult.

The proportion of the Types 12 and 13 crop harvested to date varies rather widely between areas, depending on the effects of weather conditions on the growth and maturity of the crop. The present condition of the crop indicates that harvesting operations will be completed from one to two weeks earlier than last year.

The yield and production forecast for North Carolina, by flue-cured types as of July 1, is as follows:

Type 11 (Middle and Old Belt): Type 11 production is estimated at 233,750,000 pounds from 170,000 acres for an average yield of 1,375 pounds. This is 112,425,000 pounds or 32.5 percent below production last year. As usual, the Type 11 crop is less advanced than Types 12 and 13.

Type 12 (Eastern or New Bright Belt): Production of Type 12 tobacco (all produced in North Carolina) is estimated at 336,350,000 pounds from 217,000 acres for an average yield of 1,550 pounds per acre. This is 159,970,000 pounds or 32.2 percent less than 1956 production of 496,320,000 pounds. The yield per acre is estimated at 1,550 pounds, or 210 pounds below the record 1956 yield of 1,760 pounds.

Type 13 (Border Belt): Type 13 production in North Carolina is estimated at 82,500,000 pounds from 55,000 acres for an average yield per acre of 1,500 pounds. The current forecast of 82,500,000 pounds is 30.7 percent below production last year.

The United States flue-cured crop is forecast at 962,965,000 pounds. This

(Continued on page 3)

FLUE-CURED *(Continued)*

is 459,573,000 pounds or 32 percent less than last year and the smallest U. S. flue-cured crop since 1943. The U. S. flue-cured yield per acre is estimated at 1,456 pounds.

Type 31 (Burley - light air-cured): The current North Carolina burley crop is forecast at 19,200,000 pounds from 9,600 acres for an average yield of 2,000 pounds per acre. This compares with production of 17,390,000 pounds from 9,400 acres last year with average yield of 1,850 pounds per acre.

The United States burley crop is forecast at 490,105,000 pounds -- 10 percent below 1956 production of 544,895,000 pounds.

N. C. WHEAT PRODUCTION INDICATED 25 PERCENT BELOW 1956

Reports from North Carolina wheat growers indicate a yield of 20.0 bushels per acre was harvested from 344,000 acres for a total production of 6,880,000 bushels. The 1957 yield of 20.0 bushels is 5.5 bushels per acre under the record yield of 1956, although 1.4 bushels above the 1946-55 average of 18.6 bushels. The indicated 25 percent smaller production in 1957 compared with 1956 results from 5 percent less acreage harvested and a 22 percent smaller yield.

NORTH CAROLINA OATS PRODUCTION DOWN

North Carolina's 1957 oats crop is forecast at 14,322,000 bushels, down 27 percent from the 19,680,000 bushels produced in 1956. The estimated average yield per acre at 31.0 bushels is 9.0 bushels below last year's average yield and is about 1.0 bushels below the 1946-55 average of 31.9 bushels. Many fields produced low yields due to unfavorable weather and widespread damage from disease. The crop was severely damaged by leaf blotch during prolonged wet weather, as was the case this spring. The crop was also damaged by aphids last fall.

BARLEY PRODUCTION DOWN 26 PERCENT

Based upon reports from growers as of July 1, a barley crop of 1,708,000 bushels is forecast for 1957. This size production is 26 percent less than the 1956 crop of 2,294,000 bushels. Yield per acre estimated at 28.0 bushels is 9.0 bushels below the record 1956 yield and is 1.1 bushels below the 10-year average. Rather widespread damage from powdery mildew and barley scald resulted in below average yields. Adverse weather conditions also reduced kernel development, and test weights are below average.

RYE PRODUCTION OFF 14 PERCENT

Rye production is estimated at 348,000 bushels, 14 percent below the 403,000 bushels produced in 1956. The 1957 yield is estimated at 14.5 bushels per acre, compared with 15.5 in 1956. Rye fared better than did other small grain crops that were affected from adverse weather conditions and disease.

N. C. 1956 PEANUT PRODUCTION HIGHEST SINCE 1948

On the basis of final reports from growers, Inspections, Sales and Millings data, peanut production in the Tar Heel State is estimated at 346,500,000 pounds. This is 145,340,000 pounds more than was produced from the 1955 crop when yields were low due to damage from hurricanes and other factors. The 1956 production is the highest since 1948. Yield per acre broke all records, averaging 1,750 pounds, exceeding the previous record 1,605 pounds in 1952 by 145 pounds per acre.

SOYBEAN ACREAGE INCREASE

As of July 1, 1957 the soybean acreage grown alone for all purposes is estimated at 524,000 acres--6 percent above the 1956 alone acreage of 494,000.

Estimated acreage for beans for harvest at 449,000 acres, is 108 percent of the 416,000 acres harvested in 1956.

UNITED STATES ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, JULY 1, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1946-55	Harvested 1956 1/	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
Corn, All	Bu.	82,451	75,950	72,289	37.8	45.4	41.7	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,011,912
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	46,477	35,637	31,075	18.6	20.6	23.0	862,471	734,995	715,124
Wheat, All	Bu.	65,404	49,817	43,161	17.4	20.0	21.8	1,131,000	997,207	940,093
Oats	Bu.	38,662	33,639	35,774	34.3	34.3	38.4	1,325,418	1,152,652	1,374,304
Barley	Bu.	10,854	12,827	14,964	26.8	29.0	29.4	291,589	372,495	439,431
Rye	Bu.	1,734	1,636	1,721	12.7	13.2	15.4	22,092	21,558	26,456
TOBACCO: Flue-Cured	Lbs.	1,040.4	875.2	661.6	1,255	1,625	1,456	1,301,856	1,422,538	962,965
Burley	Lbs.	426.8	309.8	306.4	1,348	1,635	1,600	573,139	506,395	490,105
All Types	Lbs.	1,693.6	1,365.1	1,128.3	1,273	1,598	1,472	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,660,756
Cotton 2/	Lbs.	22,743	16,833	14,224	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorghums, All	-	13,916	17,214	25,644	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irish Potatoes, All 3/	Cwt.	1,508.8	1,385.5	1,400.1	150.4	175.9	-	226,458	243,716	-
Sweetpotatoes 3/	Cwt.	373.1	284.7	273.8	54.0	59.4	60.7	20,179	16,922	16,610
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	14,939	21,970	22,551	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	13,486	20,926	21,650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	2,705	1,840	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked & Threshed	Lbs.	2,238	1,385	-	818	1,157	-	1,760,097	1,602,260	-
HAY: All	Tons	74,248	73,627	73,499	1.40	1.48	1.63	104,178	108,708	119,608
Alfalfa	Tons	20,277	29,402	30,372	2.17	2.08	2.25	43,854	61,127	68,280
Clover & Timothy 4/	Tons	20,212	14,848	14,266	1.41	1.42	1.48	28,435	21,107	21,058
Lespedeza	Tons	5,730	3,942	4,016	1.04	1.06	1.18	6,043	4,188	4,740
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	71	90
Peaches, All 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,251	69,859	67,347
Apples, Commercial 5/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,968	100,623	112,904
Pears, All 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,940	32,322	33,461
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,954	2,895	2,682

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*
2/ *Acres in cultivation July 1.*
3/ *Averages 1949-55.*
4/ *Excludes Sweet Clover and Lespedeza Hay.*
5/ *Estimates of the commercial crop refer to total production of apples in commercial apple areas of each State.*
6/ *For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.*

NORTH CAROLINA ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, JULY 1, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1946-55	Harvested 1956 1/	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
Corn, All	Bu.	2,177	1,968	1,850	29.4	41.0	37.0	64,145	80,688	68,450
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	384	362	344	18.6	25.5	20.0	7,144	9,231	6,880
Oats	Bu.	357	492	462	31.9	40.0	31.0	11,451	19,680	14,322
Barley	Bu.	42	62	61	29.1	37.0	28.0	1,239	2,294	1,708
Rye	Bu.	20	26	24	13.2	15.5	14.5	271	403	348
TOBACCO: All	Lbs.	703.2	588.4	451.6	1,269	1,664	1,488	889,643	978,885	671,800
Type 11	Lbs.	269.3	227.0	170.0	1,152	1,525	1,375	309,670	346,175	233,750
Type 12	Lbs.	337.7	282.0	217.0	1,338	1,760	1,550	450,126	496,320	336,350
Type 13	Lbs.	85.3	70.0	55.0	1,309	1,700	1,500	111,330	119,000	82,500
All Flue-Cured	Lbs.	692.3	579.0	442.0	1,262	1,661	1,476	871,126	961,495	652,600
Type 31, Burley	Lbs.	10.9	9.4	9.6	1,690	1,850	2,000	18,517	17,390	19,200
Cotton 2/	Lbs.	681	457	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorghum, All	-	56	100	107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irish Potatoes, All 3/	Cwt.	46.2	37.0	38.8	87	90	94	3,992	3,328	3,638
Sweetpotatoes 3/	Cwt.	45.6	36.0	38.0	59	66	65	2,690	2,376	2,470
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	392	494	524	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	274	416	449	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	243	206	185	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked and Threshed	Lbs.	230	198	-	1,230	1,750	-	276,616	346,500	-
HAY: All	Tons	1,231	1,044	1,032	1.02	1.06	1.17	1,253	1,107	1,207
Clover and Timothy 4/	Tons	108	116	123	1.13	1.15	1.25	122	133	154
Alfalfa	Tons	55	83	87	2.03	2.10	2.25	109	174	196
Lespedeza	Tons	487	347	330	1.02	.90	1.15	497	312	380
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	65	92
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	950	1,500
Apples, Commercial 5/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,222	1,750	1,300
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	71	86
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.3	1.3

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*
2/ *Acres in cultivation July 1.*
3/ *Averages 1949-55.*
4/ *Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.*
5/ *Estimates of commercial crop refer to total production in commercial apple areas.*

SWEETPOTATO PRODUCTION EXPECTED 4 PERCENT HIGHER

The 1957 sweetpotato crop is forecast at 2,470,000 cwt. -- 4 percent more than the 2,376,000 cwt. produced in 1956. On July 1, the average yield per acre is indicated at 65 cwt. compared with 66 cwt. produced in 1956.

Estimated acreage for harvest, at 38,000 acres is up 6 percent from the 36,000 acres harvested during the 1956 season.

The U. S. production forecast of 16,610,000 cwt. is 2 percent less than the 16,922,000 cwt. produced in 1956. Yield is indicated at 60.7 cwt. per acre compared with 59.4 cwt. in 1956. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 273,800--4 percent less than the 284,700 acres harvested in 1956.

NORTH CAROLINA PEACH PRODUCTION PROSPECTS IMPROVE

Based on reports from growers as of July 1, production of peaches in North Carolina is forecast at 1,500,000 bushels. A crop of this size would be 58 percent above 1956 production of 950,000 bushels and compares with the 1946-55 average production of 1,350,000 bushels.

U. S. peach production is forecast at 67,347,000 bushels. This is about 4 percent below 1956 production of 69,859,000 bushels.

N. C. PROSPECTIVE APPLE PRODUCTION 26 PERCENT BELOW LAST YEAR

Production of apples in North Carolina during 1957 is forecast at 1,300,000 bushels. A crop of 1,300,000 bushels would be 26 percent less than 1956 production of 1,750,000 bushels.

Total U. S. apple production is forecast at 112,904,000 bushels -- 12 percent above 1956 production of 100,623,000 bushels.

JUNE MILK PRODUCTION BELOW MAY

Farm production of milk in the State during June is estimated at 161 million pounds. The June 1957 production was 9 million pounds below the 170 million pounds produced in May 1957, and 7 million pounds above June 1956.

Pasture condition at 92 percent compares with a condition of 92 percent last month and condition of 65 percent a year earlier.

RECORD JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

June egg production in North Carolina is estimated at 149 million -- 9 percent above the June 1956 production of 137 million, and is 18 percent above June 1955. Hens and pullets of laying age on North Carolina farms during June 1957 was placed at 8,832,000, an increase of 462,000 from June 1956 and is 1,336,000 above June 1955. Rate of egg production in June was 1,692 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 1,638 a year ago and 1,686 in June 1955.

CORN ACREAGE PLANTED WITH HYBRID SEED CONTINUES TO INCREASE

Corn acreage planted with hybri seed in North Carolina is indicated a 1,488,000 acres or 79 percent of th 1,883,000 all corn acreage planted i 1957. This year's indicated hybrid cor acreage is 91,000 acres more than wa planted in 1956 and 181,000 more tha in 1955.

UNITED STATES

For the United States a total o 73,585,000 acres of all corn is estimate to have been planted in 1957. Of th total planted acreage it is indicate that 68,099,000 acres was planted wit hybrid seed. The percentage of tota acreage planted with hybrid varietie edged upward to 92.5 percent from th 91.1 percent in 1956 and 89.4 percen in 1955. There has been a substantia increase in hybrids in recent years i North and South Carolina, Georgia an Florida.

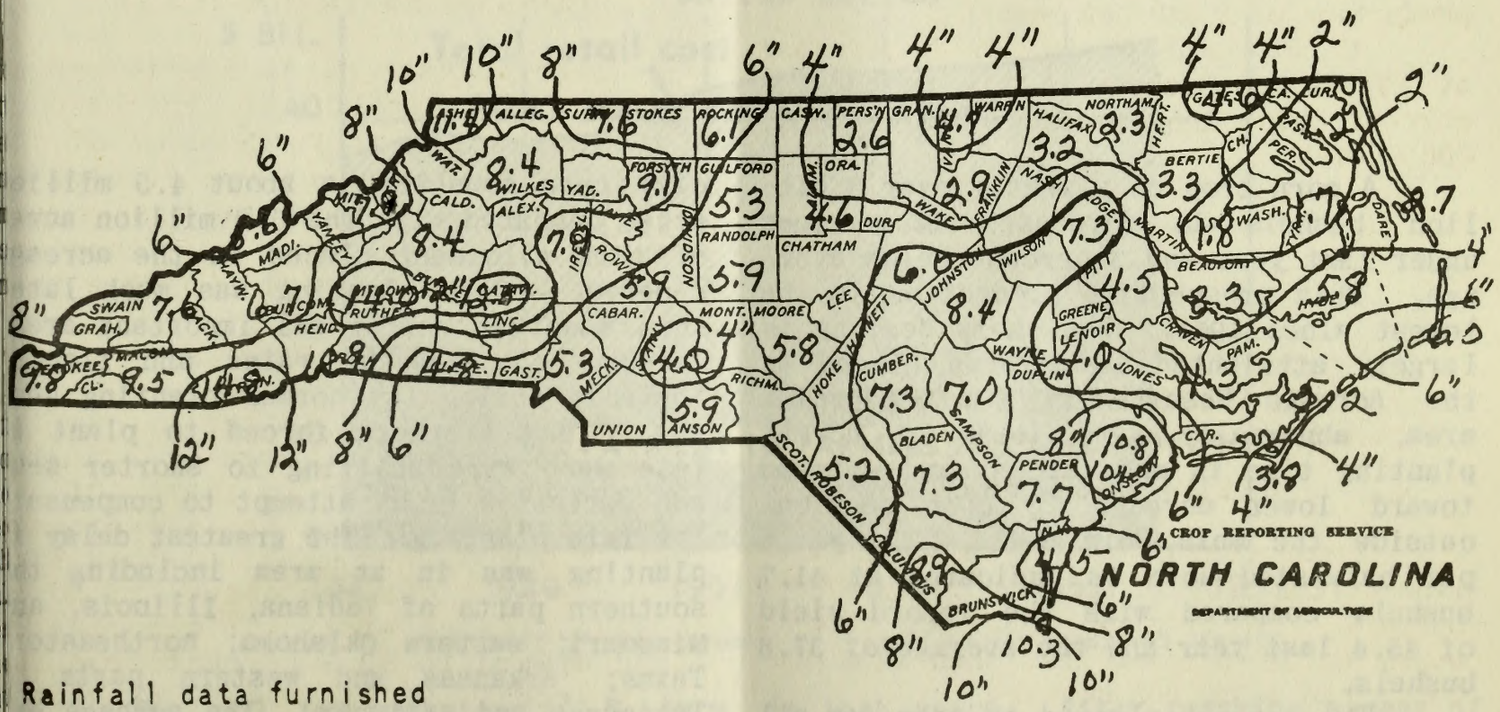
NORTH CAROLINA WEATHER FOR JUNE 1957

June weather varied greatly in different sections of North Carolina. To some extent this variability came about as a result of typical summer conditions, in which morning skies were generally sunny and afternoons frequently characterized by differing degrees of thunderstorm activity. In the central and southeastern parts of the State, both sunshine and cloudiness were about average for the time of year. The northeastern counties, however, had more than their share of sunshine, while the southern Mountains had more of cloudiness and thundershower activity than is usual. Winds were generally quiet, from prevailing southerly directions, but strong, gusty winds occurred locally from time to time in connection with thundershowers.

June temperatures were seasonable and remarkably constant. The only notable departure from normal came on the 9th, when heavy cloudiness and brisk northeasterly winds kept the weather cool all day. Some parts of the northern Piedmont remained below 60 degrees throughout the day and night. On the warm side, temperatures ranging from the middle 90s to 100 were observed briefly at midafternoon on the 15th over a large part of the State, and one or two other days near mid-month in a few places, but rapid cooling took place at night so that 'round the clock temperatures during this period were not much above normal. Temperatures of 90 or higher were recorded on about ten June days at most stations not influenced by either high elevation or coastal waters.

Rain fell frequently over practically all of North Carolina during June, but amounts that fell varied from only a little over an inch in the drier parts of the northeastern counties up to nearly fifteen inches in the wetter sections of the southern Mountains. The Weather Bureau Office in Asheville, normally one of the driest stations in North Carolina, had a trace or more of rain on 26 of the 30 days, with a monthly total nearly twice the June normal. There were scattered stations in all three divisions of the State that had more than ten inches. In most such places these large totals in excess of normal were accounted for by the occurrence of a single heavy thunderstorm affecting only a limited area. There were an unusual number of these near-cloudbursts, some of them taking place with very little associated violent weather. In other cases there was hail, as well as lightning and gusty winds.

INCHES OF RAINFALL, JUNE 1957



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

G

UNITED STATES CORN CROP

A corn crop of slightly over 3 billion bushels is forecast, 13 percent under last year and 3 percent below average. This prospective production is the lowest since 1951. The sharp decline is largely attributed to acreage placed in the Acreage Reserve in the commercial area, abnormally wet fields at normal planting time in many areas, and a trend toward lower acreage in most sections outside the main Corn Belt. The yield per harvested acre is indicated at 41.7 bushels compared with the record yield of 45.4 last year and the average of 37.8 bushels.

The acreage planted to corn for all purposes is estimated at 73.6 million acres, nearly 5.0 million acres below 1956 and 10.4 million acres below average. The decline in States with commercial corn counties is about 4.5 millio acres compared with the 5.2 million acre of corn allotment placed in the acreag reserve. Corn planting was much late than usual in nearly all important area because of frequent rains and floode lowlands during the normal planting sea son. Many farmers forced to plant i late June were shifting to shorter sea son varieties in an attempt to compensat for late planting. The greatest delay i planting was in an area including th southern parts of Indiana, Illinois, ar Missouri; eastern Oklahoma; northeaste Texas; Arkansas and western parts c Tennessee and Kentucky. The acreage ex pected to be harvested for all purpose is indicated at 72.3 million acres com pared with 76.0 million last year and th average of 82.5 million.

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 238 RALEIGH, N. C. AUGUST 15, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UNCHANGED SINCE MAY

For the second consecutive month, the mid-month ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by North Carolina farmers has remained the same at 280 percent of its 1910-14 average for both June and July, the index was 13 points, or 4.4 percent, below its level of 293 percent for July of 1956. The index for July of 1955 stood at 299 percent.

There were offsetting changes in the ''All Crops'' and the ''Livestock and Livestock Products'' indexes which left the current July ''All Farm Products'' index unchanged. From June to July the ''All Crops'' index dropped three points.

(Continued on Page 2)

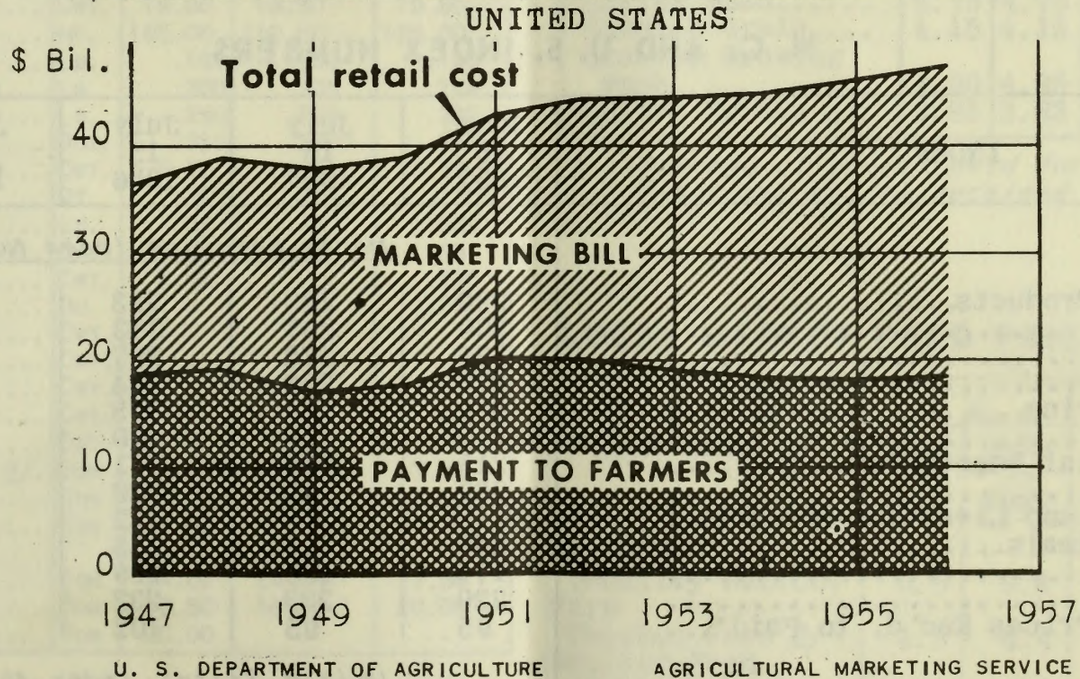
U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP 3 POINTS PRICES PAID DOWN 1 POINT PARITY RATIO 84

During the month ended July 15 the Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased 3 points (one percent). Higher prices received for meat animals, poultry and eggs, and dairy products were primarily responsible for the increase while lower prices for fruit and feed grains and hay were partially offsetting. The July index at 247 percent of its 1910-14 average was 4 points above July 1956 and is at its highest level since August 1954.

The index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates declined 1

(Continued on Page 2)

FARM RECEIPTS LAG AS MARKETING BILL RISES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The bill for marketing U. S. farm produced food products rose steadily from 17.8 billion dollars in 1947 to 29 in 1956. But gross returns farmers received from these products were about the same in both years. After reaching a peak of 20.2 billion dollars in 1951, total payments to farmers declined steadily to 18.2 billion in 1955, but rose slightly in 1956.

N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

In the meantime the "Livestock and Livestock Products" index increased by six points. Contributing to the drop in the All Crops index were lower prices for small grains, soybeans, irish potatoes, commercial vegetables, and fruits. Accounting for the rise in the Livestock and Livestock Products index were increases in the price of hogs, milk cows, chickens, eggs, and wholesale milk. Lambs and veal calves actually showed small decreases, but these were more than offset by the livestock items showing price gains. (See table below)

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

point (about 1/3 of 1 percent) during the month ended July 15. This resulted from the 2 percent decline in the seasonally adjusted wage rate component of the Index as farm wage rates failed to advance as much as usual. The prices paid component of the Index showed no change during the month. At 295, the July Index was 3 percent higher than a year earlier.

With the Index of Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates off slightly and farm products prices up, the Parity Ratio rose to 84 in mid-July, 2 percent above June, but about 1 percent below a year earlier.

LARGER N. C. WOOL CROP

Estimated 1957 wool production i North Carolina amounts to 301,000 pounds This output is 10 percent above the 273,00 pounds produced last year and it is 4 percent more than the 1946-55 ten-yea average production of 203,000 pounds Sheep shorn this year were estimated a 51,000 head yielding an average fleece o 5.9 pounds, as compared with 47,000 shor in 1956 with an average fleece weight o 5.8 pounds.

UNITED STATES

The amount of wool shorn and to b shorn in 1957 is estimated at 226,021,00 pounds. This is 3 percent less than th 232,126,000 pounds shorn in 1956 and percent less than the 1946-55 average The 3 percent decline from 1956 in shor wool production is the result of a 2 per cent reduction in the number of shee shorn and a 1 percent lighter averag fleece weight.

The total number of sheep shorn ar expected to be shorn this year is esti mated at 26,793,000 head, 2 percent belc the 27,229,000 head shorn in 1956. Th average weight per fleece at 8.44 pound is 1 percent below the 8.52 pounds fc 1956 and the lightest since 1953. Shear ing in many important producing areas wa somewhat earlier than usual this year ar this was a factor in reducing the weigh per fleece.

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	June 15 1957	July 15 1957	July 15 1956	July 15 1955	Ju 1 19
	North Carolina Index Numbers				
All Farm Products	280	280	293	299	2
All Crops	300	297	313	317	3
Tobacco	376	376	387	394	3
Cotton	273	273	264	283	2
Oil Bearing	269	268	308	336	3
Grains	152	150	160	172	1
Commercial Vegetables	215	205	311	200	2
Fruits	363	246	323	348	3
Livestock and Livestock Products	212	218	222	234	2
Meat Animals	266	272	235	256	2
Poultry	174	183	208	229	2
Dairy	220	223	232	224	2
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	95	95	102	106	1
	United States Index Numbers				
Prices Received	244	247	243	236	2
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	296	295	287	281	2
Parity Ratio	82	84	85	84	

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

FEED PRICES FAIRLY STEADY

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most feeds as of July 15 remained about the same as for a month earlier. Mixed dairy feed over 18 percent protein, broiler growing mash, and corn meal showed some increase. More or less offsetting these rises were lower prices for soybean meal, meat scrap, bran, middlings, and poultry ration.

A rise in the egg-feed price ratio was due to an increase in the price of eggs. There was a slight drop in the chicken-feed price ratio because of a small decrease in the price of farm chickens. The broiler-feed price and turkey-feed prices ratios remained the same as they were a month earlier.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. JUNE 15 1957	N. C. JULY 15 1957	U. S. JULY 15 1957
		DOLLARS		
Corn	Bu.	1.34	1.33	1.23
Wheat	Bu.	1.89	1.85	1.91
Oats	Bu.	.65	.65	.62
Barley	Bu.	.95	.99	.85
Rye	Bu.	1.65	1.64	1.06
Sorghum Grains	Cwt.	2.05	2.05	1.72
Soybeans	Bu.	2.14	2.10	2.24
Peanuts	Lb.	.110	.110	.109
Cotton	Lb.	.330	.330	.3229
Cottonseed	Ton	-	-	
Wool	Lb.	.57	.57	.556
Hogs	Cwt.	18.00	18.60	19.30
Beef Cattle	Cwt.	13.90	13.90	18.40
Veal Calves	Cwt.	20.20	20.00	18.90
Sheep	Cwt.	5.00	5.00	6.19
Lambs	Cwt.	19.00	18.50	19.80
Milk Cows	Hd.	105.00	110.00	165.00
Chickens, All	Lb.	.198	.202	.198
Com'l. Broilers	Lb.	.200	.205	.214
Turkeys	Lb.	.250	.250	.221
Eggs	Doz.	.331	.360	.321
Milk, Whlse. 1/	Cwt.	5.10	5.20 2/	3.97 2/
Retail 3/	Qt.	.207	.207	.210
Butterfat	Lb.	.48	.49	.586
Potatoes	Cwt.	1.80	1.55	1.56
Sweetpotatoes	Cwt.	5.55	-	.530
Apples, Com'l	Bu.	-	1.80	3.25
Lespedeza Seed	Cwt.	-	-	-
Korean	Cwt.	-	-	-
Kobe	Cwt.	-	-	-
Com. & Tenn.	Cwt.	-	-	-
Sericea	Cwt.	-	-	-
Hay, All Baled 4/	Ton	26.40	27.00	17.60
Alfalfa Hay	Ton	34.00	32.50	17.60
Lespedeza Hay	Ton	28.00	30.00	21.70
Soybean and Cowpea Hay	Ton	24.00	24.00	27.50
Peanut Vine	Ton	17.50	16.00	20.00
Other	Ton	25.00	-	-

1/ Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Sold by farmers direct to consumers.
4/ The all hay prices is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. June 15 1957	N. C. July 15 1957	U. S. June 15 1957	U. S. July 15 1957
	Dollars			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.85	3.85	3.73	3.73
16% Protein	3.75	3.75	3.68	3.68
18% Protein	3.75	3.80	3.67	3.67
20% Protein	4.05	4.10	3.91	3.89
24% Protein	3.90	3.95	4.02	3.99
29% & Over	4.50	4.65	4.28	4.26
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	4.08	3.99
Soybean Meal	3.95	3.90	3.74	3.73
Cottonseed Meal	3.50	3.50	3.76	3.74
Meat Scrap	4.75	4.70	4.62	4.69
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.40	3.35	2.89	2.85
Middlings	3.60	3.55	2.97	2.94
Corn Meal	3.65	3.80	3.39	3.38
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.29	3.26
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.75	4.75	4.42	4.42
Scratch Grain	4.15	4.15	4.06	4.05
Broiler Growing Mash	4.90	4.95	4.87	4.87
Poultry Ration 1/	3.85	3.83	3.48	3.47

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. June 15 1957	N. C. July 15 1957	U. S. June 15 1957	U. S. July 15 1957
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	8.6	9.4	8.3	9.3
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.8
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4
Turkey Feed 2/	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.4

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.
2/ Poultry ration.

N. C. GRAIN STOCKS UP

Total grain stocks (excluding the new crop) in all positions in North Carolina on July 1 were considerably larger (by 26 percent) than they were a year earlier. Stocks of all grain crops, except wheat, sorghum grain and rye showed an increase.

Stocks of corn amounted to 19,541,000 bushels of which 17,596,000 bushels were stored on farms, and 1,945,000 bushels were in off-farm positions. The total supply was up 25 percent from the 15,615,000 bushels on hand as of July 1, 1956, and farm stocks were up in about the same proportion. Other stocks were up almost 30 percent.

WHEAT (old crop) in all positions totaled 546,000 bushels, down almost seven percent from wheat stocks a year ago. Wheat in off-farm storage amounted to 361,000 bushels and that on farms came to 185,000 bushels. Stocks of OATS at 2,502,000, of which 1,321,000 bushels were off farms and 1,181,000 bushels were on farms, were 67.7 percent higher than a year earlier. Off-farm oat stocks were about 127 percent higher than they were a year ago, while on-farm stocks were about 30 percent higher.

Stocks of other grains in all positions and changes from last year were as follows: BARLEY, 203,000 bushels, up 56 percent from 130,000 bushels last year; RYE, 14,000 bushels down one-third from 21,000; SORGHUM GRAINS, 247,000 bushels, down two thirds from 734,000 bushels; and SOYBEANS 724,000 bushels, up 176 percent from 262,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES

Stocks of corn and soybeans in all positions on July 1 continued at record levels. Corn stocks of 2 billion bushels and soybean stocks of 87 million bushels exceeded the previous record by 13 and 3 percent, respectively. Stocks of feed grains--corn, oats and barley--add to a total of nearly 62 million tons--the largest in the 15 years for which comparable data are available.

Wheat stocks of 905 million bushels stored in all positions on July 1 were the fourth largest of record for that date but were 128 million bushels less than

(Continued on Page 5.

STOCKS OF OLD GRAIN IN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1957

Crop	Off-Farm Total July 1		On-Farm Total July 1		Total All Positions July 1	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thousands of Bushels					
NORTH CAROLINA						
Corn.....	1,499	1,945	14,116	17,596	15,615	19,54
Wheat.....	306	361	283	185	589	54
Oats.....	581	1,321	911	1,181	1,492	2,50
Barley.....	47	19	83	184	130	20
Rye.....	2	2	19	12	21	1
Sorghum Grain	90	63	644	184	734	24
Soybeans.....	110	411	152	313	262	72
Total N. C. ..	2,635	4,122	16,208	19,655	18,843	23,77
UNITED STATES						
Corn.....	753,013	844,216	988,823	1,118,383	1,741,836	1,962,59
Wheat.....	966,169	845,700	67,246	59,540	1,033,415	905,24
Oats.....	74,862	46,647	272,127	191,840	346,989	238,48
Barley.....	77,657	86,682	39,439	41,546	117,096	128,22
Rye.....	14,311	4,535	2,354	2,066	16,665	6,60
Sorghum Grain	103,678	90,392	14,132	8,606	117,810	98,99
Soybeans.....	57,072	50,523	7,203	36,728	64,275	87,25
Total U. S. ..	2,046,762	1,968,695	1,391,324	1,458,709	3,438,086	3,427,40

GRAIN STOCKS *(Continued)*

the previous year and the smallest carryover stocks since 1953. Total stocks were more than double the 1946-55 average July 1 stocks but nearly 9 percent less than the 1956 production. July 1 stocks were less than April 1, 1957 stocks by 283 million bushels, compared with a disappearance of nearly 288 million during the same period a year earlier.

Off-farm wheat stocks of 846 million bushels were more than 12 percent less than the holdings a year earlier with only the merchant mills reporting larger stocks.

Stocks of 6.6 million bushels of rye in all positions on July 1, the smallest carryover since 1953, were 60 percent less than a year earlier and 9 percent below the 10-year average. These stocks were 49 percent less than April 1, 1957 compared with the April 1 to July 1 average disappearance of 36 percent. Farm stocks of rye, estimated at 2.1 million bushels, were 12 percent below last year and accounted for about one-third of the total stocks.

Corn stocks in all storage positions July 1 are estimated at 1,963 million bushels--13 percent above the previous July record of 1,742 million bushels a year ago. Stocks on farms at 1,118 million bushels were about 130 million bushels above a year earlier.

Oats stocks of 238 million bushels made the smallest July 1 carryover since 1954 and with that exception the smallest since 1950. They were about a third less than the stocks carried over last year from the large 1955 crop. About 80 percent of the total was on farms, a slightly higher proportion than a year earlier.

Barley stored in all positions July 1, 1957--estimated at 128 million bushels --represented an 11-million-bushels increase in the carryover from a year earlier and approached the record 131-million-bushel carryover on July 1, 1955. Off-farm stocks July 1, at 86.7 million bushels, were record large for the date and 9 million bushels greater than a year earlier. Barley in farm storages July 1, estimated at 41.5 million bushels, were 2 million above July 1 last year.

Sorghum grain stocks in all storage positions July 1, totaling 99 million bushels, were well below the 118 million bushels a year earlier. Stocks on farms at 8.6 million bushels were considerably below the 14.1 million on July 1, 1956.

Soybean stocks in all storage positions on July 1 are estimated at 87.3 million bushels. These were the highest July 1 stocks of record, exceeding the previous high of July 1, 1955, by about 21 million bushels. Last year at this time total stocks amounted to 64.3 million bushels.

FARM CHICKENS RAISED

Chickens raised on North Carolina farms during 1957 (excluding commercial broilers) are estimated at 15,535,000, which is three percent below the number raised in 1956. The number produced this year is short of the 1946-55 ten-year average of 18,405,000 by about 16 percent. The decreased farm production in recent years is the result of the rapid expansion in the commercial broiler industry. Practically all farm output is now used for home consumption and for the replacement of farm flocks.

UNITED STATES

The number of young chickens raised on farms in 1957 is estimated at 394,305,000--18 percent less than last year, and the lowest number of record. All regions of the country showed sharp decreases from 1956. Decreases from last year were 23 percent in the East North Central, 21 percent in the West North Central, 19 percent in the South Central, 16 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the West, and 8 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Layers in farm flocks on July 1 were about the same as a year earlier. With the expectation that egg prices will go up sharply in the fall months, farmers can be expected to hold hens as long as they are profitable. The retention of hens coupled with more complete utilization of pullets for layers are expected to cushion the effect of the sharp decrease in this year's pullet crop. The laying flock on January 1, 1958, is expected to be 6 to 8 percent smaller than a year earlier.

On February 1, farmers reported they intended to buy 9 percent fewer chicks than they bought last year. During the first 6 months of this year, egg prices averaged 22 percent below last year and feed prices 1 percent more. Farmers actually bought 19 percent fewer flock replacement chicks January through June.

Commercial broiler production is not included in these estimates of chickens raised on farms.

NORTH CAROLINA SLAUGHTER SHARPLY OFF

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during June amounted to 20,896,000 pounds liveweight. The output was short of that for the same month a year ago by 1,950,000 pounds, or a decrease of 8.5 percent. Slaughter was down for all species of livestock. The current June slaughter was made up from the following liveweights of animals: 9,154,000 pounds of cattle; 858,000 pounds of calves; 10,000 pounds of sheep and lambs; and 10,874,000 pounds of hogs. Total liveweight of animals slaughtered January through June was 141,855,000 pounds, a decrease of 2.2 percent from the 145,071,000 pounds slaughtered during the same period a year ago.

UNITED STATES

Production of red meat in commercial slaughter plants totaled 1,915 million pounds in June. This output was 11 percent below May 1957 production of 2,163 million pounds and 7 percent below the 2,059 million pounds in June 1956. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other commercial plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

Red meat production for the first 6 months of 1957 totaled 12,676 million pounds. This was 4 percent less than the 13,233 million pounds produced during the corresponding period of last year. Of the January through June volume, 6,873 million pounds were beef, down 1 percent from last year; 689 million were veal, down 1 percent; 4,756 million pounds were pork, down 9 percent, and 358 million pounds were lamb and mutton, down 2 percent. Lard production for the January-June period was 8 percent below a year earlier. Through June of this year, the number of cattle slaughtered was about the same as for the comparable period of 1956; whereas, the number of calves slaughtered was down 1 percent, hog slaughter was down 10 percent, and sheep and lamb slaughter was down 4 percent.

Beef production in June totaled 1,085 million pounds, 10 percent smaller than

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	JUNE				JANUARY THROUGH JUNE			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
				NORTH CAROLINA				
Cattle	12.4	11.7	9,513	9,154	71.5	68.3	56,390	55,017
Calves	5.3	4.2	1,068	858	26.9	26.1	5,035	5,148
Sheep & Lambs	.2	.1	16	10	.5	.6	41	54
Hogs	55.0	51.0	12,249	10,874	375.0	377.0	83,605	81,636
TOTAL	72.9	67.0	22,846	20,896	473.9	472.0	145,071	141,855
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
				UNITED STATES				
Cattle	2.2	2.1	2,112	1,956	12.8	12.9	12,454	12,391
Calves	.9	.9	223	204	5.8	5.8	1,256	1,232
Sheep & Lambs	1.2	1.2	109	109	7.9	7.5	766	737
Hogs	5.2	4.8	1,268	1,187	40.0	35.9	9,339	8,473
TOTAL	9.5	9.0	3,712	3,456	66.5	62.1	23,815	22,833

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter. Excludes farm slaughter.*

SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

May and 7 percent less than in June 1956. The number of cattle slaughtered in June totaled 2,074,300 head, 8 percent less than the 2,250,600 head killed in May and 7 percent less than the 2,218,900 slaughtered in June last year. June slaughter cattle averaged 943 pounds per head liveweight, 15 pounds lighter than in May and 9 pounds lighter than the average for June 1956.

June veal production totaled 114 million pounds. This was 3 percent below the May output and 8 percent less than the June 1956 output. Calf slaughter at 870,100 head in June compares with 933,700 slaughtered in May and 946,800 head in June 1956. Slaughter calves averaged 234 pounds per head liveweight in June which was 10 pounds heavier than in May, but 2 pounds lighter than in June last year.

Hog slaughter during June totaled 4,794,600 head, 18 percent less than the May kill of 5,867,400 head and 7 percent less than the 5,177,200 head slaughtered in June 1956. Pork production for June totaled 663 million pounds -- 16 percent below a month earlier and 7 percent below the level of June 1956. Slaughter hogs averaged 248 pounds per head liveweight in June -- 7 pounds heavier than in May and 3 pounds heavier than the average for June last year. Lard production in June totaled 174 million pounds -- 18 percent below the level of a month earlier and 3 percent below a year earlier. The amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds liveweight of hogs slaughtered was 14.7 pounds compared with 14.9 pounds in May and 14.2 pounds in June 1956.

Output of lamb and mutton in June was 53 million pounds, 12 percent below a month earlier, but 2 percent above June 1956. June sheep and lamb slaughter numbered 1,185,600 head, 8 percent below a month earlier and 3 percent below the level June 1956. Sheep and lambs slaughtered during the month averaged 92 pounds per head liveweight -- 2 pounds lighter than in May, but 3 pounds heavier than the June 1956 average.

Poultry slaughter in June 1957 was 365 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. Output in June was 4 percent above the level of a month earlier, 3 percent above June 1956, and 33 percent above the 1947-56 average for June.

The reported number of livestock slaughtered under Federal Inspection is obtained from the Meat Inspective Division, Agricultural Research Service.

SLIGHTLY SMALLER N. C. CALF CROP

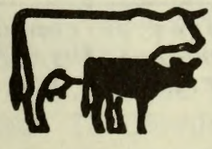
According to the reported number of calves born prior to June 1 and the estimated number to be born for the remainder of the year, North Carolina's 1957 calf crop will amount to 452,000 head. This number is only 3,000 less than the 455,000 raised last year but it is 27 percent larger than the 1946-55 ten-year average crop of 355,000. The estimate for the current year is 78 percent of the cows and heifers two years old and over on hand as of January 1, which is one percentage point under the ratio of births to first of year inventories applying to 1956.

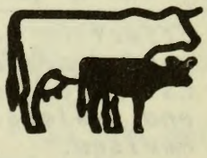
UNITED STATES

The 1957 calf crop for the United States is expected to total 41,347,000 head, 2 percent less than the 42,317,000 calves born in 1956. This is the third consecutive decrease in the calf crop and this year's expected number is 3 percent below the record 1954 crop of 42,601,000 head.

The smaller 1957 calf crop is the result of a smaller number of cows and heifers on farms and a slight decrease in the calving percentage. The number of cows and heifers 2 years and older on January 1, 1957 was 47,964,000 head, 2 percent below the number on hand a year earlier, but 10 percent above the 1946-55 average.

The expected number of calves born or to be born in 1957 expressed as a percentage of cows and heifers 2 years old and older on January 1, 1957 is 86 percent -- 1 percentage point below 1956. This figure is not strictly a calving rate since the January 1 inventory of cows and heifers 2 years old and older does not include all the heifers which would give birth to calves during the year, and since the inventory does include some cows that are sold before calving. The percentage is calculated to show the trend in productivity over a period of time. It may fluctuate from year to year due to variations in cow slaughter during the year and trends in breeding herd replacements.





FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

G

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	June 15 1957	July 15 1957	June 15 1957	July 15 1957	June 15 1957	July 1 1957
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCEN*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3189	.3229	.3706	.3693	86	87
Wheat, Bu.....	1.91	1.91	2.51	2.50	76	76
Corn, Bu.....	1.22	1.23	1.82	1.81	67	68
Oats, Bu.....	.661	.620	.876	.873	75	71
Barley, Bu.....	.881	.850	1.36	1.36	65	62
Rye, Bu.....	1.04	1.06	1.68	1.67	62	63
Beef Cattle, Cwt....	17.70	18.40	22.40	22.40	79	82
Hogs, Cwt.....	18.40	19.30	21.90	21.80	84	89
Lambs, Cwt.....	20.10	19.80	24.90	24.80	81	80
Chickens, All, Lb...	.194	.198	.286	.285	68	69
Eggs, Doz.....	.290	.321	.480	.478	5/ 66	5/ 68
Milk, Whlse, Cwt.2/.	3/ 3.83	4/ 3.97	3/ 4.82	4/ 4.81	5/ 88	5/ 88

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 239 | RALEIGH, N. C. | AUGUST 26, 1957

CORN PRODUCTION EXPECTED 27 PERCENT BELOW 1956

Based on condition and probable yield reports from growers as of August 1, production of corn in North Carolina is forecast at 59,200,000 bushels, down 27 percent from the record production of 80,688,000 bushels produced in 1956.

August 1 corn prospects declined rather sharply from a month earlier. Following wet conditions in June, there were three weeks of dry weather and high temperatures that resulted in fast deterioration of the crop. The crop in the heavy producing Coastal Plain counties shows the greatest decline percentage-wise in expected yields. The State's average yield per acre, forecast at 32.0 bushels, is 9.0 bushels short of last year's record 41.0 bushel yield.

UNITED STATES

The United States corn crop is forecast at 3,065,771,000 bushels. This is 11.2 percent less than 1956 production of 3,451,292,000 bushels.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION BELOW 1956

Production of soybeans in North Carolina from the 1957 crop is forecast at 8,531,000 bushels. The current forecast of production is based on condition and yield reports from growers as of August 1. A 1957 crop of 8,531,000 bushels would be 4.6 percent below the record 1956 crop of 8,944,000 bushels.

Yield per acre is estimated at 19 bushels compared with 21.5 bushels last year.

The 1957 crop is expected to be

(Continued on Page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO PROSPECTS DECLINE

Based on reports from producers as of August 1, the North Carolina 1957 flue-cured tobacco crop is forecast at 601,475,000 pounds. This is a reduction of 51,125,000 pounds from the July 1 estimate. Prime reasons for the decrease were the continuing devastating effect of unfavorable weather and the ravishes of black shank and wilt. At the time of the July 1 reports much of the crop was at a stage of growth particularly vulnerable to adverse conditions. With the prevailing droughts, only temporarily broken by inadequate supplies of moisture, tobacco has deteriorated rapidly, and attacks of black shank and wilt have been on the increase, particularly in the driest areas.

With lower prospective yields, reduced acreage allotments, and the retirement of acreages to the Soil Bank, the flue-cured crop as currently estimated is 37.4 percent short of the 961,495,000 pounds produced in 1956. The yield and production forecast for North Carolina, by flue-cured types, with 1956 comparisons, are respectively as follows:

Type 11 (Middle and Old Belt) - 170,000 acres, with a 1,250 pound yield, and a 212,500,000 pound production vs. 227,000 acres, with a 1,525 pound yield, and a 346,175,000 pound production. The current tobacco crop in this Belt, however, is still relatively young and under favorable conditions can show considerable improvement.

Type 12 (Eastern or New Bright Belt) - 217,000 acres, with a 1,425 pound yield and a 309,225,000 pound production vs. 282,000 acres, with a 1,760 pound yield and a 496,320,000 pound production.

Type 13 (Border Belt) - 55,000 acres, with a 1,450 pound yield and a 79,750,000

(Continued on Page 2)

FLUE-CURED *(Continued)*

pound production vs. 70,000 acres, with a 1,700 pound yield and a 119,000,000 pound production.

UNITED STATES

The United States flue-cured crop is forecast at 918,215,000 pounds which is 504,323,000 pounds or 35.5 percent under last year's crop and the smallest crop since 1943. The United States flue-cured yield is estimated at 1,388 pounds.

Type 31 (Burley - light air-cured) - The current North Carolina forecast for the burley crop also shows a reduction from the July 1 estimate. Reports from growers now indicate a crop of 18,240,000 pounds with an average yield of 1,900 pounds on 9,600 acres. This is short of the July 1 estimate by 960,000 pounds. Last year's burley production amounted to 17,390,000 pounds with a yield of 1,850 pounds per acre from 9,400 acres. Burley production for the United States is forecast at 487,375,000 pounds -- 4 percent below the 1956 production of 506,395,000 pounds.

SOYBEANS *(Continued)*

harvested from 449,000 acres--7.9 percent above the 416,000 acres harvested for beans last year.

The condition of soybeans in areas where extended dry weather has prevailed is significantly higher than corn and tobacco. The dry weather has retarded plant growth; however, the crop is relatively free of weeds and grass.

UNITED STATES

The soybean crop for the United States is estimated at 428,356,000 bushels. This is short of the 455,869,000 bushels produced in 1956 by 6 percent.

N. C. LAMB CROP ON INCREASE

North Carolina 1957 lamb crop (lambs living June 1 or sold prior to June 1) is estimated at 45,000 head. This number is greater by 4,000, or 9.8 percent, than the 41,000 reported raised in 1956, and it exceeds the 1946-55 ten-year average of 33,000 by about 36 percent. On January 1 of this year there were 44,000 breeding ewes one year old and over in the state, which was 3,000 more than the inventory a year earlier and 13,000 more than the ten-year average.

For the United States the 1957 lamb crop totaled 19,800,000 head, 3 percent less than the 20,398,000 head raised in 1956. This year's lamb crop is the smallest since 1953 and is about equal to the 1946-55 average. Drought-forced liquidation of breeding flocks was primarily responsible for the 5-percent-smaller lamb crop in the 13 Western States (11 Western States plus South Dakota and Texas). The lamb crop in the 35 Native Sheep States is 1 percent larger than last year and 11 percent above average. In Texas, the leading sheep State, the 1957 lamb crop at 2,331,000 head is 14 percent less than 1956 and 24 percent below average.

The 1957 lamb crop in the 13 Western States (includes South Dakota and Texas) at 12,103,000 head is 5 percent below 1956 and the smallest since 1952. In these States, the lamb crop is smaller than last year in 9 states, unchanged in Oregon, and larger than last year in Arizona, Nevada, and South Dakota. In these 13 states, the number of breeding ewes over 1 year old on farms and ranches on January 1, 1957, was 4 percent below 1956, and the 5-percent reduction in the lamb crop reflects both the decline in breeding flocks and the lower lamb crop percentage. The number of early lambs (dropped before March 15) in the Western States was 3 percent less than a year earlier. Weather conditions were favorable for lambing in much of the western area. However, below-normal temperatures and late storms caused increased losses in some localities.

SMALLER N. C. PECAN CROP

According to reports from producers as of August 1, the North Carolina pecan crop for 1957 will amount to 1,600,000 pounds. Such an output would fall short of the 1956 production of 2,600,000 pounds by 38.5 percent, and it would be about 19 percent less than the State's 1946-55 ten-year average amounting to 1,981,000 pounds. In arriving at the current year's total, it is estimated that 1,450,000 pounds will come from improved varieties and that the remaining 150,000 pounds will come from wild or seedling varieties.

COTTON REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1957

The first cotton production forecast is for a crop of 250,000 (500-pounds gross weight) bales. This estimate is based on August 1 reports from growers, ginners, and others throughout the cotton growing areas of the State. If the August 1 forecast materializes, a crop of this size would be 109,000 bales or 30.4 percent less than the 359,000 bales harvested last year and 199,000 bales less than the 1946-55 average of 449,000 bales.

Based on acres of cotton in cultivation on July 1 and average abandonment from natural causes after July 1, it is estimated that 354,000 acres will be harvested--the smallest acreage since records began in 1866. The 1957 cotton allotment for the State was slightly higher than 1956; however, about 123,000 acres of the 1957 allotment was placed in the Soil Bank.

Lint yield per acre is estimated at 339 pounds, compared with 391 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 320 pounds.

Weather conditions during the current season, particularly in the Southern Piedmont and Northern Coastal counties, have not been favorable for cotton. Frequent and excessive rains in the Southern Piedmont during most of June delayed cultivating operations and some acreage was abandoned owing to excessive grass and weeds. Extended dry weather in Northern Coastal counties and most Piedmont counties during July retarded plant growth and caused more than the usual shedding of squares and young bolls.

In spite of the extended dry weather over a large part of the State, boll weevil infestation is reported to be much higher than usual. Growers in some areas, especially those in Southern Coastal counties, have reported difficulty in keeping weevils under control. The crop in some areas has also been damaged by red spiders since mid-July.

STATE	Acres in Cultivation July 1, 1957 less Average Percent not Harvested 1/	AUGUST 1 CONDITION			LINT YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION 3/ 500-LB. GROSS WT. BALES		
		Average 1946-55	1956 Crop	1957 Crop	Average 1946-55	1956 Crop	1957 Indic. Aug. 1 2/	Average 1946-55	1956 Crop	1957 Indicated Aug. 1
	(000)	(Percent)			(Pounds)			(000) Bales)		
N. C.	354	80	87	82	320	391	339	449	359	250
S. C.	505	74	83	76	305	360	337	647	513	355
Ga.	583	72	75	78	264	334	379	679	579	460
Tenn.	481	79	92	83	374	488	479	579	552	480
Ala.	743	74	77	80	296	370	404	891	750	625
Miss.	1,365	79	86	81	363	483	471	1,702	1,609	1,340
Mo.	305	80	96	66	384	586	386	385	448	245
Ark.	1,136	79	90	77	360	500	473	1,444	1,426	1,120
La.	461	75	85	73	357	496	406	606	581	390
Okla.	562	75	81	74	170	175	209	374	261	245
Texas	5,926	76	73	78	208	280	306	3,742	3,615	3,775
N.Mex.	181	92	94	87	551	797	729	253	301	275
Ariz.	356	94	97	94	718	1,108	1,119	620	829	830
Calif.	721	92	96	96	683	924	982	1,249	1,446	1,475
Others	44	79	80	76	295	341	342	49	41	32
U. S.	13,723	78	83	81	300	409	416	13,669	13,310	11,897

1/ 1947-56 average percent not harvested includes acres abandoned, removed for compliance, and placed in Soil Bank Acreage Reserve; 2/ on acres in cultivation July 1 less average percent not harvested; 3/ production ginned and to be ginned (a 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.

NORTH CAROLINA ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, AUGUST 1, 1957 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1946-55	Harvested 1956 1/	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
Corn, All	Bu.	2,177	1,968	1,850	29.4	41.0	32.0	64,145	80,688	59,200
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	384	362	344	18.6	25.5	18.5	7,144	9,231	6,364
Oats	Bu.	357	492	462	31.9	40.0	30.0	11,451	19,680	13,860
Barley	Bu.	42	62	61	29.1	37.0	28.0	1,239	2,294	1,708
Rye	Bu.	20	26	24	13.2	15.5	14.0	271	403	336
TOBACCO: All	Lbs.	703.2	588.4	451.6	1,269	1,664	1,372	889,643	978,885	619,715
Type 11	Lbs.	269.3	227.0	170.0	1,152	1,525	1,275	309,670	346,175	216,750
Type 12	Lbs.	337.7	282.0	217.0	1,338	1,760	1,425	450,126	496,320	309,225
Type 13	Lbs.	85.3	70.0	55.0	1,309	1,700	1,450	111,330	119,000	79,750
All Flue-Cured	Lbs.	692.3	579.0	442.0	1,262	1,661	1,361	871,126	961,495	601,475
Type 31, Burley	Lbs.	10.9	9.4	9.6	1,690	1,850	1,900	18,517	17,390	18,240
Cotton 2/	Lbs.	681	457	354	320	391	339	449	359	250
Sorghum Grains	Bu.	35	80	92	27.1	27.0	24.	950	2,160	2,208
Irish Potatoes, All 3/	Cwt.	46.2	37.0	38.8	87	90	93	3,992	3,328	3,591
Sweetpotatoes 3/	Cwt.	45.6	36.0	38.0	59	66	58	2,690	2,376	2,204
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	392	494	524	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	274	416	449	15.6	21.5	19.0	4,286	8,944	8,531
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	243	206	185	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked and Threshed	Lbs.	230	198	177	1,230	1,750	1,600	276,616	346,500	283,200
HAY: All	Tons	1,231	1,044	1,032	1.02	1.06	1.08	1,253	1,107	1,119
Clover and Timothy 4/	Tons	108	116	123	1.13	1.15	1.25	122	133	154
Alfalfa	Tons	55	83	87	2.03	2.10	2.20	109	174	191
Lespedeza	Tons	487	347	330	1.02	.90	.95	497	312	314
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	81	76
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	950	1,400
Apples, Commercial 5/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,222	1,750	1,500
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	71	83
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.3	1.6
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,981	2,600	1,600

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*
2/ *Acres in cultivation July 1 less average abandonment after July 1. Production in 500 lb. bales.*
3/ *Averages 1949-55.*
4/ *Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.*
5/ *Estimates of commercial crop refer to total production in commercial apple areas.*

UNITED STATES ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, AUGUST 1, 1957 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1946-55	Harvested 1956 1/	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
Corn, All	Bu.	82,451	75,950	72,289	37.8	45.4	42.4	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,065,771
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	46,477	35,637	31,075	18.6	20.6	22.2	862,471	734,995	690,601
Wheat, All	Bu.	65,404	49,817	43,161	17.4	20.0	21.2	1,131,000	997,207	914,978
Oats	Bu.	38,662	33,639	35,774	34.3	34.3	38.1	1,325,418	1,152,652	1,361,456
Barley	Bu.	10,854	12,827	14,964	26.8	29.0	28.9	291,589	372,495	432,396
Rye	Bu.	1,734	1,636	1,721	12.7	13.2	15.4	22,092	21,558	26,440
TOBACCO: Flue-Cured	Lbs.	1,040.4	875.2	661.6	1,255	1,625	1,388	1,301,856	1,422,538	918,215
Burley	Lbs.	426.8	309.8	306.4	1,348	1,635	1,591	573,139	506,395	487,375
All Types	Lbs.	1,693.6	1,365.1	1,128.3	1,273	1,598	1,426	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,608,831
Cotton 2/	Lbs.	22,743	16,833	13,723	300	409	416	13,699	13,310	11,897
Sorghum Grains	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,980	205,065	417,818
Irish Potatoes, All 3/	Cwt.	1,508.8	1,385.5	1,400.1	150.4	175.9	167.8	226,458	243,716	243,974
Sweetpotatoes 3/	Cwt.	373.1	284.7	273.8	54.0	59.4	58.6	20,179	16,922	16,046
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	14,939	21,970	22,551	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	13,486	20,926	21,650	20.2	21.8	19.8	271,689	455,869	428,356
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	2,705	1,840	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked & Threshed	Lbs.	2,238	1,385	1,536	818	1,157	1,035	1,760,097	1,602,260	1,590,195
HAY: All	Tons	74,248	73,627	73,499	1.40	1.48	1.62	104,178	108,708	118,897
Alfalfa	Tons	20,277	29,402	30,372	2.17	2.08	2.24	43,854	61,127	68,133
Clover & Timothy 4/	Tons	20,212	14,848	14,266	1.41	1.42	1.47	28,435	21,107	21,016
Lespedeza	Tons	5,730	3,942	4,016	1.04	1.06	1.07	6,043	4,188	4,312
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	70	82
Peaches, All 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,251	69,859	65,798
Apples, Commercial 5/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,968	100,623	115,640
Pears, All 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,940	32,322	33,486
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,954	2,895	2,670
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,599	173,700	119,000

1/ Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.
2/ Acres in cultivation July 1 less average abandonment after July 1. Production in 500 lb. bales.
3/ Averages 1949-55.
4/ Excludes Sweet Clover and Lespedeza Hay.
5/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to total production of apples in commercial apple areas of each State.
6/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PROSPECTIVE PEANUT PRODUCTION 18 PERCENT BELOW 1956

Based on reports from growers as of August 1, production of peanuts in North Carolina is forecast at 283,200,000 pounds. If the August 1 forecast materializes, 1957 production would be 18.0 percent below 1956 production of 346,500,000 pounds.

Yield per acre from the current crop is estimated at 1,600 pounds. This compares with the 1956 average of 1,750 pounds and the 1946-55 average of 1,230 pounds.

Growers are expected to harvest the 1957 crop from 177,000 acres. This is 10.6 percent less than the 198,000 acres harvested last year.

Unlike corn and tobacco, peanuts have received relatively little damage from the extended dry weather. Dry soils have retarded growth of vines in some areas; however, the crop is not too far advanced to receive definite benefits from additional rainfall.

UNITED STATES

The United States peanut crop is estimated at 1,590,195,000 pounds. This is only one percent short of the 1,602,260,000 pounds produced in 1956.

NORTH CAROLINA WHEAT PRODUCTION BELOW AVERAGE

North Carolina growers harvested an estimated 6,364,000 bushels of wheat this year. This is 31.1 percent below the record 1956 production of 9,231,000 bushels and 11 percent less than the 1946-55 average production of 7,144,000 bushels.

Average yield per acre is estimated at 18.5 bushels. This is 7 bushels below the 1956 yield and compares with the 1946-55 average of 18.6 bushels.

Total United States wheat production is forecast at 914,978,000 bushels. This compares with 997,207,000 bushels produced in 1956.

RYE PRODUCTION BELOW 1956

Production of rye in North Carolina is estimated at 336,000 bushels -- 16.6 percent under last year, but 24 percent above the 1946-55 average production.

The estimated average yield per acre at 14 bushels is 1.5 below last year.

The 1957 United States rye crop is estimated at 26,440,000 bushels. This is 22.6 percent above 1956 production of 21,558,000 bushels.

N. C. OATS CROP 29.6 PERCENT BELOW LAST YEAR

Production of oats in North Carolin in 1957 is forecast at 13,860,000 bushels This is 29.6 percent less than the recor 1956 production and the smallest cro since 1953.

Average yield per acre is estimate at 30 bushels -- 10 bushels below las year and 1.9 bushels below the 10-yea average.

United States oats production i estimated at 1,361,456,000 bushels. Thi is 18.1 percent above last year. The U.S yield per acre is estimated at 38.1 bushels

BARLEY PRODUCTION OFF

North Carolina's 1957 barley crop i forecast at 1,708,000 bushels, down 25. percent from the record 1956 crop c 2,294,000 bushels. The estimated averag yield per acre of 28 bushels is 9 bushel below last year's average yield and 1. bushels below the 10-year average.

The United States barley crop i forecast at 432,396,000 bushels. This i 16.1 percent above last year.

SWEETPOTATOES DECLINED DURING JULY

The North Carolina sweetpotato pro duction as of August 1 is estimated a 2,204,000 cwt. A crop of this siz would be 7.2 percent less than 19 production of 2,376,000 cwt. and 18. percent below the 10-year average c 2,690,000 cwt. Current yield prospect point to 58 cwt. per acre, compared wi 66 cwt. in 1956 and 59 cwt. for the 1(year average.

Although the sweetpotato crop stil has time for improvement, this cro shows definite signs of damage fro doughty conditions which plagued a lar portion of the commercial crop are during most of July. Growth is not t to normal and some fields have taken c a yellow cast as a result of deficie moisture.

UNITED STATES

Production of sweetpotatoes for t United States is estimated at 16,046,0(cwt. or about 5 percent less than t 1956 crop of 16,922,000 cwt.

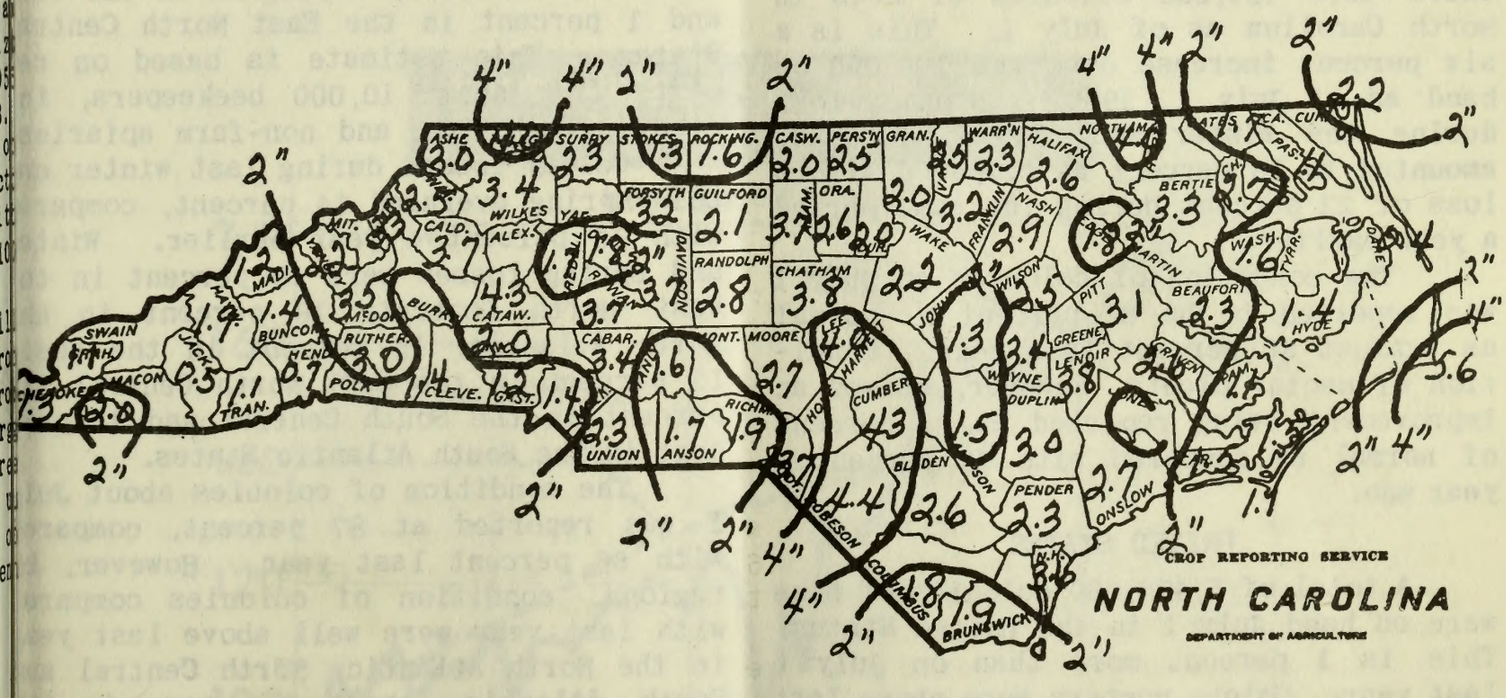
NORTH CAROLINA WEATHER FOR JULY 1957

July weather was unusually sunny in orth Carolina, the percentage of daylight ours during which sunshine was recorded eing even higher than during the very ry July of 1953. The high pressure hich controlled the weather of North arolina, instead of being centered off- hore as it is in a typically wet July, as more often centered over the State tself or over some adjacent land area o the west, north or south. Fronts rossed North Carolina only infrequently uring July, and those which did pass ver the State were not always of suf- icient strength to cause much change n the weather. It was a month of redominantly fair weather, with below- verage cloudiness both day and night.

July temperatures in North Carolina ere mild for mid-summer, with only a ery few isolated cases of maximum eadings of 100 degrees. Most stations ot influenced by either high altitude r ocean water reached a high some- here in the upper nineties, while tations on the Outer Banks and at levations above 2,500 feet did not enerally exceed ninety at any time uring the month. Nighttime low read- ngs, due to the predominance of fair weather, averaged a little below the July normal. The only cool spell of note, however, came around the 3rd, when several stations in the Piedmont and interior Coastal Plain dropped below 60 degrees at sunrise. For some places, lowest readings the morning of the 3rd set a new record for that part- icular date.

Rainfall during July was very scant in all but a few limited areas of North Carolina. When all the figures are available, it may well be that a new record will be set for the lowest aver- age July rainfall in seventy years. Certainly, many stations had the lowest July amount of record; for example, such widely separated places as Cullowhee, in Jackson County, with a July total of .45 inch; the State Research Farm near Hendersonville, with .71 inch; and Cape Hatteras National Seashore headquarters near Nags Head, with .37 inch. July rainfall comes mostly from thunder- showers, which usually yield enough to make it the wettest month of the year. This year, the number of thundershowers was less than half of normal; hence the low rainfall.

INCHES OF RAINFALL, JULY 1957



ainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
eather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

MORE NORTH CAROLINA BEES

According to reports from beekeepers there were 187,000 colonies of bees in North Carolina as of July 1. This is a six percent increase over the 176,000 on hand as of July 1, 1956. Colonies lost during the winter and spring, 1956-57, amounted to 16 percent as compared with a loss of 22 percent during the same period a year earlier.

The condition of colonies on July 1 was reported to be 81 percent of normal as against 86 percent last year. Condition of nectar plants, however, showed an improvement being reported at 84 percent of normal as compared with 76 percent a year ago.

UNITED STATES

A total of 5,406,000 colonies of bees were on hand July 1 in the United States. This is 1 percent more than on July 1 last year. Colony numbers were above last year in all regions of the country except the South Central and North Atlantic where decreases of 2 percent and 3 percent occurred respectively. Increases were 4 percent in the West North Central and i the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the Wes and 1 percent in the East North Centra States. This estimate is based on re ports from about 10,000 beekeepers, in cluding both farm and non-farm apiaries

Colony losses during last winter an this spring averaged 14 percent, compare with 16 percent a year earlier. Winte and spring losses were 19 percent in th West North Central, 16 percent in th North Atlantic, 15 percent in the West 13 percent in the East North Central, 1 percent in the South Central and 10 per cent in the South Atlantic States.

The condition of colonies about Jul 1 was reported at 87 percent, compare with 86 percent last year. However, b regions, condition of colonies compare with last year were well above last yea in the North Atlantic, North Central an South Atlantic, about the same in th West, but below last year in the Sout Central States. July 1 condition of nec tar plants was 82 percent, compared wit 77 percent last year.

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 240 RALEIGH, N. C. SEPTEMBER 16, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 4 POINTS

August 15 ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by North Carolina farmers advanced 4 points to 284 percent of its 1910-14 average. The rise in the August index to 284 is the first change since May when the index was placed at 280. The current August index is 7 points below the index of 291 on August 15, 1956.

Higher prices received by farmers for tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and commercial vegetables were primarily responsible for a 3 point increase in the all crops index during the month ended in mid-August.

An advance of 9 points in the livestock and livestock products index was due mostly to substantially higher prices

(Continued on Page 2)

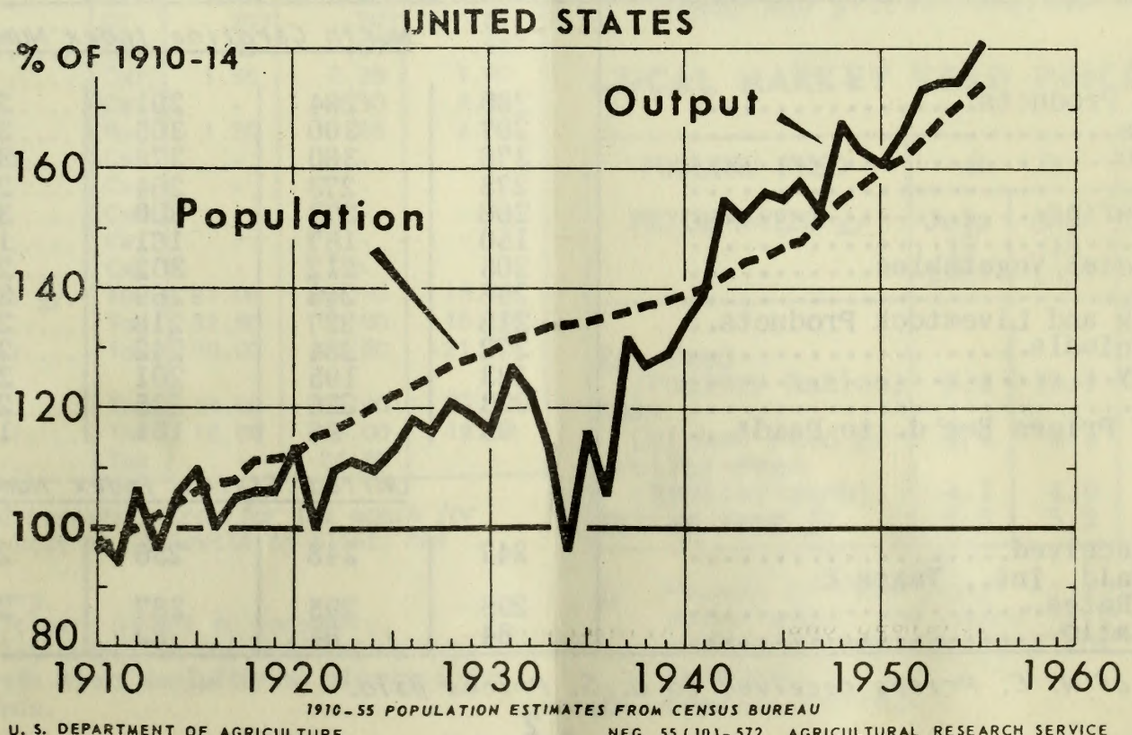
U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP 1 POINT PRICES PAID AND PARITY RATIO UNCHANGED

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased 1 point (4 tenths of a percent) during the month ended August 15. Higher prices received for eggs, dairy products, and hogs were nearly offset by lower prices for noncitrus fruit and most vegetables. The August Index at 248 percent of its 1910-14 average was 5 percent higher than a year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates remained unchanged at 295 as of August 15. Prices of items used for family living and items used for farm production both averaged the same as in mid-July. The August Index

(Continued on Page 2)

Farm Output Up Faster than Population Since 1940



1910-55 POPULATION ESTIMATES FROM CENSUS BUREAU

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (10)-572 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

received for hogs and eggs. Some of the advance was offset to some extent by slightly lower prices received for beef cattle, claves, chickens and turkeys.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

was 3 percent higher than in August of last year.

With farm product prices moving up only slightly during the month, and the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates unchanged, the Parity Ratio remained at 84, its July 15 level. The August ratio was 2 percent higher than a year earlier.

The steady output of hogs in prospect indicates no sharp changes in prices through next summer. The price drop for hogs this fall is expected to be about normal.

U. S. cattle slaughter dropped below a year earlier, this spring. It is likely to continue under 1956 figures for the rest of 1957. The price level should hold up well and may possibly rise further.

Because of decline in hog and cattle marketings, consumption of meat per person is expected to drop about 8 pounds below last year's record of 167 pounds.

FARM INCOME IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1957

Farmers' realized net income in th first half of 1957 was at an annual rat of approximately 12.1 billion dollars This was 2½ percent higher than in th first half of 1956.

Cash receipts from farm marketing were slightly above last year due to high er average prices. Government payments primarily those under the Soil Bank pro gram, were also at a higher rate, so tha realized gross farm income was up abou 3 percent from the first half of 1956 Production expenses were higher, but no enough to offset the increase in gros income. Prices paid by farmers for al production items averaged 5 percent high in the first half of 1957 than a yea earlier. Contributing to this increas were higher interest charges, wage rates and property taxes, plus higher price paid for feeder livestock, feed, seed motor vehicles, machinery, building ma terials, and farm supplies. Fertilize was the only important cost item not sho ing an increase in average prices. How ever, smaller acreage in cultivation, in creasing efficiency, and continuing effor of farmers to hold production costs i check have provided some offset to risi cost rates.

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	July 15 1957	Aug. 15 1957	Aug. 15 1956	Aug. 15 1955	Au 1 19
	North Carolina Index Numbers				
All Farm Products	280	284	291	299	2
All Crops	297	300	305	316	3
Tobacco	376	380	378	394	3
Cotton	273	273	264	283	2
Oil Bearing	268	273	300	324	3
Grains	150	157	161	170	1
Commercial Vegetables	205	212	302	210	2
Fruits	246	248	269	348	2
Livestock and Livestock Products	218	227	218	235	2
Meat Animals	272	284	242	239	2
Poultry	183	195	201	238	2
Dairy	223	226	225	229	2
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	95	96	101	107	1
	United States Index Numbers				
Prices Received	247	248	236	232	2
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	295	295	287	280	2
Parity Ratio	84	84	82	83	

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS MOSTLY UNCHANGED

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for "All mixed dairy feeds" under 29% protein is unchanged on August 5 compared with a month earlier. Mixed dairy feed with 29% and over protein was costing 5 cents per hundred less on August 5 than it did on July 15.

Soybean meal was up 10 cents per hundred, while cottonseed meal and meat-scrap remained unchanged from a month earlier.

Feeds from grain by-products on August 15 averaged 5 cents per hundred less for middlings and corn meal. Bran prices remained unchanged.

For the poultry feed items laying mash at $4.75 and scratch grain at $4.15 per hundred pounds are unchanged from a month ago. Broiler growing mash, averaged $5.00, up 5 cents from July 15.

The local market egg-feed ratio was more favorable than mid-July due principally to higher prices received for eggs.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C.		U. S.
		JULY 15 1957	AUG. 15 1957	AUG. 15 1957
		Dollars		
CORN	BU.	1.33	1.40	1.23
WHEAT	BU.	1.85	1.91	1.90
OATS	BU.	.65	.69	.577
BARLEY	BU.	.99	1.02	.83
RYE	BU.	1.64	1.75	1.00
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.05	2.05	1.66
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.10	2.00	2.27
PEANUTS	LB.	.110	.110	.107
COTTON	LB.	.330	.330	.3283
COTTONSEED	TON	-	50.00	55.70
WOOL	LB.	.57	.57	.543
HOGS	CWT.	18.60	19.90	20.00
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	13.90	13.60	18.20
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	20.00	19.50	19.10
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	5.00	6.60
LAMBS	CWT.	18.50	18.50	20.30
MILK COWS	HD.	110.00	110.00	168.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.202	.196	.192
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.205	.198	.210
TURKEYS	LB.	.250	.23	.226
EGGS	DOZ.	.360	.416	.363
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.20	2/ 5.30	2/ 4.17
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.207	.207	.211
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.49	.50	.587
POTATOES	CWT.	1.55	2.25	1.80
SWEETPOTATOES	CWT.	-	4.50	3.87
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	1.80	1.85	2.58
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	-	-	-
KOREAN	CWT.	-	-	-
KOBE	CWT.	-	-	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	-	-	-
SERICEA	CWT.	-	-	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	27.00	27.10	18.00
ALFALFA HAY	TON	32.50	35.00	18.10
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	30.00	29.50	21.30
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	24.00	25.00	27.10
PEANUT VINE	TON	16.00	17.00	19.20
OTHER	TON	-	24.50	-

1/ Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Sold by farmers direct to consumers.
4/ The all hay prices is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	July 15 1957	Aug. 15 1957	July 15 1957	Aug. 15 1957
	Dollars			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.85	3.85	3.73	3.70
16% Protein	3.75	3.75	3.68	3.65
18% Protein	3.80	3.90	3.67	3.64
20% Protein	4.10	4.00	3.89	3.87
24% Protein	3.95	4.05	3.99	4.01
29% & Over	4.65	4.60	4.26	4.29
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	3.99	3.93
Soybean Meal	3.90	4.00	3.73	3.85
Cottonseed Meal	3.50	3.50	3.74	3.78
Meat Scrap	4.70	4.70	4.69	4.85
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.35	3.35	2.85	2.80
Middlings	3.55	3.50	2.94	2.91
Corn Meal	3.80	3.75	3.38	3.39
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.26	3.16
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.75	4.75	4.42	4.43
Scratch Grain	4.15	4.15	4.05	4.03
Broiler Growing Mash	4.95	5.00	4.87	4.91
Poultry Ration 1/	3.83	3.89	3.47	3.47

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C.		U. S.	
	July 15 1957	Aug. 15 1957	July 15 1957	Aug. 15 1957
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	9.4	10.7	9.3	10.5
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.9
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3
Turkey Feed 2/	6.5	5.9	6.4	6.5

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers, and one pound turkeys.
2/ Poultry ration.

RECORD N. C. AND U. S. TURKEY CROP

North Carolina turkey growers are raising an estimated 1,800,000 turkeys this year. A crop of this size would be 39 percent above the previous record 1956 crop of 1,295,000 turkeys. Heavy breeds represent 94.4 percent of the total raised this year compared with 95.8 percent last year. Percentagewise, light breeds increased more than heavy breeds--from 54,000 to 100,000 birds, an increase of 85 percent.

UNITED STATES

Farmers are raising about 81 million turkeys this year--5 percent more than in 1956. About 6 percent more heavy breed turkeys are being raised this year than last, while light breeds show a decrease of 3 percent. Light breeds are 17 percent of the total raised this year, compared with 18 percent last year and 26 percent in 1955.

Heavy breed increases from last year were 12 percent in the West, 10 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. There was an 8 percent decrease in heavy breeds in the North Atlantic States. Heavy white turkeys raised this year will be about 22 percent of all heavies raised. By geographic areas, heavy whites as a percent of all heavies raised are 60 percent in the North Atlantic, 36 percent in the East North Central, 29 percent in the West North Central, 22 percent in the South Central, 20 percent in the South Atlantic and 3 percent in the West.

Light breed turkeys decreased 3 percent from last year. Decreases were 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 18 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the West and 1 percent in the East North Central States. Light breeds increased 5 percent in the South Atlantic and 4 percent in the South Central States.

Turkeys raised during 1957 are from poults hatched September 1956 through August 1957. The hatch September through December 1956 was 1 percent higher than a year earlier. This increase of over two million turkeys in the fall accounted for about 3 percent of the 1957 crop. In January, the hatch compared with that of 1956 was up 43 percent and in February was up 15 percent. The very heavy early season hatch coupled with prices that were below a year earlier caused producers to reduce their purchase of poults later in the year. During the main hatching season, March through June, the hatch was up 3 percent in March and April, the same as a year earlier in May, and down 5 percent in June. In July, the hatch was 13 percent below last year. The hatch for September 1956 through July 1957 was 4 percent above a year earlier. In other words, the hatch for the six months September through February was very heavy. Beginning in May the hatch dropped sharply compared with 1956. This indicates heavy early marketing of 1957 turkeys.

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS 1957, WITH COMPARISONS

STATE AND DIVISION	NUMBER RAISED						
	Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds		Total All Breeds		
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1957 as % of 1956
	Thousands		*Thousands*		*Thousands*		*Percent*
N. C.	1,241	1,700	54	100	1,295	1,800	139
Del.	155	111	810	536	965	647	67
Md.	300	300	107	164	407	464	114
Va.	2,625	2,518	3,844	4,274	6,469	6,792	105
W. Va.	757	637	1,092	1,027	1,849	1,664	90
S. C.	1,191	1,124	25	56	1,216	1,180	97
Ga.	351	335	9	7	360	342	95
Fla.	154	138	69	143	223	281	126
S. Atlantic	6,774	6,863	6,010	6,307	12,784	13,170	103
U. S.	63,157	67,262	13,736	13,295	76,893	80,557	105

HATCHERY REPORT, JULY 1957

Commercial hatcheries in the State produced 10,064,000 chicks during July. The July hatch was slightly above June and exceeded July of last year by 8.2 percent.

The total July hatch of 10,064,000 chicks consisted of 9,760,000 broiler-type chicks and 304,000 egg-type chicks. Broiler type chicks hatched during the first 7 months of this year totaled 64,117,000. This is 2,820,000 chicks or 4.6 percent above hatchings during the same period last year. Hatchings of egg-type chicks during July exceed June by 33 percent. Total egg-type chicks hatched during January through July of this year at 8,411,000 is 24 percent below hatchings of 8,452,000 chicks during the same period in 1956.

UNITED STATES

Commercial hatcheries produced 153,554,000 chicks during July. This was 7 percent above the output in July last year and 47 percent above the 1951-55 average for the month. The production during the first 7 months of this year totaled 1,418,810,000, compared with 1,493,118,000 during the same months last year--a decrease of 5 percent.

Broiler chicks produced in July, which accounted for 91 percent of the chicks hatched in July, totaled 139,608,000 chicks, compared with 128,403,000 a year earlier--an increase of 9 percent. The number produced during the first 7 months of this year totaled 938,568,000, compared with 902,016,000 during the same months last year--an increase of 4 percent. The demand for broiler chicks is above that of a year ago and a larger hatch of broiler chicks in August is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on August 1 was 7 percent more than a year earlier.

Chicks produced in July other than for broiler production totaled 14,246,000, compared with 15,449,000 in July last year--a decrease of 8 percent. Non-broiler hatches are now in the low part of the year's cycle of production. The number of non-broiler chicks produced January through July totaled 479,942,000, compared with 591,102,000 during the same period last year--a decrease of 19 percent. A smaller non-broiler hatch in August is in prospect as the number of non-broiler eggs in incubators on August 1 was 20 percent smaller than a year ago.

UNITED STATES POULT PRODUCTION

Heavy breed poult production in the United States during July was 10 percent less than in July last year. All of the decrease occurred in the production of heavy white breed poults which was down 22 percent. The production of other heavy breed poults was up about 3 percent. An August hatch of heavy breed poults somewhat smaller than in August last year is indicated. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators, 92 percent of which were of the heavy white breeds, totaled 1,369,000 on August 1, compared with 1,464,000 on August 1, 1956. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during the first 7 months of this year totaled 68,050,000, compared with 65,813,000 during the same months last year--an increase of 3 percent.

The production of light breed poults during July totaled 1,853,000, down 16 percent from July last year. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on August 1, totaled 1,652,000, compared with 2,000,000 on August 1, 1956--a decrease of 17 percent. The production of light breed poults during the first 7 months of this year totaled 10,687,000, compared with 11,401,000 during the same period last year--a decrease of 6 percent.

CANADA HARVESTS SMALL GRAIN CROP

The first forecast of Canada's 1957 grain production placed the outturns of the principal grains sharply below the average of recent years. The forecast for wheat is 360 million bushels. That would be only about 65 percent of the 1956 outturn and about half the record crop in 1952.

Rye production is estimated at 8.4 million bushels, little change from the small crop a year ago. Production of oats is estimated at 383 million bushels, compared with 524 million in 1956. The barley crop of 223 million bushels compares with 269 million in 1956. The reduction in crops is due to drought and extreme heat over large areas of the wheat belt.

Price gains made by meat animals this year are likely to be maintained through at least much of 1958. This outlook is based on declining number of cattle, level hog production and likelihood of continued strong consumer demand.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER UP 7 PERCENT

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during July amounted to 24,300,000 pounds liveweight. This was 7 percent above the 22,789,000 pounds slaughtered during the same month last year. Calves were the only species which showed a decline in the number slaughtered. Current July slaughter was made up as follows: 10,835,000 pounds of cattle, 817,000 pounds of calves, 14,000 pounds of sheep and lambs and 12,634,000 pounds of hogs. Total liveweight of animals slaughtered January through July was 166,155,000 pounds and is 1 percent below the 167,860,000 pounds slaughtered January through July 1956.

UNITED STATES

Red meat production in commercial slaughter plants totaled 2,097 million pounds in July. The July output was 10 percent above June 1957 production of 1,915 million pounds and 1 percent above the 2,078 million pounds for July 1956. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other commercial plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

Production of red meat for the first 7 months of 1957 totaled 14,773 million pounds. This was 4 percent less than the 15,311 million pounds produced during the corresponding period of last year. Of the January through July volume, 8,091 million pounds were beef, down 1 percent from last year; 821 million pounds were veal, down 1 percent; 5,443 million pounds were pork, down 8 percent; and 418 million pounds were lamb and mutton, down 1 percent. Lard production for the January-July period at 1,397 million pounds was 8 percent below a year earlier. Through July of this year, the number of cattle slaughtered was 1 percent above the comparable period of 1956; whereas, the number of calves slaughtered was down 1 percent, hog slaughter was down 9 percent and sheep and lamb slaughter was down 3 percent.

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	JULY				JANUARY THROUGH JULY			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
	NORTH CAROLINA							
Cattle	12.6	13.5	9,913	10,835	84.1	81.8	66,303	65,85
Calves	5.1	4.1	992	817	32.0	30.2	6,027	5,96
Sheep & Lambs	.2	.2	14	14	.7	.8	55	6
Hogs	54.0	59.0	11,870	12,634	429.0	436.0	95,475	94,27
TOTAL	71.9	76.8	22,789	24,300	545.8	548.8	167,860	166,15
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
	UNITED STATES							
Cattle	2.3	2.4	2,164	2,207	15.1	15.2	14,618	14,59
Calves	1.0	1.0	240	235	6.8	6.8	1,496	1,46
Sheep & Lambs	1.3	1.4	118	125	9.2	8.9	883	86
Hogs	5.1	5.0	1,218	1,209	45.0	40.9	10,557	9,68
TOTAL	9.7	9.8	3,740	3,776	76.1	71.8	27,554	26,60

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter. Excludes farm slaughter.*

SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

Beef production in July totaled 1,218 million pounds, 12 percent larger than June and 2 percent larger than in July 1956. The number of cattle slaughtered in July totaled 2,364,000 head, 14 percent more than the 2,074,300 head killed in June and 3 percent more than the 2,291,000 head slaughtered in July last year. July slaughter cattle averaged 934 pounds per head liveweight, 9 pounds lighter than in June and 10 pounds lighter than the average for July 1956.

July veal production totaled 132 million pounds. This was 16 percent above the June output, but 1 percent less than the July 1956 volume. Calf slaughter at 985,600 head in July compares with 870,100 head slaughtered in June and 992,000 in July 1956. Slaughter calves averaged 238 pounds per head liveweight in July, 4 pounds heavier than in June, but 4 pounds lighter than in July last year.

Hog slaughter during July totaled 5,032,700 head, 5 percent more than the June kill of 4,794,600 head, but 1 percent less than the 5,064,000 head slaughtered in July 1956. Pork production for July totaled 687 million pounds -- 4 percent above a month earlier and about unchanged from the level of July 1956. Slaughter hogs averaged 240 pounds per head liveweight in July -- 8 pounds lighter than in June and 1 pound lighter than for July last year. Lard production in July totaled 166 million pounds -- 5 percent below the level of a month earlier and 2 percent below a year earlier. The amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds liveweight of hogs slaughtered was 13.8 pounds compared with 14.7 pounds in June and 13.9 pounds in July 1956.

Output of lamb and mutton in July was 60 million pounds, 13 percent above a month earlier, and 5 percent above July 1956. July sheep and lamb slaughter numbered 1,358,800 head, 15 percent above a month earlier and 4 percent above July 1956. Sheep and lambs slaughtered during the month averaged 92 pounds per head liveweight -- unchanged from the June average but 2 pounds heavier than the July 1956 average.

Poultry slaughter in July 1957 was 401 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. Output in July was 10 percent above a month earlier, 9 percent above July 1956, and 40 percent above the 1947-56 average for July.

U. S. 1956-57 FEED GRAIN EXPORTS 20 PERCENT UNDER 1955-56 RECORD LEVEL

United States exports of feedgrain (corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums) totaled 6.1 million long tons, grain equivalent in 1956-57 (July-June). This was a drop of almost 20 percent from the all-time record of 7.6 million tons in 1955-56. However, the 1956-57 total was still larger than for any year except 1955-56. The percentages shares of each grain in the total, with comparisons for 1955-56 shown in parentheses, were: corn 60 (41); barley 22 (30); grain sorghums 12 (24); and oats 6 (5).

The 20 percent reduction in the aggregate total for the year can be attributed to a number of factors. Outstanding were the heavy European supplies of nonmillable wheat, increased production of feedgrain in Europe to replace winter-killed wheat, an unprecedented exportable surplus of barley in France, and substantially increased feedgrain exports from Canada, Argentina and Australia.

The countries of Europe have long provided the main foreign outlet for U. S. exports of these grains. Over 66 percent of the 1956-57 total was shipped to that area compared with 82 percent a year earlier. The bulk of the shipments consisted of corn and grain sorghums. The principal buyers were the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany and Austria.

Countries in Asia provided the second most important export outlet, taking 19 percent of the total compared with 11 percent in 1955-56. Shipments to that area consisted mainly of barley to Japan and Korea. This grain in widely used for human food in those countries. Japanese use of feedgrain for livestock has increased considerably in recent years, however.

Total supply of feed concentrates for 1957-58 probably will be close to last year's record. Production at the level indicated in July probably would hold feed grain prices below a year earlier this summer and fall.

Reduced U. S. farm production is in prospect for 1957 for the first time since 1950. Prospects indicate crops total may be down about 7 percent from 1956. This would be the smallest since 1951.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL SUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUCHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

G

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	July 15 1957	Aug. 15 1957	July 15 1957	Aug. 15 1957	July 15 1957	Aug. 1 1957
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCEN*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3229	.3283	.3693	.3693	87	89
Wheat, Bu.....	1.91	1.90	2.50	2.50	76	76
Corn, Bu.....	1.23	1.23	1.81	1.81	68	68
Oats, Bu.....	.620	.577	.873	.873	71	66
Barley, Bu.....	.850	.830	1.36	1.36	62	61
Rye, Bu.....	1.06	1.00	1.67	1.67	63	60
Beef Cattle, Cwt.....	18.40	18.20	22.40	22.40	82	81
Hogs, Cwt.....	19.30	20.00	21.80	21.80	89	92
Lambs, Cwt.....	19.80	20.30	24.80	24.80	80	82
Chickens, All, Lbs...	.198	.192	.285	.285	69	67
Eggs, Doz.....	.321	.363	.478	.478	5/ 68	5/ 70
Milk, Whlse, Cwt. 2/.	3/3.99	4/4.17	3/ 4.81	4/ 4.81	5/ 88	5/ 89

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 241 RALEIGH, N. C. SEPTEMBER 25, 1957

NORTH CAROLINA CORN PRODUCTION ESTIMATE UNCHANGED

Based on condition and probable yield reports from growers, as of September 1, the estimated production of corn for North Carolina is unchanged from the 59,200,000 bushel estimate a month earlier. If the indicated production is realized, it will be 27 percent below the record 80,688,000 bushels produced in 1956. The indicated smaller production results from a reduced acreage for harvest and lower prospective yields per acre.

Average yield per acre, forecast at 32.0 bushels is 9.0 bushels short of last years 41.0 bushel yield. The dry weather during July caused serious damage to considerable acreage in the heavy producing Coastal Plains area and also in a number of counties in the Piedmont area. General rains during August which fell over most of the State

(Continued on Page 2)

PEANUT PRODUCTION INDICATED 21 PERCENT BELOW 1956

Based on condition reports from growers as of September 1, peanut production is forecast at 274,350,000 pounds--21 percent below 1956 and 1 percent below average.

Yield per acre is indicated at 1,550 pounds, compared with 1,750 pounds in 1956 and the 1946-55 average of 1,230 pounds. Prospective yield per acre is considered good; however, one more general rain in the near future is needed to make conditions more favorable for pegging and kernel development. Even with favorable weather during the remainder of the growing season and during the harvesting season, it is unlikely that yields will equal the near-record set last year.

(Continued on Page 2)

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO PROSPECTS

According to reports from producers and from tobacco warehousemen as of September 1, production of all flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina this year is forecast at 615,275,000 pounds. This forecast is 9.6 million pounds, or 1.6 percent, above the August 1 forecast but is 36 percent below the record large crop of 961,495,000 pounds harvested in 1956.

Yield per acre of all flue-cured tobacco, calculated at 1,392 pounds, is 269 pounds or about 16 percent below the yield of 1,661 pounds harvested from the crop of 1956. This smaller yield, coupled with an acreage reduction of 24 percent, contributes to the much smaller crop in prospect in 1957. Drouthy conditions which prevailed throughout most of the flue-cured area around August 1 continued through the first ten days to two weeks of August, after which time deterioration was halted by beneficial rains. Also as harvest neared completion some farmers were realizing higher yields per acre than had been anticipated earlier in the season.

The September 1, 1957 yield and production prospects for North Carolina by flue-cured types with 1956 comparisons are respectively as follows:

Type 11 (Middle and Old Belt)--170,000 acres with a yield per acre of 1,275 pounds and total production of 216,750,000 pounds compared with 227,000 acres, 1,525 pounds per acre and 346,175,000 pounds production in 1956. The current forecast for Type 11 tobacco is unchanged from the August forecast.

Type 12 (Eastern or New Bright Belt)--217,000 acres with a yield per acre of 1,450 pounds and total production of 314,650,000 pounds compared with

(Continued on Page 2)

CORN *(Continued)*

were too late to be of real benefit, especially to the early planted corn. The late planted acreage, which is a small percent of all corn acreage, was benefited to some extent.

UNITED STATES

The production of all corn is forecast at 3,195 million bushels--7 percent below last year but 2 percent above average and 4 percent above last month's forecast. The yield indicated at 44.2 bushels per harvested acre compares with the record 45.4 last year and the average of 37.8 bushels. Corn prospects improved considerably from a month ago in an area from the western Great Lakes southward but declined from Ohio eastward.

TOBACCO *(Continued)*

282,000 acres, 1,760 pounds per acre and 496,320,000 pounds production in 1956. The current forecast for Type 12 tobacco is 5,425,000 pounds above the August forecast.

Type 13 (Border-Belt)--55,000 acres with a per acre yield of 1,525 pounds and production of 83,875,000 pounds compared with 70,000 acres, 1,700 pounds per acre and 119,000,000 pounds production in 1956. The current forecast for Type 13 tobacco is slightly more than 4 million pounds above the August forecast. A very large percentage of Type 13 tobacco had already been marketed by September 1.

UNITED STATES

The U. S. flue-cured crop is forecast at 934,660,000 pounds. This forecast is 16,445,000 pounds or 1.8 percent above that published on August 1 but is 34.3 percent below last year's production of 1,422,538,000 pounds. Flue-cured yield is estimated at 1,413 pounds per acre compared with 1,625 pounds in 1956.

Type 31 (Burley-Light Air Cured)--The current N. C. forecast of production of burley tobacco points to a crop of 19,200,000 pounds with a yield per acre of 2,000 pounds on 9,600 acres estimated for harvest. This compares with 17,390,000 pounds production with a yield per acre of 1,850 pounds on 9,400 acres harvested in 1956. Burley production for the U. S. is forecast at 487,650,000 pounds--3.7 percent below the 1956 production of 506,395,000 pounds.

PEANUTS *(Continued)*

UNITED STATES

Production of peanuts for picking a threshing is estimated at 1,594 millio pounds, up slightly from August prospects. At this level, 1957 productio is only one-half percent below 1956, a about 9 percent below the 10-year avera production of 1,760 million pounds

In the Virginia-Carolina area th crop was beginning to suffer from la of moisture about August 2, but beginni the second week of August scattere showers helped to maintain growth i most areas. Increasing rainfall towa the end of the month largely overcam the effect of the earlier dry weathe and on September 1 the crop was growi under favorable conditions over most o this area.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION EXPECTED 12 PERCENT BELOW 1956

The current soybean crop is estimat at 7,858,000 bushels--12 percent belo last year's production of 8,944,00 bushels. The September 1 forecast o production is based on condition and pr bable yield reports from growers

Yield per acre is estimated at 17. bushels compared with 21.5 bushels la year and 15.6 bushels for the 10-ye average. Extended dry weather, especial in the commercial producing countie reduced plant development and caused mo than the usual shedding of blooms a young pods. Although yield prospects a down 1.5 bushels per acre from August there is still time for the crop to r spond to additional rainfall.

UNITED STATES

Soybean conditions improved sharp during August and another record crop now in prospect. September 1 indicatio point to a production of 459 milli bushels. The estimated yield of 21 bushels per acre is 0.6 bushel less th last year's.

SMALLER NORTH CAROLINA APPLE CROP

According to reports from produce as of September 1, the North Caroli apple crop for 1957 will amount 1,400,000 bushels. If the current est mated production is realized it would 100,000 bushels below the estimate la month and will be 350,000 bushels or percent below the 1956 productio

COTTON REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1957

The second monthly cotton production orecast is for a crop of 260,000 (500- ounds gross weight) bales, or 10,000 ales above the forecast of a month earl- er. This estimate is based on September reports from growers, ginners, and thers throughout the cotton growing areas f the State. The 260,000 bales, if re- lized, would be 99,000 bales or 27.6 per- ent less than the 359,000 bales harvested ast year and 189,000 bales less than the 946-55 average of 449,000 bales.

Based on acres of cotton in culti- ation on July 1 and estimated abandonment fter July 1, it is estimated that 355,000 cres will be harvested this year.

Lint yield per acre is estimated at 52 pounds or 39 pounds below the 391- ound average harvested last year.

Weather conditions during the first alf of August were unfavorable for cot- on. Dry to very-dry soils, combined with ot-dry weather, caused more than the sual shedding of blooms, squares, and young bolls. On the other hand, rains after mid-August benefited a large part of the crop, especially the late planted acreage. Boll veevil infestation is still reported to be quite heavy for the State as a whole, with the infestation varying widely between farms and especially be- tween treated and untreated fields. Red spider infestation is more widespread than usual, with some growers reporting more damage from spiders than from boll veevils.

UNITED STATES

Production for the United States is forecast at 12,713,000 bales -- 816,000 bales or 6.9 percent above the August 1 forecast but 4.5 percent below the 1956 production of 13,310,000 bales. Bales of cotton ginned up to September 1 are re- ported by the Bureau of the Census at 973,000 bales compared with 1,510,000 bales ginned to this same date last year and 1,387,000 to September 1, 1955. De- tails of the report, by States, follow:

STATE	1957 ACREAGE 1/		SEPTEMBER 1 CONDITION			LINT YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION 2/ 500-lb. gross wt. bale		
	Abandoned after July 1	For Harvest	Average 1946-55	1956 crop	1957 crop	Avg. '46-'55	1956 crop	1957 Indicated	Average 1946-55	1956 crop	1957 Indicated Sept. 1
	%	(000)	(Percent)			(Pounds)			(000) Bales		
. C.	1.4	355	74	83	79	320	391	352	449	359	260
. C.	2.0	500	69	73	71	305	360	360	647	513	375
a.	2.0	578	70	71	74	264	334	370	679	579	445
enn.	3.1	475	75	77	82	374	488	500	579	552	495
la.	1.3	740	69	67	73	296	370	405	891	750	625
iss.	3.6	1,350	72	75	80	363	483	551	1,702	1,609	1,550
o.	2.5	307	78	85	68	384	586	391	385	448	250
rk.	2.6	1,135	73	73	80	360	500	543	1,444	1,426	1,285
a.	3.2	455	68	78	70	357	496	464	606	581	440
kla.	4.2	575	62	46	75	170	175	263	374	261	315
exas	5.2	5,925	70	67	81	208	280	328	3,742	3,615	4,050
. Mex.	3.2	181	89	94	89	551	797	756	253	301	285
riz.	3.0	350	92	96	92	718	1,108	1,138	620	829	830
alif.	1.9	716	92	96	98	683	924	989	1,249	1,446	1,475
thers 3/	3.9	44	-	-	-	295	341	361	49	41	33
. S.	3.8	13,686	73	75	81	300	409	446	13,669	13,310	12,713

/ Preliminary. 2/ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains bout 480 net pounds of lint. 3/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky nd Nevada.

NORTH CAROLINA ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1957 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1946-55	Harvested 1956 1/	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
Corn, All	Bu.	2,177	1,968	1,850	29.4	41.0	32.0	64,145	80,688	59,200
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	384	362	344	18.6	25.5	18.5	7,144	9,231	6,364
Oats	Bu.	357	492	462	31.9	40.0	30.0	11,451	19,680	13,860
Barley	Bu.	42	62	61	29.1	37.0	28.0	1,239	2,294	1,708
Rye	Bu.	20	26	24	13.2	15.5	14.0	271	403	336
TOBACCO: All	Lbs.	703.2	588.4	451.6	1,269	1,664	1,405	889,643	978,885	634,475
Type 11	Lbs.	269.3	227.0	170.0	1,152	1,525	1,275	309,670	346,175	216,750
Type 12	Lbs.	337.7	282.0	217.0	1,338	1,760	1,450	450,126	496,320	314,650
Type 13	Lbs.	85.3	70.0	55.0	1,309	1,700	1,525	111,330	119,000	83,875
All Flue-Cured	Lbs.	692.3	579.0	442.0	1,262	1,661	1,392	871,126	961,495	615,275
Type 31, Burley	Lbs.	10.9	9.4	9.6	1,690	1,850	2,000	18,517	17,390	19,200
Cotton 2/	Lbs.	681	457	355	320	391	352	449	359	260
Sorghum Grains	Bu.	35	80	92	26.5	27.0	24.0	950	2,160	2,208
Irish Potatoes, All 3/	Cwt.	46.2	37.0	38.8	87	90	93	3,992	3,328	3,591
Sweetpotatoes 3/	Cwt.	45.6	36.0	38.0	59	66	58	2,690	2,376	2,204
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	392	494	524	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	274	416	449	15.6	21.5	17.5	4,286	8,944	7,858
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	243	206	185	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked and Threshed	Lbs.	230	198	177	1,230	1,750	1,550	276,616	346,500	274,350
HAY: All	Tons	1,231	1,044	1,032	1.02	1.06	1.07	1,253	1,107	1,106
Clover and Timothy 4/	Tons	108	116	123	1.13	1.15	1.15	122	133	141
Alfalfa	Tons	55	83	87	2.03	2.10	2.15	109	174	187
Lespedeza	Tons	487	347	330	1.02	.90	.95	497	312	314
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	72	71
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	950	1,400
Apples, Commercial 5/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,222	1,750	1,400
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	71	83
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.3	1.0
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,981	2,600	1,200
Improved Varieties	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,760	2,300	1,050
Wild & Seedlings	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	300	150

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*

2/ *Yield in Pounds. Production in 500 lb. bales.*

3/ *Averages 1949-55.*

4/ *Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.*

5/ *Estimates of commercial crop refer to total production in commercial apple areas.*

UNITED STATES ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1957 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1946-55	Harvested 1956 1/	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
Corn, All	Bu.	82,451	75,950	72,289	37.8	45.4	44.2	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,194,674
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	46,477	35,637	31,075	18.6	20.6	22.2	862,471	734,995	690,601
Wheat, All	Bu.	65,404	49,817	43,161	17.4	20.0	21.4	1,131,000	997,207	923,268
Oats	Bu.	38,662	33,639	35,774	34.3	34.3	37.4	1,325,418	1,152,652	1,337,790
Barley	Bu.	10,854	12,827	14,964	26.8	29.0	28.8	291,589	372,495	430,737
Rye	Bu.	1,734	1,636	1,721	12.7	13.2	15.4	22,092	21,558	26,440
TOBACCO: Flue-Cured	Lbs.	1,040.4	875.2	661.6	1,255	1,625	1,413	1,301,856	1,422,538	934,660
Burley	Lbs.	426.8	309.8	306.4	1,348	1,635	1,592	573,139	506,395	487,650
All Types	Lbs.	1,693.6	1,365.1	1,128.3	1,273	1,598	1,437	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,620,858
Cotton 2/	Lbs.	22,743	16,833	13,686	300	409	446	13,669	13,310	12,713
Sorghum Grains	Bu.	8,115	9,349	18,027	19.0	21.9	26.7	155,980	205,065	481,315
Irish Potatoes, All 3/	Cwt.	1,508.8	1,385.5	1,400.1	150.4	175.9	164.5	226,458	243,716	230,297
Sweetpotatoes 3/	Cwt.	373.1	284.7	273.8	54.0	59.4	59.1	20,179	16,922	16,186
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	14,939	21,970	22,551	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	13,486	20,926	21,650	20.2	21.8	21.2	271,689	455,869	458,903
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	2,705	1,840	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked & Threshed	Lbs.	2,238	1,385	1,536	818	1,157	1,038	1,760,097	1,602,260	1,594,350
HAY: All	Tons	74,248	73,627	73,499	1.40	1.48	1.63	104,178	108,708	119,565
Alfalfa	Tons	20,277	29,402	30,372	2.17	2.08	2.24	43,854	61,127	68,040
Clover & Timothy 4/	Tons	20,212	14,848	14,266	1.41	1.42	1.49	28,435	21,107	21,302
Lespedeza	Tons	5,730	3,942	4,016	1.04	1.06	1.06	6,043	4,188	4,246
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	68	74
Peaches, All 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,251	69,859	62,646
Apples, Commercial 5/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,968	100,623	111,362
Pears, All 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,940	32,322	33,069
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,954	2,895	2,666
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,599	173,700	121,850
Improved Varieties	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,970	106,310	40,400
Wild or Seedling	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,630	67,390	81,450

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*
2/ *Yield in Pounds. Production in 500 lb. bales.*
3/ *Averages 1949-55.*
4/ *Excludes Sweet Clover and Lespedeza Hay.*
5/ *Estimates of the commercial crop refer to total production of apples in commercial apple areas of each State.*
6/ *For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.*

SWEETPOTATOES UNCHANGED DURING AUGUST

Based on reports from growers as of September 1, the estimated 1957 sweetpotato crop for North Carolina is unchanged from the 2,204,000 cwt. estimate a month earlier. The indicated production is 7.2 percent below the 1956 production of 2,376,000 cwt. and 18.1 percent below the 10-year average of 2,690,000 cwt. Current yield prospects point to 58 cwt. per acre, compared with 66 cwt. in 1956 and 59 cwt. for the 10-year average.

Dry weather during July and early August retarded development. It remains to be seen whether the rains that came after mid-August were early enough to materially improve yield prospects.

UNITED STATES

The 1957 sweetpotato crop, estimated at 16,186,000 cwt., is 4 percent less than last year and 20 percent smaller than the 1949-55 average. Expected production is slightly higher than a month ago, primarily as the result of improved prospects in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION AT NEW HIGH

Production of eggs on North Carolina farms during August totaled 138 million, a new high for the month and 11 million more than the 1956 previous record high production. The increase in egg production for August is attributed to an increase in number of hens and pullets of laying age per farm and a higher rate of lay per 100 hens. Hens and pullets of laying age totaled 8,768,000 compared with 8,501,000 a year earlier. August production per 100 layers is estimated 1,578 and compares with 1,491 in August 1956.

UNITED STATES

Farm flocks laid 4,588 million eggs during August, almost the same number as in August last year. Increases over last year were 6 percent in the South Atlantic States 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the West North Central States. These were offset by decreases of 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the East North Central States. Aggregate egg production - January through August - was 1 percent above last year.

SORGHUM GRAIN 2 PERCENT ABOVE 1956

Production of sorghum grain in North Carolina is forecast at 2,208,000 bushels on September 1 and is 2 percent above the 2,160,000 bushels produced in 1956. The current production forecast is unchanged from the August 1 estimate. This year's acreage for grain harvest has been estimated at 92,000 compared with 80,000 in 1956. The slightly higher indicated production results primarily from the increase in acreage.

Sorghum grain yield per acre is estimated at 24.0 bushels--3.0 bushels below the 1956 yield, and 2.5 bushels below the ten-year average yield.

The sorghum crop made slow progress early in the season and growth was retarded from dry weather conditions during July. Soil moisture conditions were more favorable during the latter half of August and the late planted acreage could come through with better yield than is now indicated.

UNITED STATES

The production of sorghum grain is forecast at 481 million bushels--about two and one-third times the 1956 crop and nearly double the record 1955 crop. This large crop is the result of a record planted acreage, extensive use of new hybrid varieties, continued pump irrigation and favorable moisture over most of the Southwest during the growing season. The yield per harvested acre is indicated at 26.7 bushels compared with 21.9 last year and the average of 19.0 bushels. The yield is difficult to appraise because most growers of new hybrids and many new growers of the dwarf varieties have little experience with the variety now grown. Harvesting losses can be a very important factor.

RECORD AUGUST MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production on North Carolina farms during August totaled 160 million pounds. Production for the month set a record and exceeded the previous record by one million pounds. Milk production per cow in herd on September 1, 19[illegible] averaged 16.3 pounds compared with 16.[illegible] pounds a year earlier and 15.0 pounds for the 10-year average. The percent of cows milked to all milk cows in herd on September 1, 1957 was 70.2, compared with 69.3 a year earlier and 72.0 for the 1946-55 average.

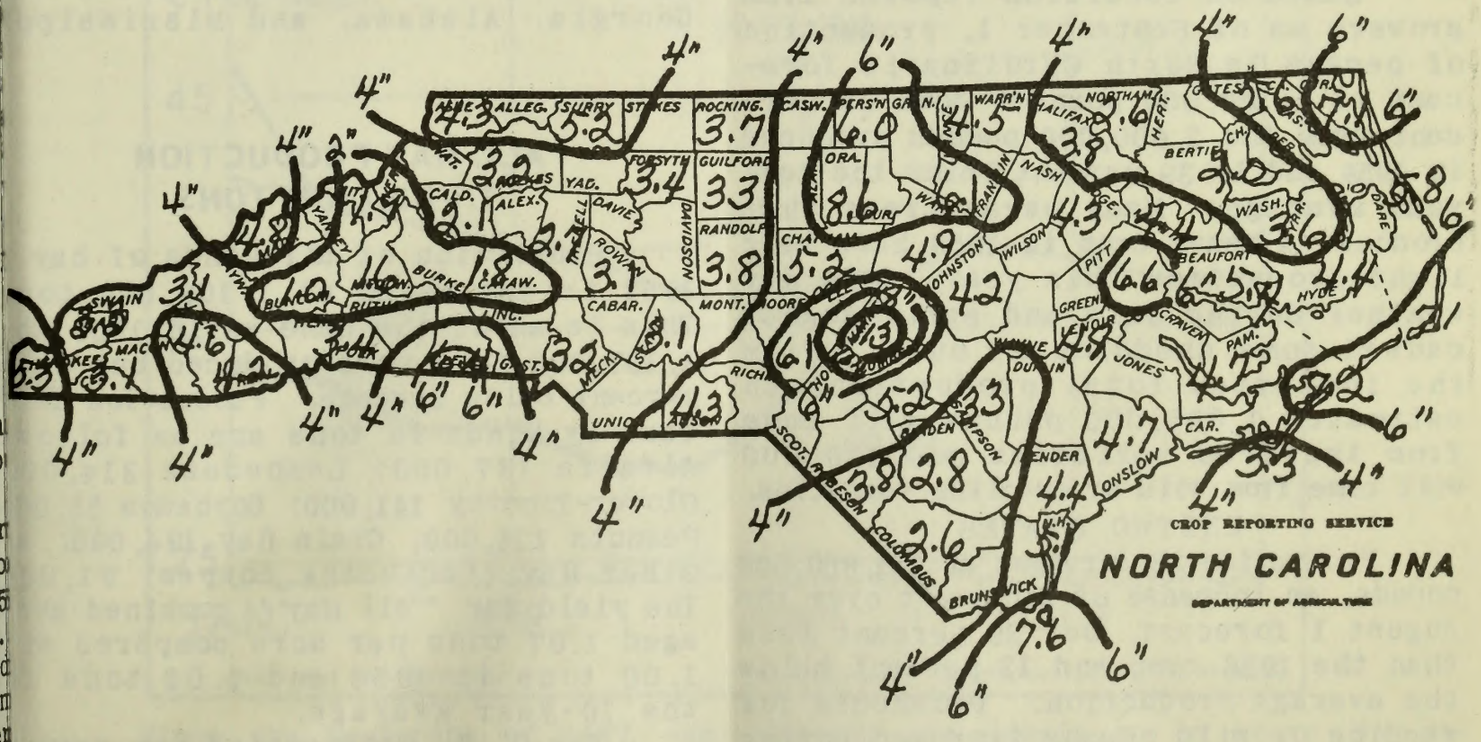
NORTH CAROLINA WEATHER FOR AUGUST 1957

August weather in North Carolina was similar to that of July in that it was generally influenced by high pressure centered over the land areas of the United States rather than over the adjoining ocean, as more frequently is the case in summer. This resulted in more sunny weather than can usually be expected in August. There were several days, however, in which weather fronts either crossed or lay near the State, and offshore low pressure storms disturbed the weather on a number of days. August weather was, therefore, less persistently fair than that of July, and thundershowers occurred with a frequency typical of the time of year.

August temperatures were relatively mild throughout North Carolina; no temperature higher than 100 degrees was reported, and only one or two stations in the Piedmont section reached that high. At most stations, the warmest weather occurred during the first half of the month, with the highest daily readings occurring around the 3rd or the 12th. The 16th was also a rather warm day, as were the 30th and 31st; the ten day period from the 18th through the 27th was consistently cool for the time of year. The climax of this cool spell came on the 24th and 25th, when some stations in the northeastern Piedmont and northern Coastal Plain remained below 70 degrees for 24 consecutive hours or more while an offshore storm maintained cloudy weather. The lowest temperature of the month, however, came on the morning of the 7th, when, under clear skies, the mercury dropped briefly to the fifties at most stations.

The first half of August was very dry in most sections of North Carolina. Scattered thundershowers occurred during this period, but amounts of rain were light at most places. During the last half of the month thundershowers became a little more frequent, but more particularly heavier storms occurred. Heavy downpours in several cases brought monthly rainfall totals considerably above the normal, but fell so rapidly that the resulting high runoff left the ground still inadequately watered a few days later. For example, of the 11 inch total rain recorded at Sanford in August, over seven inches fell in two heavy showers less than twelve hours apart. Distribution of rainfall over the State was very irregular, but in general the driest spots were in the Mountains and southwestern Piedmont and over limited areas of the interior Coastal Plain.

INCHES OF RAINFALL, AUGUST 1957



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA 1957 PECAN CROP SHORT

Based on condition reports from growers as of September 1, production of pecans in North Carolina is forecast at 1,200,000 pounds--down 54 percent from the 2,600,000 pounds produced in 1956 and is 39 percent below the ten-year average. Many pecan trees that produced a heavy crop in 1956 have very light production this year. The dry weather during July and early August caused some shedding of nuts. From the indicated total production, an estimated 1,050,000 pounds will come from improved varieties and 150,000 will come from wild or seedling varieties.

UNITED STATES

Production is forecast at 121,850,000 pounds, an increase of 2 percent over the August 1 forecast, but 30 percent less than the 1956 crop and 12 percent below the average production. Prospects for seeding or wild pecans improved during August in Oklahoma and Texas, the largest producing States, but hot and dry weather in the eastern pecan States caused a drop of 12 percent in the forecast for th improved varieties. Shedding has bee quite heavy in North and South Carolina Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi

ALL HAY PRODUCTION 1.1 MILLION TONS

Production of all kinds of hay i 1957 is estimated at 1,106,000 tons This is about the same as in 1956 whe 1,107,000 tons were produced but is 1 percent below average. Production fore cast by kinds in tons are as follows Alfalfa 187,000; Lespedeza 314,000 Clover-Timothy 141,000; Soybeans 55,000 Peanuts 124,000; Grain Hay 194,000; an Other Hay (including cowpea) 91,000 The yield for ''All Hay'' combined aver aged 1.07 tons per acre compared wit 1.06 tons in 1956 and 1.02 tons fo the 10-year average.

The U. S. prospective hay crop o 120 million tons is 10 percent large than the 1956 harvest of 109 millio tons and 15 percent more than average

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 242 RALEIGH, N. C. OCTOBER 9, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED SEPTEMBER INDEX 15 POINTS ABOVE AUGUST

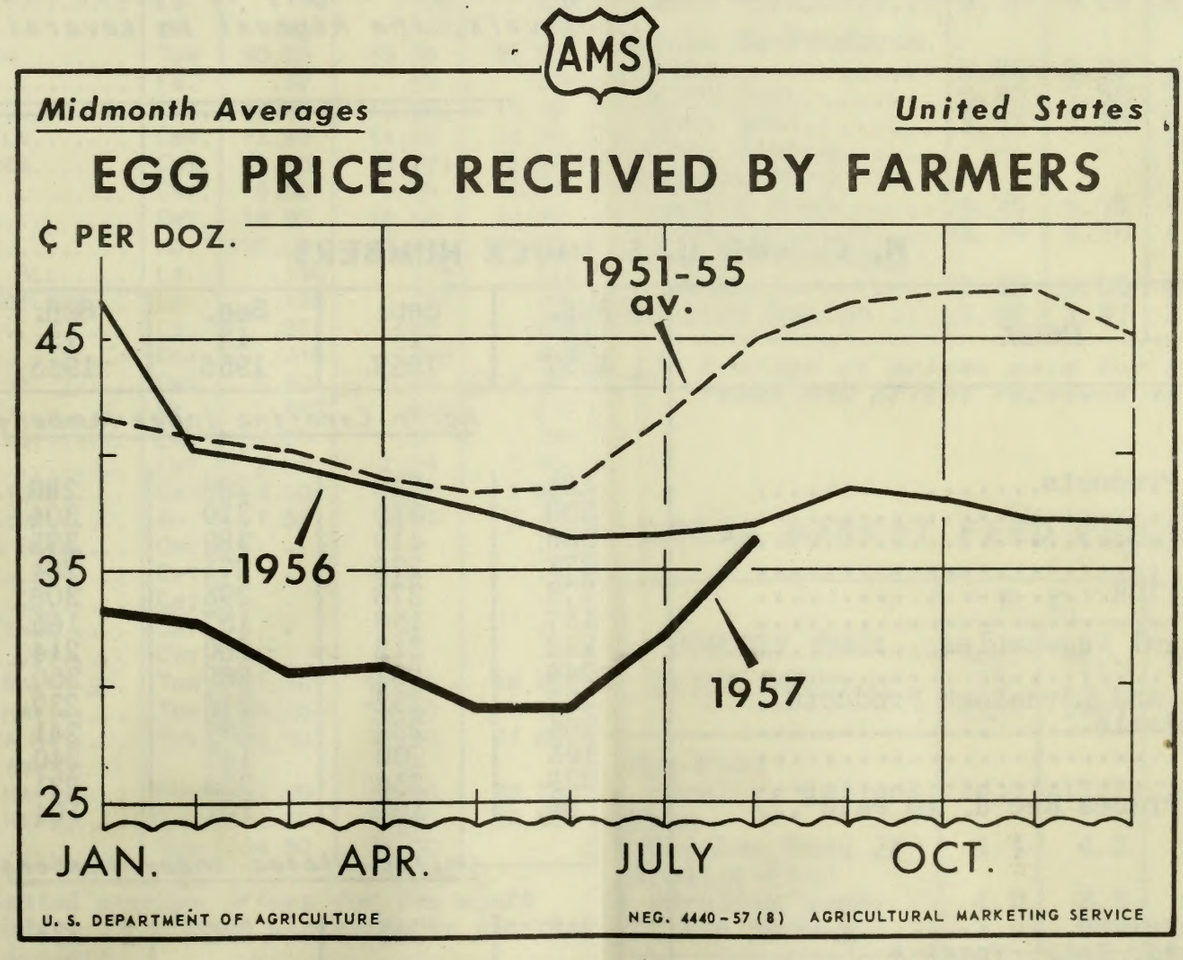
The ''All Farm Products'' index of, prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets increased 15 points during the month ended September 15. The September index at 299 percent of its 1910-14 average compared with 284 in August and 289 in September 1956. Slightly higher prices for tobacco, cotton, oil bearing crops and fruits were responsible for the All Crops index increasing from 300 in mid-August to 319 in mid-September.

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED DOWN 3 POINTS PRICES PAID UP 1 POINT PARITY RATIO 83

The index of Prices Received by Farmers dropped 3 points (1 percent) during the month ended in mid-September. Lower prices for meat animals and for most commercial vegetables were primarily responsible for the decline. Partially offsetting were higher prices for dairy products and eggs. The September Index at 245 percent of its 1910-14 average was 4 percent above September 1956.

(Continued on Page 2)



Since the beginning of 1957, egg prices have moved parallel to, but lower than, the average of 1951-55. In the remainder of 1957, egg prices received by farmers are likely to be above the unusually low prices of late 1956, and to continue to move parallel with the average of the 5 years prior to 1956.

N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

Higher prices for eggs and milk were primarily responsible for the rise in the Livestock and Livestock Products Index.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers at 101 was five points above August and the same as September, 1956.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

At 296 the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates was 1 point (1/3 of one percent) higher in mid-September than a month earlier, and 9 points (3 percent) above September last year. The family living index and the production index were both 1 point higher than on August 15.

With the Index of Prices Received down during the month and with the Index of Prices Paid for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates up slightly the Parity Ratio went down 1 point to 83. This was 1 point higher than on September 15, 1956.

LIVESTOCK: Production and slaughter o meat animals are likely to stay below the high 1956 level for some time. The 1957 calf crop is estimated to be down 2 percent from that of 1956, the lamb crop 3 percent. This year's pig crop is estimated up 1 percent.

Prices of meat animals, allowing fo seasonal fluctuations, are likely t hold this year's gains through at leas the first half of 1958.

DAIRY: Milk production continue slightly ahead of last year althoug the number of milk cows in June wer down more than 1 percent from a yea earlier to the lowest level for the 2 years for which records are available This has been more than offset by furthe gains in output per cow.

POULTRY AND EGGS: The seasonal ris in egg prices is expected to continu into Fall. Production is expected t be down from 1956 by the end of the yea because of the 18 percent cut in th number of replacement chickens raise last spring.

Broiler demand is likely to fall o seasonally as weather turns cooler an prices are likely to recede from summe levels, the highest in several months

---

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Aug. 15 1957	Sep. 15 1957	Sep. 15 1956	Sep. 15 1955	Sep 15 195
	North Carolina Index Numbers				
All Farm Products	284	299	289	289	28
All Crops	300	319	310	304	31
Tobacco	380	410	389	375	39
Cotton	273	276	271	284	29
Oil Bearing	273	278	298	306	31
Grains	157	156	157	165	18
Commercial Vegetables	212	212	260	214	24
Fruits	248	267	269	350	27
Livestock and Livestock Products	227	232	216	237	23
Meat Animals	284	282	237	241	26
Poultry	195	200	197	240	21
Dairy	226	236	229	231	23
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	96	101	101	104	10
	United States Index Numbers				
Prices Received	248	245	236	235	24
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	295	296	287	279	28
Parity Ratio	84	83	82	84	8

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

MOST NORTH CAROLINA FEED PRICES UNCHANGED TO SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for mixed dairy feeds under 29 percent increased five cents per hundredweight during the month ended September 15. Mixed dairy feeds having 29 percent or more protein increased 10 cents per hundredweight. Prices paid for high protein feeds were unchanged except for meat scrap, which declined five cents. Bran prices decreased five cents while corn meal advanced five cents per hundred. Laying and broiler growing mash prices were unchanged from a month earlier.

The local market egg-feed ratio was more favorable owing to an increase of five cents in the price farmers received for eggs. The broiler-feed ratio was less favorable owing to lower prices received for broilers.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C. Aug. 15 1957	N. C. Sept. 15 1957	U. S. Sept. 15 1957
		DOLLARS		
Tobacco	Lb.	.553	.561	.561
Corn	Bu.	1.40	1.37	1.15
Wheat	Bu.	1.91	1.90	1.90
Oats	Bu.	.69	.75	.603
Barley	Bu.	1.02	1.03	.818
Rye	Bu.	1.75	1.90	1.03
Sorghum Grains	Cwt.	2.05	2.10	1.57
Soybeans	Bu.	2.00	2.10	2.13
Peanuts	Lb.	.110	.110	.105
Cotton	Lb.	.330	.334	.3297
Cottonseed	Ton	50.00	53.00	53.20
Wool	Lb.	.57	.53	.516
Hogs	Cwt.	19.90	19.60	19.10
Beef Cattle	Cwt.	13.60	14.00	17.70
Veal Calves	Cwt.	19.50	19.70	18.90
Sheep	Cwt.	5.00	5.00	6.77
Lambs	Cwt.	18.50	19.00	20.20
Milk Cows	Hd.	110.00	115.00	171.00
Chickens, All	Lb.	.196	.173	.172
Com'l. Broilers	Lb.	.198	.174	.186
Turkeys	Lb.	.23	.23	.229
Eggs	Doz.	.416	.469	.400
Milk, Whlse. 1/	Cwt.	5.30	2/ 5.55	2/ 4.39
Retail 3/	Qt.	.207	.216	.217
Butterfat	Lb.	.50	.51	.590
Potatoes	Cwt.	2.25	2.25	1.70
Sweetpotatoes	Cwt.	4.50	4.10	2.98
Apples, Com'l	Bu.	1.85	2.00	2.44
Lespedeza Seed	Cwt.	-	-	-
Korean	Cwt.	-	-	-
Kobe	Cwt.	-	-	-
Com. & Tenn.	Cwt.	-	-	-
Sericea	Cwt.		-	-
Hay, All Baled 4/	Ton	27.10	28.00	18.20
Alfalfa Hay	Ton	35.00	36.00	18.30
Lespedeza Hay	Ton	29.50	30.50	21.60
Soybean and Cowpea Hay	Ton	25.00	26.00	28.10
Peanut Vine	Ton	17.00	18.00	20.50
Other	Ton	24.50	26.00	

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Preliminary.*
3/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
4/ *The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C. Aug. 15 1957	N. C. Sep. 15 1957	U. S. Aug. 15 1957	U. S. Sep. 15 1957
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.85	3.90	3.70	3.67
16% Protein	3.75	3.75	3.65	3.62
18% Protein	3.90	3.85	3.64	3.60
20% Protein	4.00	4.05	3.87	3.86
24% Protein	4.05	4.05	4.01	4.00
29% & Over	4.60	4.70	4.29	4.31
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	3.93	3.96
Soybean Meal	4.00	4.00	3.85	3.92
Cottonseed Meal	3.50	3.50	3.78	3.77
Meat Scrap	4.70	4.65	4.85	4.85
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.35	3.30	2.80	2.75
Middlings	3.50	3.50	2.91	2.86
Corn Meal	3.75	3.80	3.39	3.33
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.16	3.16
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.75	4.75	4.43	4.41
Scratch Grain	4.15	4.20	4.03	3.98
Broiler Growing Mash	5.00	5.00	4.91	4.89
Poultry Ration 1/	3.89	3.87	3.47	3.43

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C. Aug. 15 1957	N. C. Sep. 15 1957	U. S. Aug. 15 1957	U. S. Sep. 15 1957
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	10.7	12.1	10.5	11.7
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.0
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	4.0	3.5	4.3	3.8
Turkey Feed 2/	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.7

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING NORTH CAROLINA, 1955 AND 1956

	1955	1956
	1,000 Dollars	*1,000 Dollars*
Farm Marketings:		
Livestock and products.....	232,792	243,772
Crops.....	739,422	755,151
Total.....	972,214	998,923
Government payments.....	7,292	10,515
Total.....	979,506	1,009,438

CASH RECEIPTS BY COMMODITIES NORTH CAROLINA, 1955 AND 1956

COMMODITY	1955	1956
	1,000 Dollars	*1,000 Dollars*
Livestock and products..	232,792	243,772
Dairy products.....	56,746	59,575
Broilers.....	52,952	55,126
Eggs.....	45,727	52,009
Hogs.....	39,025	38,655
Cattle and calves.....	24,625	22,966
Turkeys.....	5,671	6,906
Chickens.....	5,286	5,115
Other poultry.....	410	597
Other.....	2,350	2,823
Crops.....	739,422	755,151
Field crops:		
Tobacco.....	533,701	507,247
Cotton lint.....	53,699	54,509
Peanuts.....	24,716	34,110
Corn.....	23,481	32,309
Soybeans.....	9,490	15,583
Wheat.....	8,086	11,848
Potatoes.....	4,219	8,357
Cottonseed.....	4,832	5,331
Oats.....	3,396	4,237
Snapbeans.....	2,660	3,585
Sweetpotatoes.....	3,565	3,025
Cucumbers.....	2,410	2,514
Hay.....	2,779	2,512
Lespedeza seed.....	1,538	1,617
Green peppers.....	749	1,032
Sorghum grain.....	1,113	1,018
Sweet corn.....	951	990
Tomatoes.....	607	983
Barley.....	377	642
Cantaloups.....	359	506
Watermelons.....	689	500
Lettuce.....	598	443
Other.....	4,155	4,374
Fruits and nuts:		
Apples.....	438	2,539
Peaches.....	-	1,788
Berries.....	759	818
Other.....	94	485
Other products:		
Forest.....	41,186	43,074
Greenhouse and nursery.	8,775	9,175
All commodities.....	972,214	998,923

NORTH CAROLINA CASH FARM RECEIPTS DURING 1956 EXCEEDED ONE BILLION DOLLARS FOR NEW RECORD HIGH

Both cash receipts from farm marketings and total cash receipts from farming (cash receipts from marketings plus government payments) in North Carolina during 1956 exceeded all previous records.

Cash receipts from farm marketings set a new record high with $998,923,000, exceeding the previous record 1955 total of $972,214,000 by 2.7 percent. Cash receipts from the sale of crops during 1956 totaled $755,151,000 or 75.6 percent of the total. Cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products amounted to $243,772,000 or 24.4 percent of the total. Crops accounted for 76.1 percent of the total cash receipts from farm marketings in 1955.

Only nine states had total cash receipts from farming in 1956 which exceeded North Carolina's total of $998,923,000. Total cash receipts in four of the nine states exceeded North Carolina by less than 42 million dollars. Only three states exceeded North Carolina in total cash receipts from the sale of crops while 19 states exceeded North Carolina in cash receipts from the sale of livestock and products.

Cash receipts from the sale of tobacco accounted for slightly more than half (50.8 percent) of the total cash receipts from the sale of all crops, livestock and products.

Dairy products at $59,575,000 accounted for the largest share of the cash receipts from livestock and products. Cash receipts from dairy products exceeded receipts from sales of lint cotton and were only slightly less than the $59,840,000 received from sales of both cotton and cottonseed. Cash receipts from sales of broilers and eggs, in the order named, ranked next in importance to dairy products in cash receipts from livestock and products.

Broiler chicks placed in recent weeks will come to market after demand has started to weaken seasonally. Consequently, prices this fall are expected to be below the improved levels of weeks immediately preceding July 1.

HATCHERY REPORT, SEPTEMBER 1957

Commercial hatcheries in North Carolina produced 9,697,000 chicks during August. The August hatch was 367,000 chicks below July, but is 720,000 above August, 1956.

The total hatch of 9,697,000 chicks during August consisted of 9,478,000 broiler-type chicks and 219,000 egg-type chicks. Broiler-type chicks hatched January through August totaled 73,795,000, compared with 69,852,000 during the same period last year. Hatching of egg-type chicks dur-

(Continued on Page 7)

TOTAL CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State And Division	DURING AUGUST			JANUARY THROUGH AUGUST	
	Average 1951-55	1956	1957*	1956	1957*
	Thousands				
North Carolina.....	4,965	8,977	9,697	78,926	80,425
South Carolina.....	703	1,256	1,663	11,782	13,934
Georgia.....	11,543	20,143	23,347	164,112	189,793
Florida.....	1,710	2,478	2,280	25,285	21,250
Delaware.....	4,202	6,471	6,064	49,443	52,729
Maryland.....	5,884	5,609	6,845	52,891	57,226
Virginia.....	4,712	6,475	6,682	59,235	56,694
West Virginia.....	674	1,001	1,048	10,021	9,655
South Atlantic States	34,392	52,410	57,626	451,695	481,706
New England States...	9,337	12,091	11,262	119,818	111,101
Mid-Atlantic States..	6,171	7,836	8,077	124,801	109,438
East North Central "	10,912	12,691	11,562	230,339	194,113
West North Central "	6,731	7,408	6,308	269,482	214,491
East South Central "	6,658	14,544	18,057	131,680	154,943
West South Central "	10,536	19,077	18,279	177,665	185,452
Mountain States.....	421	611	441	15,128	13,510
Pacific States.....	8,638	10,773	9,798	109,951	95,166
United States.....	93,796	137,441	141,410	1,630,559	1,559,920

POULTS HATCHED

Geographic Divisions	POULTS HATCHED DURING AUGUST 1957							
	White Heavy Breeds		Other Heavy Breeds		Total Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	1956	1957*	1956	1957*	1956	1957*	1956	1957*
	Thousands							
New England States	7	5	4	1	11	6	0	0
Middle Atlantic	22	20	7	25	29	45	15	7
East North Central	166	58	2	6	168	64	107	170
West North Central	369	515	0	5	369	520	330	173
South Atlantic	33	2	19	24	52	26	513	488
East South Central	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	0
West South Central	10	0	0	0	10	0	23	1
Mountain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Pacific	45	0	6	3	51	3	113	51
United States	653	600	38	64	691	664	1,108	895

* *Preliminary.*

NORTH CAROLINA COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER SLIGHTLY OFF

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during August amounted to 24,880,000 pounds liveweight. This output, though up 2.4 percent from the July kill, was 21,000 pounds below the slaughter during August of 1956. Calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs contributed to the decline -more than offsetting cattle slaughter, which showed a 4.5 percent increase. Current August slaughter was comprised of 10,912,000 pounds of cattle, 858,000 pounds of calves, 11,000 pounds of sheep and lambs, and 13,099,000 pounds of hogs. Total liveweight of animals slaughtered January through August was 191,035,000 pounds, one percent below the 192,761,000 pounds for the same period in 1956.

UNITED STATES

Production of red meat in commercial slaughter plants totaled 2,082 million in August. The August output was 1 percent below the July 1957 production of 2,097 million pounds and 3 percent below the 2,136 million pounds for August 1956. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other commercial plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

Red meat production for the first 8 months of 1957 totaled 16,855 million pounds. This was 3 percent less than the 17,447 million pounds produced during the corresponding period of last year. Of the January-August volume, 9,286 million pounds were beef, down 1 percent from last year; 958 million pounds were veal, down 2 percent; 6,137 million pounds were pork, down 8 percent; and 474 millio pounds were mutton and lamb, down 2 percent. Lard production for the January-August period at 1,556 million pounds was 8 percent below the same period a year earlier. The number of cattle slaughtered during the 8 month period was slightly above the comparable period of 1956; while the num-

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	AUGUST				JANUARY-AUGUST TOTAL			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
				NORTH CAROLINA				
Cattle	13.5	13.7	10,440	10,912	97.6	95.5	76,743	76,76
Calves	5.9	4.6	1,102	858	37.9	34.8	7,129	6,82
Sheep & Lambs	.2	.1	17	11	.9	.9	72	7
Hogs	62.0	61.0	13,342	13,099	491.0	497.0	108,817	107,36
TOTAL	81.6	79.4	24,901	24,880	627.4	628.2	192,761	191,03
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
				UNITED STATES				
Cattle	2.4	2.3	2,202	2,171	17.5	17.5	16,820	16,77
Calves	1.1	1.0	273	243	7.9	7.8	1,769	1,71
Sheep & Lambs	1.4	1.3	131	118	10.6	10.2	1,014	98
Hogs	5.5	5.3	1,269	1,206	50.5	46.2	11,826	10,88
TOTAL	10.4	9.9	3,875	3,738	86.5	81.7	31,429	30,34

** Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter. Excludes farm slaughter.*

SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

ber of calves slaughtered was down 2 percent, hog slaughter was down 9 percent, and sheep and lamb slaughter was down 4 percent.

Beef production in August totaled 1,195 million pounds, 2 percent smaller than in July and 1 percent smaller than in August 1956. The number of cattle slaughtered in August totaled 2,316,800 head, 2 percent less than the number killed during both the previous month and a year earlier. August slaughter cattle averaged 937 pounds per head liveweight, 3 pounds heavier than in July and 9 pounds heavier than the average for August 1956.

August veal production totaled 137 million pounds. This was 4 percent higher than the July output, but 9 percent lower than the August 1956 volume. Calf slaughter at 1,005,700 head in August compares with 985,600 in July and 1,119,700 in August 1956. Slaughter calves averaged 242 pounds per head liveweight which was 4 pounds heavier than in July but 2 pounds lighter than in August last year.

Pork production during August totaled 394 million pounds--1 percent above a month earlier, but 4 percent below the level of August 1956. Hog slaughter was 5,309,400 head, 5 percent above the July kill of 5,032,700 head but 4 percent less than the 5,524,000 head slaughtered in August 1956. Slaughter hogs averaged 227 pounds in August, 13 pounds lighter than in July and 3 pounds lighter than in August last year.

Lard production in August totaled 159 million pounds, 4 percent below the level of a month earlier and 8 percent below a year ago. The amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds liveweight of hogs slaughtered was 13.2 pounds compared with 13.8 pounds in July and 13.6 pounds in August 1956.

Output of lamb and mutton in August was 56 million pounds, 7 percent below a month ago and 10 percent below August 1956. August sheep and lamb slaughter numbered 1,259,000 head, 7 percent below a month earlier and 12 percent below August last year. Sheep and lambs slaughtered during the month averaged 94 pounds - 2 pounds heavier than the average for July and August last year.

Poultry slaughter in August 1957 was 446 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. Output in August was 11 percent above a month earlier, 1 percent above August 1956 and 37 percent above the 1947-56 average for August.

HATCHERY *(Continued)*

ing August was only 35 percent of the 622,000 chicks hatched during August, 1956. Egg-type chicks hatched January through August totaled 6,630,000 and compares with 9,074,000 for the same period in 1956.

UNITED STATES

The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries during August totaled 141,410,000. This was 3 percent above the output in August 1956 and 51 percent above the 1951-55 average for the month. The number of broiler chicks produced during August accounted for all the increase above last year.

Broiler chicks hatched during August, which accounted for 91 percent of chicks hatched during the month, totaled 129,032,000 chicks, compared with 123,136,000 in August 1956 -- an increase of 5 percent. The number produced during the first 8 months of this year totaled 1,067,600,000, compared with 1,025,152,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 4 percent. The demand for broiler chicks remains above that of a year ago. The number of eggs in incubators on September 1 was 7 percent more than the number in incubators on September 1, 1956, indicating a larger hatch of broiler chicks in September this year than last.

Chicks hatched for egg production during August totaled 12,378,000 compared with 14,305,000 in August 1956 -- a decrease of 13 percent. A September hatch of non-broiler chicks smaller than in September last year is indicated. The number of non-broiler eggs in incubators on September 1 was 19 percent less than the number in incubators on September 1, 1956. Chicks produced for egg production during the months January through August totaled 492,320,000, compared with 605,407,000 during the same period in 1956 -- a decrease of 19 percent.

Heavy breed poults hatched during August totaled 664,000, compared with 691,000 in August 1956 -- a decrease of 4 percent. Light breed poults hatched during August totaled 895,000 - down 19 percent from the hatch in August 1956. Smaller hatches in September this year than last are indicated. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on September 1 was 7 percent less than the number in incubators on September 1, 1956. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on September 1 was 40 percent less than a year earlier.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUCHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Aug. 15 1957	Sep. 15 1957	Aug. 15 1957	Sep. 15 1957	Aug. 15 1957	Sep. 15 1957
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.	.3283	.3297	.3693	.3706	89	89
Wheat, Bu.	1.90	1.90	2.50	2.51	76	76
Corn, Bu.	1.23	1.15	1.81	1.82	68	63
Oats, Bu.	.577	.603	.873	.876	66	69
Barley, Bu.	.830	.818	1.36	1.36	61	60
Rye, Bu.	1.00	1.03	1.67	1.68	60	61
Beef Cattle, Cwt.	18.20	17.70	22.40	22.40	81	79
Hogs, Cwt.	20.00	19.10	21.80	21.90	92	87
Lambs, Cwt.	20.30	20.20	24.80	24.90	82	81
Chickens, All, Lb.	.192	.172	.285	.286	67	60
Eggs, Doz.	.363	.400	.478	.480	5/ 70	5/ 75
Milk, Whlse, Cwt. 2/.	3/ 4.16	4/ 4.39	4.81	4.82	5/ 88	5/ 88

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

. 243 RALEIGH, N. C. OCTOBER 24, 1957

N. C. CORN PRODUCTION 24 PERCENT BELOW 1956 AND 5 PERCENT BELOW AVERAGE

Based on probable yield reports rom growers as of October 1, a corn rop of 61,050,000 bushels is forecast. crop of this size would be 24 percent elow the record 80,688,000 bushels roduced in 1956 and 5 percent below ne 10-year average production of 4,145,000 bushels.

The indicated yield of 33.0 bushels s 8.0 bushels below the previous record 956 yield but is 3.6 bushels above the 946-55 average. Weather conditions ring the growing season were not very avorable for corn. Dry weather during ly caused serious damage to considerable creage in the heavy producing Coastal

(Continued on Page 2)

PEANUT PRODUCTION UNCHANGED

The 1957 peanut production is stimated at 274,350,000 pounds and s unchanged from the September fore- ast. The indicated yield per acre f 1,550 pounds is 200 pounds less than n 1956 but is 320 pounds above the 946-55 average of 1,230 pounds. The ain area of production was very dry or several weeks during July and ugust and crop growth was retarded. fter rains came the crop responded avorably and above average yields re expected on most farms.

UNITED STATES

Production of peanuts for picking nd threshing, estimated at 1,536 mil- on pounds, is down about 4 percent rom the September 1 forecast. Lower eld per acre prospects in Virginia nd the important Southeastern States ffset higher yields estimated for klahoma and Texas.

N. C. TOBACCO ESTIMATES SHOW INCREASE

Based on information as of October 1 from tobacco growers, warehousemen and other key members of the industry, production of 1957 tobacco in North Carolina will exceed that estimated a month earlier.

Production of flue-cured tobacco is now estimated at 638,550,000 pounds, up over twenty-three million pounds, or 3.8 percent, from the 615,275,000 pounds reported as of September 1. The largest contribution to this increase is expected to come from the Eastern Belt (Type 12) where present indicated yields have reached 1,525 pounds per acre--up 75 pounds from the forecast of a month earlier. An improvement in yields is noted also for the Border Belt (Type 13) in which final sales indicate an average of 1,575 pounds per acre as compared with the 1,525-pound estimate of September 1. Similarly, Type 11, Middle and Old Belts, rose 25 pounds to place the current estimated yield at 1,300 pounds. Indications of burley yield remained unchanged.

By types the current prospects are as follows: For Type 11 (Middle and Old Belts) production is placed at 221,000,000 pounds at a yield of 1,300 pounds per acre. This would be about 36 percent short of the 346,175,000 pounds produced in 1956 and 29 percent under the 309,670,000 pounds for the 1946-55 ten-year average. At a 1,525-pound yield, Type 12 production is expected to reach 330,925,000 pounds which would be one-third less than the 496,320,000-pound production for 1956 and 26 percent less than the 450,126,000-pound ten-year average. Border Belt Type 13 production, estimated at 86,625,000 pounds and yielding 1,575 pounds to the acre, falls under last

(Continued on Page 2)

CORN *(Continued)*

Plains area; also in a number of counties in the Piedmont area. Some late planted acreage of corn came through with very good yields, being benefited by rains that came in August.

UNITED STATES

The production of all corn is forecast at 3,305 million bushels--up 3 percent from a month ago. This is 4 percent below last year's crop, but 6 percent above average. The yield of 45.7 bushels per acre slightly exceeds last year's record and is far above the average of 37.8 bushels. Of the all corn production, 2,955 million bushels are expected to be harvested for grain compared with 3,081 million last year and the average of 2,812 million bushels.

September weather conditions were very favorable for the development of the crop. The late planted corn needed time to reach maturity before frosts and generally frost in northern areas held off to about normal or later dates. Most of the late corn intended for grain has passed the critical danger point in relation to frost. Very little corn was harvested for grain before October 1 though silo filling proceeded rapidly during September.

TOBACCO *(Continued)*

year's 119,000,000 pound production by 27 percent and is below the ten-year 111,330,000-pound production by 22 percent. Estimated production of all flue-cured tobacco at 638,550,000 pounds is down from that of last year (961,495,000 pounds) by about 34 percent and the current prospect is for the shortest crop since 1943.

Burley tobacco for the State, at an estimated production of 19,200,000 pounds, shows an increase of 10.4 percent over last year's 17,390,000 pounds and it exceeds the ten-year average by 3.7 percent. The current burley yield is placed at 2,000 pounds per acre or at the same level expected a month ago.

UNITED STATES

Flue-cured production, estimated at 960 million pounds, is nearly 3 percent above the September 1 forecast but still 33 percent below 1956, 26 percent below the 1946-55 average and the lowest since 1943. Appraisals of marketings through September indicate a substantially heavier crop than was expected earlier in the season, particularly in North Carolina.

Burley prospects of 481 million pounds are off about 7 million from a month ago and compare with a 506-million pound crop harvested in 1956 and the 10-year average of 573 million pounds. Kentucky and Tennessee account for most of the decline from September 1. High humidity prevailed in these two major producing States during much of September.

SWEETPOTATO PRODUCTION PROSPECTS UP

North Carolina sweetpotato production, as of October 1, indicates a considerable improvement from September and is now estimated at 2,470,000 cwt. The current estimated production is 4 percent above the 2,376,000 cwt. produced in 1956 but is 8 percent below average. October 1 prospects point to an average yield of 65 cwt per acre, compared to 66 cwt. in 1956 and 59 cwt. for the 10-year average. That portion of the crop still growing during September showed improvement, and yields from recent diggings are somewhat better than expected earlier.

UNITED STATES

The 1957 production of sweetpotatoes, based on October 1 prospects, is forecast at 17,180,000 cwt., 6 percent above the estimate for September 1. The October forecast of production is 2 percent above 1956 but 15 percent below the 1949-55 average. Average yield per acre indicated for 1957 of 62.7 cwt. is 3.3 cwt. above the 1956 figure and 8.7 cwt. above average. Compared with 1956, the prospective higher yield this year more than offsets the reduction in acreage.

N. C. APPLE CROP BETTER THAN AVERAGE

According to reports from producers as of October 1, the 1957 North Carolina apple crop will amount to 1,400,000 bushels. Estimated at the same level as the forecast of a month earlier, production of this size would exceed the 1946-55 ten-year average of 1,222,000 bushels by about 15 percent, or 178,000 bushels. The expected production, however, is short of the 1956 1,750,000 bushel crop -- the largest since 1952 - by 20 percent or 350,000 bushels.

COTTON REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1957

The 1957 North Carolina cotton crop is forecast at 250,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. This is 10,000 bales below the estimate for the first of September and at this level of production would fall short of the 359,000 bales harvested in 1956 by about 30 percent. It would be well below the 1946-55 ten-year average of 449,000 bales to the extent of 44 percent. The forecast is based upon reports from growers, ginners, and others throughout the cotton growing areas of the State.

October 1 lint yield per acre is estimated at 338 pounds as compared with 391 pounds last year and the ten-year average yield of 320 pounds.

Weather conditions during the last of September were generally unfavorable for cotton. Frequent rains caused cotton plants to put on new growth and accelerated the growth of grass and weeds. This condition was more pronounced in areas which previously had been very dry and in which plant foods had been only partially utilized. The resulting thickening of foliage retarded the opening of mature bolls and, in some areas, caused bolls to rot. In other sections rains did not materially reduce yields but brought about a reduction in cotton quality.

UNITED STATES

For the United States, the October 1 forecast of 12,401,000 bales is 312,000 bales less than the September forecast. If the estimate materializes, the United States crop would be 909,000 bales below the production of 1956. Details of the report, by States, follow:

State	Acreage for Harvest 1957 1/	OCT. 1 CONDITION			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (500#) 2/			GINNINGS TO OCT. 1 1957
		Average 1946-1955	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-1955	1956	Indicated 1957 Oct. 1	Average 1946-1955	1956	Indicated 1957 crop	
	(000)	(Percent)			(Pounds Lint)			(Thousand Bales)			
C.	355	71	83	70	320	391	338	449	359	250	74
C.	500	69	75	70	305	360	336	647	513	350	210
a.	578	69	73	73	264	334	345	679	579	415	278
enn.	475	74	82	76	374	488	455	579	552	450	71
.a.	740	71	72	70	296	370	357	891	750	550	277
.ss.	1,350	73	81	74	363	493	498	1,702	1,609	1,400	302
.	307	76	90	64	384	586	391	385	448	250	21
k.	1,135	71	79	78	360	500	543	1,444	1,426	1,285	154
a.	455	72	83	64	357	496	422	606	581	400	97
la.	575	59	46	75	170	175	275	374	261	330	9
xas	5,925	70	68	83	208	280	332	3,742	3,615	4,100	860
Mex.	181	89	94	89	551	797	756	253	301	285	14
iz.	350	91	95	91	718	1,108	1,138	620	829	830	69
lif.	716	92	96	96	683	924	989	1,249	1,446	1,475	54
hers 3/	44	-	-	-	295	341	333	49	41	31	9
S.	13,686	73	77	80	300	409	435	13,669	13,310	12,401	2,499

1/ September 1 estimate. 2/ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-pound bale ntains about 480 net pounds of lint. 3/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, ntucky and Nevada.

NORTH CAROLINA ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, OCTOBER 1, 1957 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1946-55	Harvested 1956 1/	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
Corn, All	Bu.	2,177	1,968	1,850	29.4	41.0	33.0	64,145	80,688	61,050
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	384	362	344	18.6	25.5	18.5	7,144	9,231	6,364
Oats	Bu.	357	492	462	31.9	40.0	30.0	11,451	19,680	13,860
Barley	Bu.	42	62	61	29.1	37.0	28.0	1,239	2,294	1,708
Rye	Bu.	20	26	24	13.2	15.5	14.0	271	403	336
TOBACCO: All	Lbs.	703.2	588.4	451.6	1,269	1,664	1,456	889,643	978,885	657,750
Type 11	Lbs.	269.3	227.0	170.0	1,152	1,525	1,300	309,670	346,175	221,000
Type 12	Lbs.	337.7	282.0	217.0	1,338	1,760	1,525	450,126	496,320	330,925
Type 13	Lbs.	85.3	70.0	55.0	1,309	1,700	1,575	111,330	119,000	86,625
All Flue-Cured	Lbs.	692.3	579.0	442.0	1,262	1,661	1,445	871,126	961,495	638,550
Type 31, Burley	Lbs.	10.9	9.4	9.6	1,690	1,850	2,000	18,517	17,390	19,200
Cotton 2/	Lbs.	671	440	355	320	391	338	449	359	250
Sorghum Grains	Bu.	35	80	92	26.5	27.0	25.0	950	2,160	2,300
Irish Potatoes, All 3/	Cwt.	46.2	37.0	38.8	87	90	93	3,992	3,328	3,591
Sweetpotatoes 3/	Cwt.	45.6	36.0	38.0	59	66	65	2,690	2,376	2,470
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	392	494	524	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	274	416	449	15.6	21.5	19.5	4,286	8,944	8,756
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	243	206	185	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked and Threshed	Lbs.	230	198	177	1,230	1,750	1,550	276,616	346,500	274,350
HAY: All	Tons	1,231	1,044	1,032	1.02	1.06	1.13	1,253	1,107	1,168
Clover and Timothy 4/	Tons	108	116	123	1.13	1.15	1.15	122	133	141
Alfalfa	Tons	55	83	87	2.03	2.10	2.30	109	174	200
Lespedeza	Tons	487	347	330	1.02	.90	1.05	497	312	346
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	71	85
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	950	1,400
Apples, Commercial 5/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,222	1,750	1,400
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	71	83
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.3	.9
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,981	2,600	1,200
Improved Varieties	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,760	2,300	1,000
Wild & Seedlings	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	300	200

1/ Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.

2/ Yield in Pounds. Production in 500 lbl bales.

3/ Averages 1949-55.

4/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

5/ Estimates of commercial crop refer to total production in commercial apple areas.

UNITED STATES ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, OCTOBER 1, 1957 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1946-55	Harvested 1956 1/	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
Corn, All	Bu.	82,451	75,950	72,289	37.8	45.4	45.7	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,304,621
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	46,477	35,637	31,075	18.6	20.6	22.2	862,471	734,995	690,601
Wheat, All	Bu.	65,404	49,817	43,161	17.4	20.0	21.5	1,131,000	997,207	927,324
Oats	Bu.	38,662	33,639	35,774	34.3	34.3	37.4	1,325,418	1,152,652	1,337,790
Barley	Bu.	10,854	12,827	14,964	26.8	29.0	28.8	291,589	372,495	430,737
Rye	Bu.	1,734	1,636	1,721	12.7	13.2	15.4	22,092	21,558	26,440
TOBACCO: Flue-Cured	Lbs.	1,040.4	875.2	661.6	1,255	1,625	1,451	1,301,856	1,422,538	959,610
Burley	Lbs.	426.8	309.8	306.4	1,348	1,635	1,569	573,139	506,395	480,705
All Types	Lbs.	1,693.6	1,365.1	1,128.3	1,273	1,598	1,459	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,646,030
Cotton 2/	Lbs.	22,050	15,615	13,686	300	409	435	13,669	13,310	12,401
Sorghum Grains	Bu.	8,115	9,349	18,027	19.0	21.9	28.5	155,980	205,065	513,935
Irish Potatoes, All 3/	Cwt.	1,508.8	1,385.5	1,400.1	150.4	175.9	165.4	226,458	243,716	231,605
Sweetpotatoes 3/	Cwt.	373.1	284.7	273.8	54.0	59.4	62.7	20,179	16,922	17,180
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	14,939	21,970	22,551	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	13,486	20,926	21,650	20.2	21.8	22.5	271,689	455,869	486,573
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	2,705	1,840	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked & Threshed	Lbs.	2,238	1,385	1,536	818	1,157	1,000	1,760,097	1,602,260	1,535,725
HAY: All	Tons	74,248	73,627	73,499	1.40	1.48	1.65	104,178	108,708	121,238
Alfalfa	Tons	20,277	29,402	30,372	2.17	2.08	2.28	43,854	61,127	69,393
Clover & Timothy 4/	Tons	20,212	14,848	14,266	1.41	1.42	1.49	28,435	21,107	21,302
Lespedeza	Tons	5,730	3,942	4,016	1.04	1.06	1.10	6,043	4,188	4,424
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	61	80
Peaches, All 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,251	69,859	62,741
Apples, Commercial 5/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,968	100,623	113,372
Pears, All 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,940	32,322	32,065
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,954	2,895	2,661
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,599	173,700	122,150
Improved Varieties	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,970	106,310	37,350
Wild or Seedling	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,630	67,390	84,800

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*

2/ *Yield in Pounds. Production in 500 lb. bales.*

3/ *Averages 1949-55.*

4/ *Excludes Sweet Clover and Lespedeza Hay.*

5/ *Estimates of the commercial crop refer to total production of apples in commercial apple areas of each State.*

6/ *For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.*

SORGHUM GRAIN PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Sorghum grain production as of October 1 is estimated at 2,300,000 bushels and is 92,000 bushels above the September 1 forecast. Yield per acre is indicated at 25.0 bushels compared with 27.0 bushels in 1956 and 26.5 bushels for the 1946-55 average. A good portion of the crop has been harvested in the main area of production and yields are turning out better than first anticipated.

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVEL

Production of eggs on North Carolina farms during September amounted to 134 million, a record output for the month and 8 million more than the previous September high established in 1956. The increase in production came from both a larger number of laying hens and pullets per farm and from a higher rate of lay per 100 birds. Hens and pullets of laying age on farms totaled 9,296,000 as compared with 8,966,000 a year earlier. The September production per 100 layers this year averaged 1,446 as against 1,401 during the same month in 1956.

GRAIN STOCKS ON N. C. FARMS OCTOBER 1, 1957

Grain stocks on N. C. farms, as of October 1, are larger for corn and soybeans, while all other stocks are smaller. Stocks of corn, sorghum grain, and soybeans are from 1956 crop production, while wheat, oats, barley and rye are from 1957 production. Stocks on farms by kinds are shown in the table below.

Crop	1956	1957
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Corn 1/	4,369	4,973
Wheat	4,616	2,291
Oats	11,808	7,207
Soybeans	25	134
Barley	1,445	1,008
Rye	230	165
Sorghum Grain	84	32

1/ Old Crop.

1957 HONEY PRODUCTION
Selected States

State	Colonies Of Bees	Honey Production	Honey For Sale In Producer's Hand Sept. 15, 1957
	(000)	(000 Lbs.)	(000 Lbs.)
N. C.	187	3,927	1,296
Del.	3	66	26
Md.	28	560	280
Va.	150	3,450	1,242
W. Va.	108	1,512	318
S. C.	55	1,320	238
Ga.	217	6,076	1,519
Fla.	263	19,725	5,918
U. S.	5,406	235,413	98,931

N. C. SOYBEAN PRODUCTION SECOND LARGEST

Based on probable yield reports from growers as of October 1, a soybean crop of 8,756,000 bushels is forecast -- up 898,000 bushels from September 1. A crop of this size, if it materializes, would be the second largest production of record for North Carolina. A record crop of 8,944,000 bushels was produced in 1956.

Yield is indicated at 19.5 bushels, compared with 21.5 bushels in 1956 and is 3.9 bushels above average. Reports of probable yield indicate the crop improved during the month of September. More than half of the soybean acreage is in good condition as a result of of recent favorable growing conditions.

UNITED STATES

Soybean prospects improved sharply during September and another bumper crop is nearing realization. Production is estimated at 487 million bushels, up 6 percent from last month, 7 percent above 1956, the previous high, and 79 percent above the 10-year average. The large production is the result of the highest acreage of record and also record yields. The indicated yield of 22.5 bushels per acre compares with 21.8 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 20.2 bushels per acre. The previous record yield was 22.3 bushels per harvested acre in 1949.

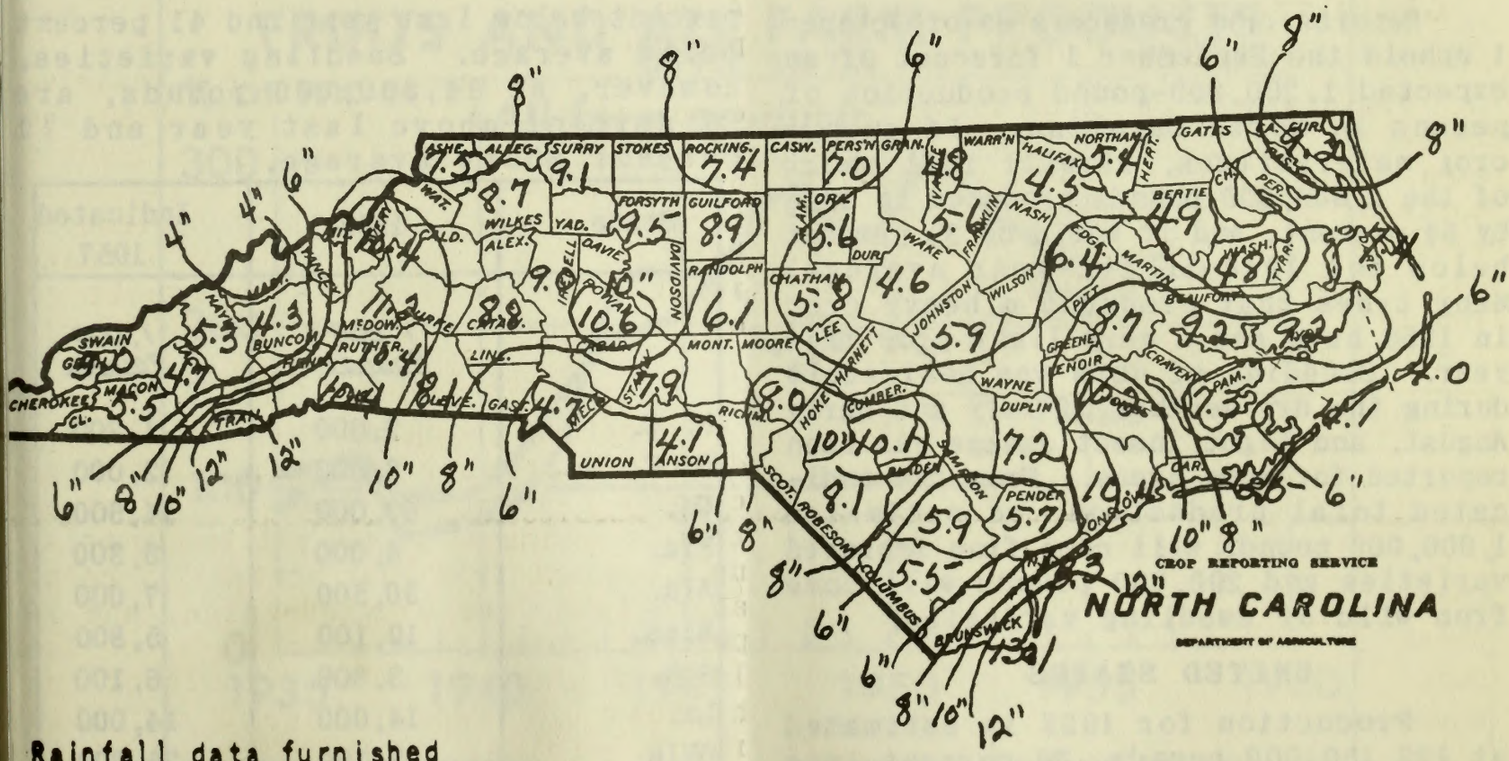
NORTH CAROLINA WEATHER FOR SEPTEMBER 1957

September weather in North Carolina was affected by several slow moving weather fronts which remained in or near the State for several days at a time, and by several low pressure storms which originated either along the slow moving fronts or in the Gulf of Mexico and passed over or near North Carolina to disturb the weather. As a result of these disturbances, September weather was considerably more cloudy than is usual for the time of year, and thunderstorms occurred with greater-than-average frequency. Cloudiness was especially persistent during three periods, centered around the 8th, the 18th and the 28th, when different parts of North Carolina had from one to five days of solidly cloudy skies.

September temperatures in North Carolina changed with the calendar seasons more precisely than can usually be expected. The last days of summer, through September 23, were nearly all warm days, with maximum temperatures mostly in the eighties and occasionally climbing into the low nineties, and minimum readings near 70 over the greater part of the State. A cold front passed through North Carolina on the 23rd, and the first days of autumn were cool; daily maximum readings ranged from the 50s to the 70s, while minimum temperatures as low as the 40s occurred on several mornings. Average temperatures over the month were near normal in all sections of the State.

Rain fell with much greater than average frequency in September, many stations having more than twenty days with measurable rain. The amounts of rain that fell were not usually large, and some stations had little more than the normal amount for September. Most areas, however, had one or more heavy downpours during the month, bringing the total up to considerably more than normal. Outstanding among the heavy rains were: those falling in the Mountains and western Piedmont on the 16th and 17th, with amounts totaling up to 9 inches in parts of Iredell County on the twodays; and the coastal rains of the 29th, which exceeded 9 inches in 24 hours at Southport. September totals reported ranged from around four inches at points on the western slopes of the Mountains to thirteen inches at places on the southern slopes and on the extreme southeast coast.

INCHES OF RAINFALL, SEPTEMBER 1957



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

SHORT PECAN CROP FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Reports from producers as of October 1 uphold the September 1 forecast of an expected 1,200,000-pound production of pecans in North Carolina. If such a crop materializes, it will fall short of the 2,600,000 pounds produced in 1956 by 54 percent, and it would be 39 percent below the 1946-55 ten-year average. Many trees that produced a heavy crop in 1956 have set a very light crop this year. Shedding of nuts was noticeable during the dry weather of July and early August, and light insect damage has been reported for some areas. From the indicated total production, an estimated 1,000,000 pounds will come from improved varieties and 200,000 pounds will come from wild or seedling varieties.

UNITED STATES

Production for 1957 is estimated at 122,150,000 pounds, 30 percent less than last year, and 12 percent below average. Improved varieties are even shorter than in 1955. The estimate of 37,350,000 pounds this season is 65 percent below last year and 41 percent below average. Seedling varieties, however, at 84,800,000 pounds, are 26 percent above last year and 12 percent above average.

State	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*
N. C.	2,600	1,200
S. C.	8,600	2,000
Ga.	60,000	14,500
Fla.	4,000	3,300
Ala.	30,500	7,000
Miss.	12,100	5,800
Ark.	3,800	6,100
La.	14,000	14,000
Okla.	7,100	25,000
Texas	27,500	39,500
N. Mexico	3,500	3,750
U. S.	173,700	122,150

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh
Doc.
.30.5
N87

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 244 RALEIGH, N. C. NOVEMBER 15, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX DOWN ONE PERCENT

The ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets declined 3 points, or one percent, during the month ended October 15. The October index at 296 percent of its 1910-14 average is 12 points above a year earlier, but is one point below the October 1954 index. The All Crops Index dropped 4 points owing to lower prices for cotton, oil bearing crops and grains which more than off-set slightly higher prices for commercial vegetables and fruits.

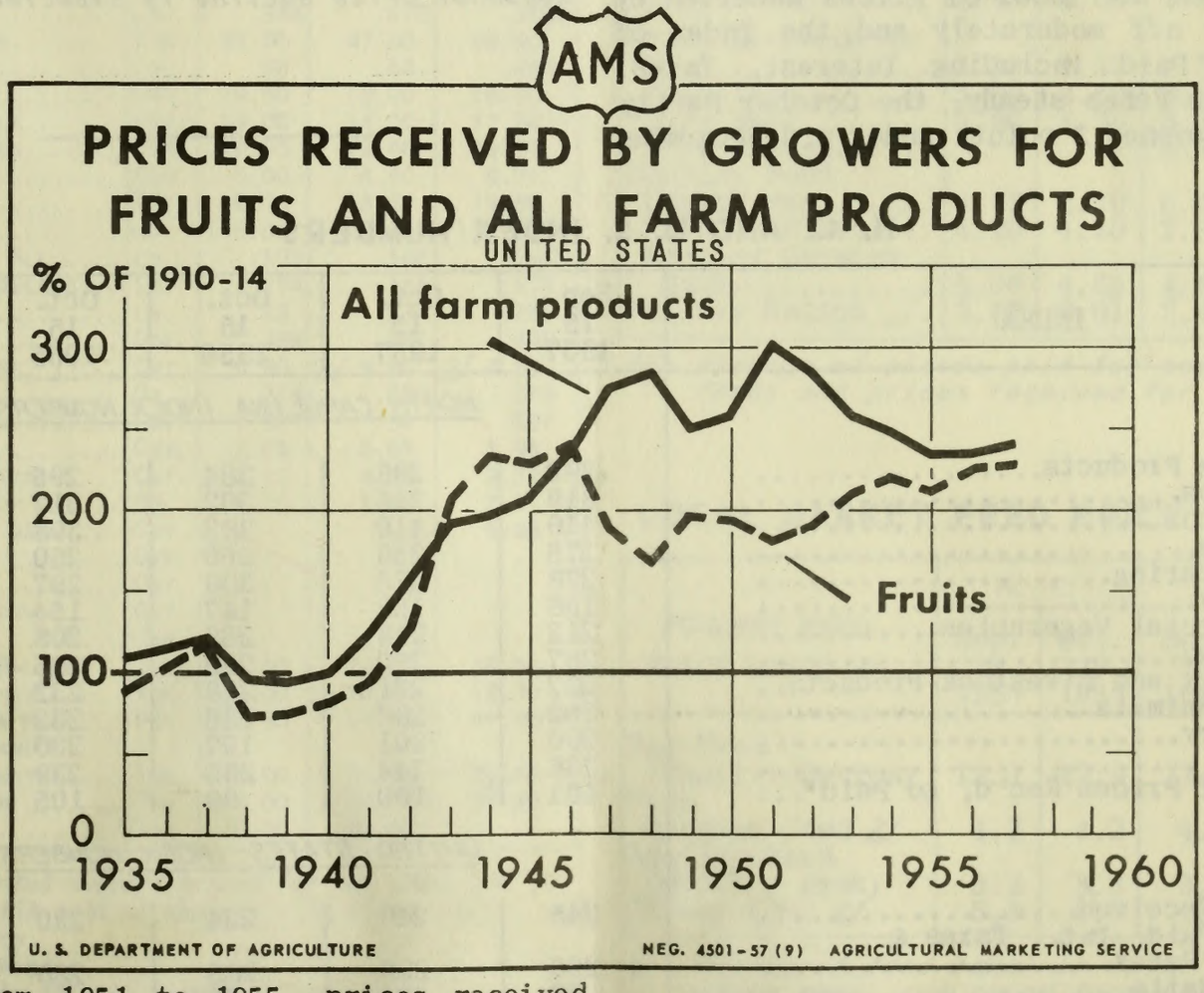
(Continued on Page 2)

PRICES RECEIVED DOWN 5 POINTS PRICES PAID UNCHANGED PARITY RATIO 81

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers dropped 5 points (2 percent) during the month ended in Mid-October. Lower prices for most meat animals, oranges, corn, and cotton were primarily responsible for the decline. Partially off-setting were higher prices for dairy products and eggs. The October Index at 240 percent of its 1910-14 average was 3 percent above a year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid for Commodities and Services, including Interest,

(Continued on Page 2)



From 1951 to 1955, prices received by growers for fruit increased while prices for all farm products declined. In 1956 and 1957, the level of prices for fruit was close to that for all farm products, similar to the relationship before World War II.

N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

Lower prices for meat animals, especially hogs, were responsible for the drop of one point in the Livestock and Livestock Products Index. The Poultry and Dairy Products Index increased 1 and 8 points, respectively. Higher egg prices held the Poultry Index up, since broiler prices dropped more than one cent per pound.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers dropped one percent from a month earlier. The current ratio at 100 percent is 6 percent less than on October 15, 1954. The current index of Prices Paid by U. S. farmers is 17 points above the October 1954 index.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates was 296 on October 15, the same as in mid-September and 3 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices paid for family living items declined slightly during the month, but prices paid for production goods were unchanged. The farm wage index advanced 2 percent to a new all-time high.

With the Index of Prices Received by Farmers off moderately and the Index of Prices Paid including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates steady, the October Parity Ratio dropped 2 points under mid-September to 81.

FEED: Fall and winter prices for feed grains probably will continue below last year's levels. Production is a near record, carryover a record, and supply of by-product feeds is again large. Total feed concentrate supply for 1957-58 feeding season is at a new peak, both in total and per animal unit.

Prices received by U. S. farmers, after increasing each month from February to August, declined somewhat by mid-October. This was mainly due to reduction in meat animals and vegetables. Further seasonal declines are likely in livestock prices this fall but prices of cattle, milk, and eggs are expected to hold above a year earlier.

LIVESTOCK: Slaughter of U. S. fed cattle this fall is expected to be about as large as in the fall of 1956. Prices in early October averaged below those of a year earlier but are expected to hold up better than last year when they declined sharply. Grass cattle supplies are smaller than last fall. Demand for feeders continued strong at the end of September, and no more than a moderate seasonal price decline is expected.

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Sep. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1956	Oct. 15 1955	Oct. 15 1954
	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
All Farm Products	299	296	284	295	297
All Crops	319	315	302	313	316
Tobacco	410	410	382	398	392
Cotton	276	256	260	260	297
Oil Bearing	278	273	306	297	315
Grains	156	152	147	154	178
Commercial Vegetables	212	218	232	208	238
Fruits	267	270	269	365	261
Livestock and Livestock Products	232	231	218	232	227
Meat Animals	282	266	236	232	259
Poultry	200	201	197	230	201
Dairy	236	244	235	239	239
Ratio of Prices Rec'd, to Paid*	101	100	99	105	106
	UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS				
Prices Received	245	240	234	230	241
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	296	296	288	280	279
Parity Ratio	83	81	81	82	87

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*
1/ Revised.

MOST NORTH CAROLINA FEED PRICES DOWN

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for mixed dairy feeds declined five cents per hundredweight during the month ended October 15.

Prices paid for soybean meal, cottonseed meal and meat scrap were unchanged from a month earlier. Prices paid by farmers for soybean meal and meat scrap as of October 15, 1957 were down five cents from a year earlier, while cottonseed meal was 15 cents higher than a year earlier.

Grain by-products feeds, except corn meal, were unchanged from September. Corn meal prices averaged 10 cents less than September. All grain by-products prices were below a year earlier.

Poultry feeds were down from a month earlier and also below the October 1956 average.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C.		U. S.
		SEP. 15 1957	OCT. 15 1957	OCT. 15 1957
		DOLLARS		
TOBACCO	LB.	.561	.556	.550
CORN	BU.	1.37	1.25	1.06
WHEAT	BU.	1.90	2.00	1.92
OATS	BU.	.75	.78	.612
BARLEY	BU.	1.03	1.03	.833
RYE	BU.	1.90	2.00	1.02
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.10	2.15	1.43
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.10	2.15	2.04
PEANUTS	LB.	.110	.110	.993
COTTON	LB.	.334	.310	.3233
COTTONSEED	TON	53.00	47.00	49.80
WOOL	LB.	.53	.53	.496
HOGS	CWT.	19.60	18.00	16.90
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	14.00	14.00	17.30
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	19.70	19.60	19.00
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	4.50	6.71
LAMBS	CWT.	19.00	18.50	19.50
MILK COWS	HD.	115.00	110.00	172.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.173	.161	.158
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.174	.161	.172
TURKEYS	LB.	.23	.23	.223
EGGS	DOZ.	.469	.491	.430
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.50	2/ 5.80	2/ 4.58
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.216	.220	.219
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.51	.51	.591
POTATOES	CWT.	2.25	2.55	1.58
SWEETPOTATOES	CWT.	4.10	4.05	3.27
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	2.00	1.95	2.11
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	-	-	6.08
KOREAN	CWT.	-	-	-
KOBE	CWT.	-	-	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	-	-	-
SERICEA	CWT.	-	-	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	28.00	28.70	18.50
ALFALFA HAY	TON	36.00	37.00	18.70
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	30.50	31.50	21.90
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	26.00	26.00	26.50
PEANUT VINE	TON	18.00	18.50	20.90
OTHER	TON	26.00	26.50	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Preliminary.*
3/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
4/ *The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

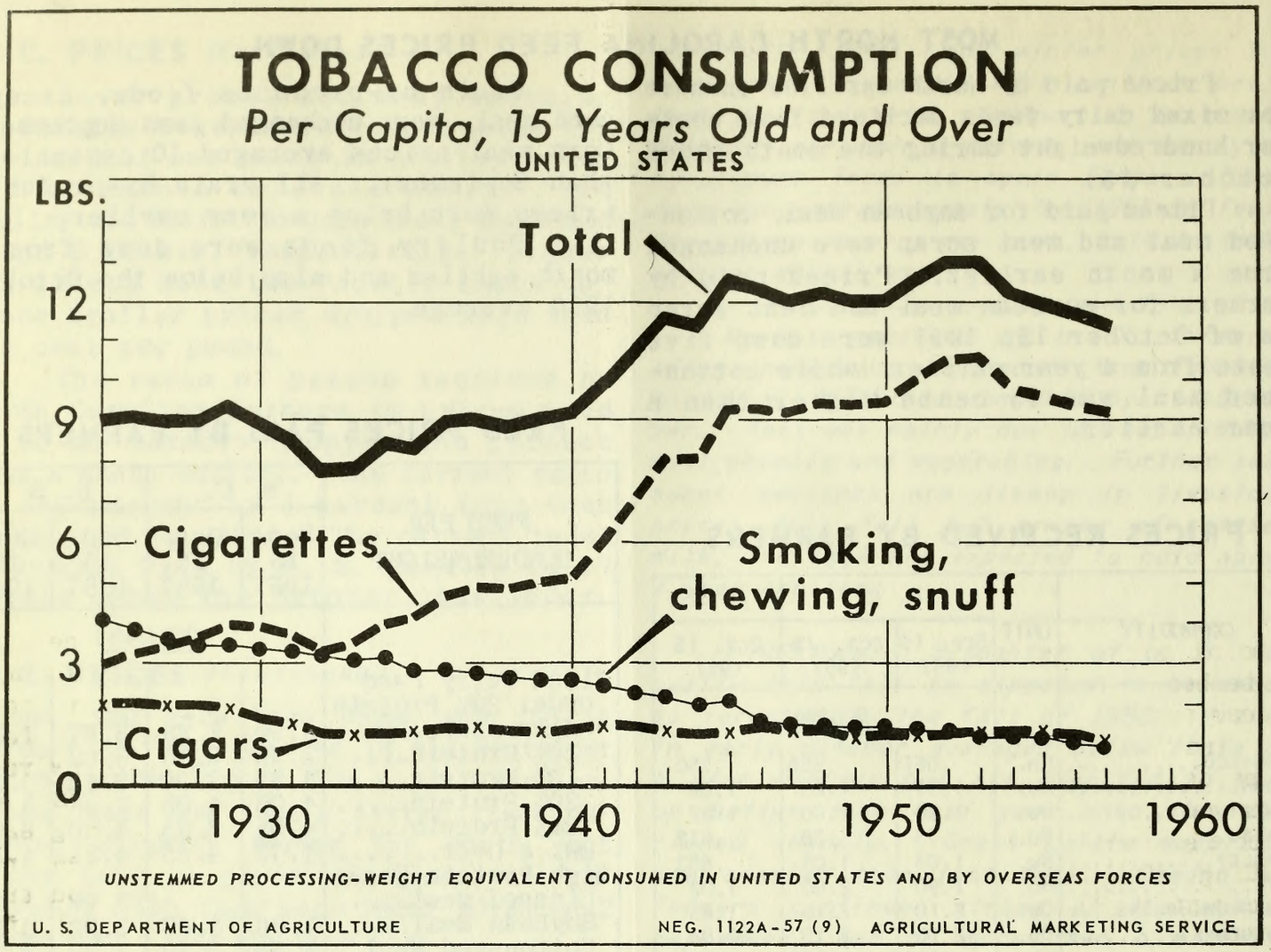
FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	Sep. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1957	Sep. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1957
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.90	3.85	3.67	3.63
16% Protein	3.75	3.70	3.62	3.57
18% Protein	3.85	3.80	3.60	3.58
20% Protein	4.05	4.05	3.86	3.83
24% Protein	4.05	3.95	4.00	3.96
29% & Over	4.70	4.65	4.31	4.26
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	3.96	3.94
Soybean Meal	4.00	4.00	3.92	3.85
Cottonseed Meal	3.50	3.50	3.77	3.72
Meat Scrap	4.65	4.65	4.85	4.84
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.30	3.30	2.75	2.68
Middlings	3.50	3.50	2.86	2.79
Corn Meal	3.80	3.70	3.33	3.27
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.16	3.13
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.75	4.70	4.41	4.36
Scratch Grain	4.20	4.10	3.98	3.92
Broiler Growing Mash	5.00	4.85	4.89	4.83
Poultry Ration 1/	3.87	3.81	3.43	3.37

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C.		U. S.	
	Sep. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1957	Sep. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1957
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	12.1	12.9	11.7	12.8
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.6
Turkey Feed 2/	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.6

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*



The 1957 tobacco consumption per person, 15 years and over (in the United States and by overseas forces), is estimated at 11.4 pounds--slightly lower than in 1956 and the lowest for the postwar period. Consumption in cigarettes, at 9.2 pounds, accounted for four-fifths of the total. Although the number of cigarettes consumed has risen in the last 3 years, the equivalent unstemmed poundage figure has declined since more cigarettes are being made from a pound of tobacco.

Cigar consumption per person has held nearly level for several years, but consumption per person of both smoking and chewing tobacco is the smallest on record.

COTTON: Total U. S. exports this season are expected to fall to between 5 and 6 million bales, compared with 7.6 million bales in 1956-57. The drop is expected, because foreign countries are not likely to increase their stocks, as they did in 1956-57.

TOBACCO: U. S. production totals were well below those of 1956, by mid-October estimates, the smallest since 1943. However, stocks of most kinds were large. Supplies for 1957-58 will be moderately lower than for 1956-57 for most types of tobacco.

EGGS AND POULTRY: Egg production in the U. S. probably has passed its seasonal low, but increase will be slower than last year because of fewer layers. Seasonal price decline probably will be less than usual, and prices are likely to remain above those of a year earlier.

DAIRY: Prices of milk and butterfat are likely to continue a little above those of last year for the remainder of 1957. Cash receipts from dairying also are up since production is staying a little ahead of the 1956 pace.

U. S. PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

Retail prices paid by farmers for consumer goods declined slightly during the month ended October 15, but not enough to reduce the index of prices paid by farms for all commodities and services as prices of production goods held unchanged from their September average. This left the prices paid index at 273 percent of its 1910-14 average, the same as the revised September index and the level which has held since April of this year. The combined living-production index for October was 3 percent above a year earlier.

Lower prices for food and building materials more than offset price increases for clothing, auto supplies, and household fuel to lower the October 15 family living index to 286. This put the index 1 point under the revised index for mid-September. It was 3 percent higher than a year ago.

Mid-October food prices averaged about 1 percent lower than a month earlier. This was the second successive month for which a seasonal decline has been recorded. Leading the decline were reductions in prices paid by farmers for deciduous fruit, coffee, and pork products. Apple prices slipped as shipments increased from the main producing areas. Coffee prices continued the downtrend in evidence since March. Retail prices of pork products eased as increased marketings of hogs from the spring pig crop reached consumers. Higher prices for tomatoes, lettuce, bananas, dairy products, and eggs offset only a small part of these declines. Even so, mid-October prices paid by farmers for food averaged 2 percent higher than a year earlier, making it the highest October level of record.

Clothing prices edged higher for the second consecutive month, with men's, boys', and women's apparel showing about the same increases. Woolen and cotton goods made the largest gains. Clothing prices as a whole averaged about 2 percent above their mid-October 1956 level.

Prices paid by farmers for building materials averaged somewhat lower in mid-October than a month earlier, but remained 1 percent above October 1956. Except for boards and paint, prices of all categories of material used in the construction and maintenance of farm homes were down. Non-farm housing starts declined more than usual in September and remained below corresponding year-ago levels.

The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities used in farm production was 258 on October 15, unchanged from a month earlier. Lower feed prices were offset by higher prices for feeder livestock and motor supplies. However, the October index was 3 percent higher than in mid-October 1956.

Higher prices were being paid for feeder cattle on October 15 as abundant feed supplies strengthened the demand for feeders. Feeder lamb prices also advanced which helped to raise the feeder and replacement livestock index to 320, an increase of 3 percent from the previous month. Turkey poult and dairy cattle prices likewise were higher, while baby chick prices remained steady. Feeder pig prices declined.

The feed price index, at 196, was 2 percent below mid-September and 5 percent under October 1956. Prices paid for alfalfa hay averaged higher than a month earlier, and small grains used for feed also registered an increase. However, these increases were more than offset by declines in other feed items. The greatest decline was for corn as the new crop harvest got underway. But mixed poultry, grain by-product, mixed dairy, and high protein feed also showed moderate declines from mid-September. The October feed price index was the lowest for any month since May 1946.

Prices paid by farmers for motor supplies continued to advance in mid-October. Higher prices were paid for gasoline, but part of this increase was offset by lower prices for batteries and inner tubes. Mid-October prices for all motor supplies averaged about 2 percent higher than a year earlier.

SOYBEANS: U. S. Farmers' prices are likely to average near support during most of the harvest period. Price level later will be influenced by outturn of foreign oil crop harvests.

PEANUTS: The 1957-58 U. S. supply is the largest since 1950. About a fifth of the crop is likely to be acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under the support program. Prices for the year are expected to average at about the support level.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER UP ONE PERCENT

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during September totaled 25,134,000 pounds liveweight. This is one percent above August and only slightly below total slaughter during September of 1956. An increase of 5.8 percent in cattle slaughter more than off-set decreases in the other species.

Total liveweight of animals slaughtered January through September was 216,169,000 pounds, about one percent below the 217,914,000 pounds for the same period in 1956.

UNITED STATES

Red meat production in commercial slaughter plants totaled 2,095 million pounds in September. This was 1 percent above the level of both August 1957 and September 1956, when production was 2,082 million pounds and 2,070 million pounds, respectively. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other commercial plants. but excludes farm slaughter.

Production of red meat for the first 9 months of 1957 totaled 18,950 million pounds. This was 3 percent less than the 19,517 million pounds produced during the corresponding period of last year. Of the January-September volume, 10,435 million pounds were beef, about the same as last year; 1,088 million pounds were veal, down 3 percent; 6,897 million pounds were pork, down 7 percent; and 530 million pounds were mutton and lamb, down 2 percent from 1956. Lard production for the January-September period at 1,729 million pounds was 7 percent below the same period a year earlier. The number of cattle slaughtered during the 9-month period was slightly above the comparable period of 1956; while the number of calves slaughtered was down 2 percent, hog slaughter was down 8 percent, and sheep and lamb slaughter was down 4 percent.

Beef production in September totaled 1,149 million pounds, 4 percent smaller than in August, but 4 percent larger than

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	SEPTEMBER				JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
	NORTH CAROLINA							
Cattle	13.8	14.2	11,254	11,541	111.4	109.7	87,997	88,305
Calves	4.7	3.8	883	742	42.6	38.6	8,012	7,565
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.1	11	9	1.0	1.0	83	88
Hogs	61.0	61.0	13,005	12,842	552.0	558.0	121,822	120,211
TOTAL	79.6	79.1	25,153	25,134	707.0	707.3	217,914	216,169
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
	UNITED STATES							
Cattle	2.2	2.2	2,042	2,086	19.7	19.8	18,862	18,856
Calves	1.1	1.0	256	233	9.0	8.8	2,025	1,944
Sheep & Lambs	1.3	1.2	120	116	11.9	11.4	1,135	1,096
Hogs	6.0	6.0	1,338	1,323	56.5	52.2	13,164	12,211
TOTAL	10.6	10.4	3,756	3,758	97.1	92.2	35,186	34,107

* *Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter Excludes farm slaughter.*

SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

in September 1956. Cattle slaughter in September totaled 2,206,400 head, 5 percent less than the number killed in August, but slightly above the number slaughtered a year earlier. September slaughter cattle averaged 945 pounds per head liveweight, 8 pounds heavier than in August and 18 pounds heavier than the average for September 1956.

September veal production totaled 130 million pounds. This was 5 percent lower than the August output and 8 percent below the September 1956 volume. Calf slaughter at 1,039,900 head in September compares with 1,005,700 head in August and 1,099,400 head in September 1956. Slaughter calves averaged 224 pounds per head liveweight which is 18 pounds lighter than in August and 9 pounds lighter than in September last year.

Pork production during September totaled 760 million pounds--10 percent above a month earlier but 1 percent below the level of September 1956. Hog slaughter at 5,995,700 head was 13 percent above the August kill of 5,309,400 head and slightly above the September 1956 slaughter of 5,967,300 head. Slaughter hogs averaged 221 pounds this September compared with 227 pounds in August and 224 pounds in September last year.

Lard production in September totaled 173 million pounds, 9 percent above the level of a month earlier but 2 percent below a year earlier. The amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds liveweight of hogs slaughtered was 13.1 pounds compared with 13.2 pounds in both August 1957 and September 1956.

Output of lamb and mutton in September was 56 million pounds, unchanged from a month earlier, but 2 percent below the 57 million pounds produced in September 1956. September sheep and lamb slaughter totaled 1,243,100 head, 1 percent below a month earlier and 5 percent below September last year. Sheep and lambs slaughtered during the month averaged 93 pounds--1 pound lighter than in August, but 1 pound heavier than in September 1956.

Poultry slaughter in September 1957 was 522 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. This was 17 percent above a month earlier, 5 percent above September 1956, and 35 percent above the 1947-56 average for September.

NORTH CAROLINA BUTTER AND COTTAGE CHEESE PRODUCTION UP IN 1956 ICE CREAM PRODUCTION DOWN

Production of creamery butter in North Carolina during 1956 totaled 2,296,000 pounds -- an increase of 17.8 percent over the 1,949,000 pounds produced in 1955.

Cottage cheese (curd and creamed) production increased from 6,447,000 pounds in 1955 to 7,995,000 pounds in 1956 -- an increase of 24 percent. Cottage cheese curd production totaled 3,477,000 pounds -- up 21.7 percent from 1955. Creamed cottage cheese production was 4,518,000 pounds, an increase of 25.8 percent from the preceding year.

Total ice cream production in the state during 1956 was 12,995,000 gallons -- 6.0 percent less than 1955 production of 13,817,000 gallons.

Ice milk production increased from 4,891,000 gallons in 1955 to 5,291,000 gallons in 1956. The increase from 1955 was 8.2 percent.

MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED PRODUCTS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1955 AND 1956

PRODUCT	1955	1956
	1,000 Pounds	
Butter, Creamery	1,949	2,296
Cottage Cheese:		
Curd	2,856	3,477
Creamed	3,591	4,518
Condensed Milk		
Unsweetened: Bulk Goods		
Unskimmed	3,906	3,946
Skimmed	1,877	1/
	1,000 Gallons	
Frozen Products and Mix: 2/		
Ice Cream:		
Wholesale	12,106	11,254
Retail	1,711	1,741
Total	13,817	12,995
Ice Milk	4,891	5,291
Milk Sherbet	681	751
Water Ices	1,627	1,943
Ice Cream Mix	6,240	6,025

1/ *Production not shown when less than 3 plants reported.*

2/ *The production of frozen products includes that made by all types of plants for both wholesale and retail.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

G

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Sep. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1957	Sep. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1957	Sep. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1957
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.....	.3297	.3233	.3706	.3706	89	87
Wheat, Bu.....	1.90	1.92	2.51	2.50	76	77
Corn, Bu.....	1.15	1.06	1.82	1.81	63	59
Oats, Bu.....	.603	.612	.876	.876	69	70
Barley, Bu.....	.818	.833	1.36	1.36	60	61
Rye, Bu.....	1.03	1.02	1.68	1.68	61	61
Beef Cattle, Cwt.....	17.70	17.30	22.40	22.40	79	77
Hogs, Cwt.....	19.10	16.90	21.90	21.90	87	77
Lambs, Cwt.....	20.20	19.50	24.90	24.90	81	78
Chickens, All, Lb....	.172	.158	.286	.286	60	55
Eggs, Doz.....	.400	.430	.480	.480	5/ 75	5/ 80
Milk, Whlse, Cwt. 2/.	3/ 4.40	4/ 4.58	4.82	4.82	5/ 89	5/ 90

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 245 RALEIGH, N. C. NOVEMBER 27, 1957

NOVEMBER CORN ESTIMATE UNCHANGED

Production of corn in North Carolina for 1957 is estimated at 61,050,000 bushels and is unchanged from the October 1 estimate. A crop of this size would be 24 percent below the record 80,688,000 bushels produced in 1956 and 5 percent below the 10-year average production of 64,145,000 bushels.

The average yield per acre for the 1957 crop is indicated at 33.0 bushels, 8.0 bushels below the record set in 1956, although 3.6 bushels above the 1946-55 average. In spite of drought conditions in many counties during 1957, the State average yield is above average primarily resulting from increased acreage planted with hybrid seed and higher applications

(Continued on page 6)

PEANUT PRODUCTION UP

Based on reports from growers as of November 1, peanut production is estimated at 292,050,000 pounds--6 percent above average, although 16 percent below 1956. The indicated yield per acre of 1,650 pounds is 100 pounds less than in 1956 but is 420 pounds above the 1946-55 average of 1,230 pounds. Threshing of nuts is under way in the heavy producing commercial area of the northeast coastal counties of the State.

UNITED STATES

Based on November 1 conditions, the production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,504 million pounds, down 2 percent from the October 1 forecast. Rainfall was a problem in the Southeast and Southwest areas during the month, hampering harvesting operations and causing further losses in production. Losses were greatest in those States where sizeable quantities of peanuts

(Continued on page 6)

N. C. TOBACCO PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO SHOW INCREASE

Based on information as of November 1 from tobacco growers, warehousemen and other key members of the industry, production of 1957 tobacco in North Carolina will exceed that estimated a month earlier.

Production of flue-cured tobacco is now estimated at 663,145,000 pounds, up 24,595,000 pounds, or 3.9 percent, from the 638,550,000 pounds reported as of October 1. The largest contribution to this increase comes from the Eastern Belt (Type 12) where present indicated yields have reached 1,560 pounds per acre -- up 35 pounds from the forecast a month earlier. An improvement in yields is noted also for Type 11, Middle and Old Belts, which rose 100 pounds to place the current estimated yield at 1,400 pounds per acre. Indications of burley yield remained unchanged.

By types the current prospects are as follows: For Type 11 (Middle and Old Belts) production is placed at 238,000,000 pounds at a yield of 1,400 pounds per acre. This would be about 31 percent short of the 346,175,000 pounds produced in 1956 and 23 percent under the 309,670,000 pounds for the 1946-55 ten-year average. At a 1,560-pound yield, Type 12 production is expected to reach 338,520,000 pounds which would be 32 percent less than the 496,320,000-pound production for 1956 and one-fourth less than the 450,126,000-pound ten-year average. Border Belt Type 13 production, estimated at 86,625,000 pounds and yielding 1,575 pounds to the acre, falls under last year's 119,000,000 pound production by 27 percent and is below the ten-year 111,330,000-pound production by 22 percent. Estimated production of all flue-cured tobacco at 663,145,000 pounds is down from that of last year (961,495,000 pounds) by about 31 percent and the cur-

(Continued on page 6)

OCTOBER 1 GRAIN STOCKS OFF IN N. C.
Up In The Nation

Total grain stocks in all positions on October 1 in North Carolina were considerably smaller, by about one-fourth, than they were on the same date in 1956. With the exception of corn and soybeans which showed increases, all other grain stocks showed a decrease.

Stocks of corn amounted to 5,684,000 bushels, up about a million bushels from 1956. Of this amount, 4,973,000 bushels were stored on farms and 711,000 bushels were in off-farm positions.

Wheat in all positions totaled 4,710,000 bushels, down about three million bushels from a year ago. Wheat in off-farm storage amounted to 2,419,000 bushels and that on farms amounted to 2,291,000 bushels. Oat-stocks at 8,744,000 bushels were down about four and a half million bushels from last year's October 1 stocks. The current oat stocks on farms were reported at 7,207,000 bushels and off-farm storage was placed at 1,537,000 bushels.

Stocks of other grains in all positions and changes from last year were as follows: Barley 1,205,000 bushels down from 1,653,000 bushels; Rye 181,000 bushels down from 248,000; Sorghum Grains 36,000 bushels, down from 86,000 and Soybeans 310,000 bushels, up from 37,000. It should be understood that the figures for corn, sorghum grain and soybeans refer to stock from the old or last year's crop.

UNITED STATES

Stocks of corn and barley in all positions on October 1 reached new record high levels for that date and sorghum grain stocks pushed to a near record level. Corn stocks of 1,357 million bushels and barley stocks of 464 million bushels exceeded the previous records by 16 and 14 percent, respectively. Stocks of sorghum grain were only 1 percent less than the record stocks of a year earlier and wheat stocks 11 percent less than the previous year's record holdings. Stocks of feed grains--corn, oats, barley and sorghum grain--add to a total of 70.3 million tons--the largest of record and compares with 61.1 million tons a year earlier and the record holdings of 62.1 million tons October 1, 1955.

STOCKS OF GRAIN OCTOBER 1, 1957

CROP	OFF-FARM TOTAL * October 1		ON-FARM TOTAL October 1		TOTAL ALL POSITIONS October 1	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thousands of Bushels					
N. C.						
Corn	144	711	4,369	4,973	4,513	5,684
Wheat	3,193	2,419	4,616	2,291	7,809	4,710
Oats	1,570	1,537	11,808	7,207	13,378	8,744
Barley	208	197	1,445	1,008	1,653	1,205
Rye	18	16	230	165	248	181
Sorghum	2	4	84	32	86	36
Soybeans	12	176	25	134	37	310
U. S.						
Corn	865,400	940,376	300,095	416,276	1,165,495	1,356,652
Wheat	1,380,077	1,210,223	417,276	388,390	1,797,353	1,598,613
Oats	127,867	104,886	923,394	1,079,183	1,051,261	1,184,069
Barley	163,876	191,425	225,013	272,305	388,889	463,730
Rye	15,727	14,211	12,601	15,373	28,328	29,584
Sorghum	75,823	77,228	5,553	3,412	81,376	80,640
Soybeans	1,736	6,273	1,995	3,657	3,731	9,930

* *Includes stocks at Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at terminals, and those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in transit, in bins and other storages under CCC control.*

COTTON REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1957

The 1957 North Carolina cotton crop is forecast at 240,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. This is 10,000 bales below the estimate for the first of October, and, at this level, production would fall short of the 359,000 bales harvested in 1956 by about one-third. It would be well below the 1946-55 ten-year average of 449,000 bales by 47 percent. The forecast is based upon reports from growers, ginners, and others throughout the cotton growing areas of the State.

November 1 lint yield per acre is estimated at 325 pounds as compared with 391 pounds last year and the ten-year average yield of 320 pounds.

October weather, particularly during the first of the month, was not as favorable as usual for harvesting cotton. During the fair days available, however, farmers made rapid progress in picking the crop, so that by the end of the month harvest was well ahead of that accomplished by the same date last year. At the last of the week ending November 2, reporters estimated that about 80 percent of the State's current crop had been harvested.

UNITED STATES

For the United States, the November 1 forecast of 11,788,000 bales is 613,000 bales less than the October forecast. If the estimate materializes, the United States crop would be 1,522,000 bales below the production of 1956. Details of the report, by States, follow:

State	Acreage for Harvest 1957 1/	LINT YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION (GINNINGS) 2/ 500-lb. GROSS WEIGHT BALES			Ginnings to November 1, 1957
		1946-55 Average	1956	1957 Indicated Nov. 1	1946-55 Average	1956	1957 Indicated Nov. 1	
	Thous. Acres	Pounds			Thousand Bales			
N. C.	355	320	391	325	449	359	240	191
S. C.	500	305	360	331	647	513	345	310
Ga.	578	264	334	324	679	579	390	360
Tenn.	475	374	488	455	579	552	450	257
Ala.	740	296	370	347	891	750	535	462
Miss.	1,350	363	483	459	1,702	1,609	1,290	671
Mo.	307	384	586	336	385	448	215	88
Ark.	1,135	360	500	491	1,444	1,426	1,160	533
La.	455	357	496	417	606	581	395	232
Okla.	575	170	175	242	374	261	290	57
Texas	5,925	208	280	316	3,742	3,615	3,900	1,482
N. Mex.	181	551	797	663	253	301	250	85
Ariz.	350	718	1,108	1,097	620	829	800	184
Calif.	716	683	924	1,006	1,249	1,446	1,500	667
Others 3/	44	295	341	309	49	41	28	15
U. S.	13,686	300	409	413	13,669	13,310	11,788	5,594

1/ September 1 estimate. 2/ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. 3/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada.

NORTH CAROLINA ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, NOVEMBER 1, 1957 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1946-55	Harvested 1956 1/	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
Corn, All	Bu.	2,177	1,968	1,850	29.4	41.0	33.0	64,145	80,688	61,050
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	384	362	344	18.6	25.5	18.5	7,144	9,231	6,364
Oats	Bu.	357	492	462	31.9	40.0	30.0	11,451	19,680	13,860
Barley	Bu.	42	62	61	29.1	37.0	28.0	1,239	2,294	1,708
Rye	Bu.	20	26	24	13.2	15.5	14.0	271	403	336
TOBACCO: All	Lbs.	703.2	588.4	451.6	1,269	1,664	1,511	889,643	978,885	682,345
Type 11	Lbs.	269.3	227.0	170.0	1,152	1,525	1,400	309,670	346,175	238,000
Type 12	Lbs.	337.7	282.0	217.0	1,338	1,760	1,560	450,126	496,320	338,520
Type 13	Lbs.	85.3	70.0	55.0	1,309	1,700	1,575	111,330	119,000	86,625
All Flue-Cured	Lbs.	692.3	579.0	442.0	1,262	1,661	1,500	871,126	961,495	663,145
Type 31, Burley	Lbs.	10.9	9.4	9.6	1,690	1,850	2,000	18,517	17,390	19,200
Cotton 2/	Lbs.	671	440	355	320	391	325	449	359	240
Sorghum Grains	Bu.	35	80	92	26.5	27.0	27.0	950	2,160	2,484
Irish Potatoes, All 3/	Cwt.	46.2	37.0	38.8	87	90	93	3,992	3,328	3,591
Sweetpotatoes 3/	Cwt.	45.6	36.0	38.0	59	66	72	2,690	2,376	2,736
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	392	494	524	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	274	416	449	15.6	21.5	20.0	4,286	8,944	8,980
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	243	206	185	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked and Threshed	Lbs.	230	198	177	1,230	1,750	1,650	276,616	346,500	292,050
HAY: All	Tons	1,231	1,044	1,032	1.02	1.06	1.13	1,253	1,107	1,168
Clover and Timothy 4/	Tons	108	116	123	1.13	1.15	1.15	122	133	141
Alfalfa	Tons	55	83	87	2.03	2.10	2.30	109	174	200
Lespedeza	Tons	487	347	330	1.02	.90	1.05	497	312	346
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	80	81
Peaches, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	950	1,400
Apples, Commercial 5/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,222	1,750	1,400
Pears, All	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	71	82
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.3	.9
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,981	2,600	1,200
Improved Varieties	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,760	2,300	1,050
Wild & Seedlings	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	300	150

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*

2/ *Yield in Pounds. Production in 500 lb. bales.*

3/ *Averages 1949-55.*

4/ *Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.*

5/ *Estimates of commercial crop refer to total production in commercial apple areas.*

UNITED STATES ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, NOVEMBER 1, 1957 WITH COMPARISONS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			YIELD (IN UNITS)			PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
		Average 1946-55	Harvested 1956 1/	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
Corn, All	Bu.	82,451	75,950	72,289	37.3	45.4	46.1	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,332,535
Wheat, Winter	Bu.	46.477	35,637	31,075	18.6	20.6	22.2	862,471	734,995	690,601
Wheat, All	Bu.	65,404	49,817	43,161	17.4	20.0	21.5	1,131,000	997,207	927,324
Oats	Bu.	38,662	33,639	35,774	34.3	34.3	37.4	1,325,418	1,152,652	1,337,790
Barley	Bu.	10,854	12,827	14,964	26.8	29.0	28.8	291,589	372,495	430,737
Rye	Bu.	1,734	1,636	1,721	12.7	13.2	15.4	22,092	21,558	26,440
TOBACCO: Flue-Cured	Lbs.	1,040.4	875.2	661.6	1,255	1,625	1,497	1,301,856	1,422,538	990,013
Burley	Lbs.	426.8	309.8	306.4	1,348	1,635	1,577	573,139	506,395	483,330
All Types	Lbs.	1,693.6	1,365.1	1,128.3	1,273	1,598	1,493	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,684,100
Cotton 2/	Lbs.	22,050	15,615	13,686	300	409	413	13,669	13,310	11,788
Sorghum Grains	Bu.	8,115	9,349	18,027	19.0	21.9	29.2	155,980	205,065	526,528
Irish Potatoes, All 3/	Cwt.	1,508.8	1,385.5	1,400.1	150.4	175.9	168.9	226,458	243,716	236,499
Sweetpotatoes 3/	Cwt.	373.1	284.7	273.8	54.0	59.4	63.5	20,179	16,922	17,378
Soybeans, Alone All Purposes	-	14,939	21,970	22,551	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans, For Beans	Bu.	13,486	20,926	21,650	20.2	21.8	22.7	271,689	455,869	491,421
Peanuts, Alone All Purposes	-	2,705	1,840	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, Picked & Threshed	Lbs.	2,238	1,385	1,536	818	1,157	979	1,760,097	1,602,260	1,503,925
HAY: All	Tons	74,248	73,627	73,499	1.40	1.48	1.65	104,178	108,708	121,238
Alfalfa	Tons	20,277	29,402	30,372	2.17	2.08	2.28	43,854	61,127	69,393
Clover & Timothy 4/	Tons	20,212	14,848	14,266	1.41	1.42	1.49	28,435	21,107	21,302
Lespedeza	Tons	5,730	3,942	4,016	1.04	1.06	1.10	6,043	4,188	4,424
Pasture, Condition	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	58	82
Peaches, All 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,251	69,859	62,741
Apples, Commercial 5/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,968	100,623	116,308
Pears, All 6/	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,940	32,322	31,986
Grapes, All	Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,954	2,895	2,591
Pecans, All	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,599	173,700	121,550
Improved Varieties	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,970	106,310	33,400
Wild or Seedling	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,630	67,390	88,150

1/ *Revised -- based on 1954 Census and other data.*

2/ *Yield in Pounds. Production in 500 lb. bales.*

3/ *Averages 1949-55.*

4/ *Excludes Sweet Clover and Lespedeza Hay.*

5/ *Estimates of the commercial crop refer to total production of apples in commercial apple areas of each State.*

6/ *For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.*

PEANUTS *(Continued)*

were on the ground when the rains hit.

In Virginia-Carolina area, production is now estimated at 489 million pounds, up 4 percent from a month ago. Yields in North Carolina, where about a fourth of crop has been threshed, are turning out better than expected earlier and at 1,650 pounds per acre are only 100 pounds below last year. In this area, rains halted digging the first part of October but open weather thereafter through most of the month enabled harvesting to progress rapidly and at month's end, when rains again halted digging and threshing operations, most of the peanuts were out of the ground and in stacks.

CORN *(Continued)*

of fertilizer and nitrates. Some irrigated acreage produced above average yields.

UNITED STATES

The production of all corn is forecast at 3,333 million bushels, up 1 percent from a month ago, and 7 percent above average but 3 percent below 1956. Of the all corn production, 2,975 million bushels are expected to be harvested for grain. The all corn yield at 46.1 bushels per acre is slightly above the previous record last year and greatly exceeds the average of 37.8 bushels. October weather was generally wet but frosts in central areas were later than usual and most late planted corn reached maturity. However, wet fields and high moisture content of ears have caused a late harvest.

N. C. PECAN CROP 39 PERCENT BELOW AVERAGE

The current pecan crop is estimated to be 1,200,000 pounds--54 percent below last year's 2,600,000 pound crop and 39 percent below the 1946-55 average. Production of the improved varieties will be about 1,050,000 pounds and seedlings about 150,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES

The Nation's pecan crop is estimated at 121,550,000 pounds, 30 percent less than last year and 12 percent below average. Expected production of improved varieties continued to decline as the harvest season approached and the current estimate of 33,400,000 pounds is less than one-third of last year and only a little over half of average. In contrast, production of wild and seedling varieties, estimated at 88,150,000 pounds, is 31 percent larger than last year and 17 percent above average. The estimates of the total crop, for five out of the 11 States for which estimates are made, are smaller than a month earlier. However, Texas prospects have improved markedly since October 1 and Oklahoma expects a little larger crop. These two States had favorable moisture conditions the past month. No changes in prospects are indicated for Arkansas, New Mexico and North and South Carolina.

TOBACCO *(Continued)*

rent prospect is for the shortest crop since 1943.

Burley tobacco for the State, at an estimated production of 19,200,000 pounds, shows an increase of 10.4 percent over last year's 17,390,000 pounds and it exceeds the ten-year average by 3.7 percent. The current burley yield is placed at 2,000 pounds per acre or at the same level expected a month ago.

UNITED STATES

For the United States, total flue-cured tobacco production is estimated at 990,013,000 pounds. This is 30.4 percent less than the crop for last year and 24 percent less than the ten-year average. The Nation's burley crop is placed at 483,330,000 pounds or 4.6 percent less than was produced last year.

RECORD N. C. SOYBEAN PRODUCTION INDICATED

A record 8,980,000-bushel soybean crop is forecast for North Carolina, based on reports from growers as of November 1. A crop of this size exceeds 1956 production, the previous high, by 36,000 bushels.

Indicated yield per acre based on condition reports is the second highest of record and is estimated at 20.0 bushels. This is in comparison with a yield of 21.5 bushels in 1956 and a 10-year average yield of 15.6 bushels.

Most growers have good stands and growth of the crop is normal or above. Rainfall and temperatures during October were almost ideal for soybeans. Frost covered the State on October 28th and 29th and made conditions favorable for the defoliation of bean plants.

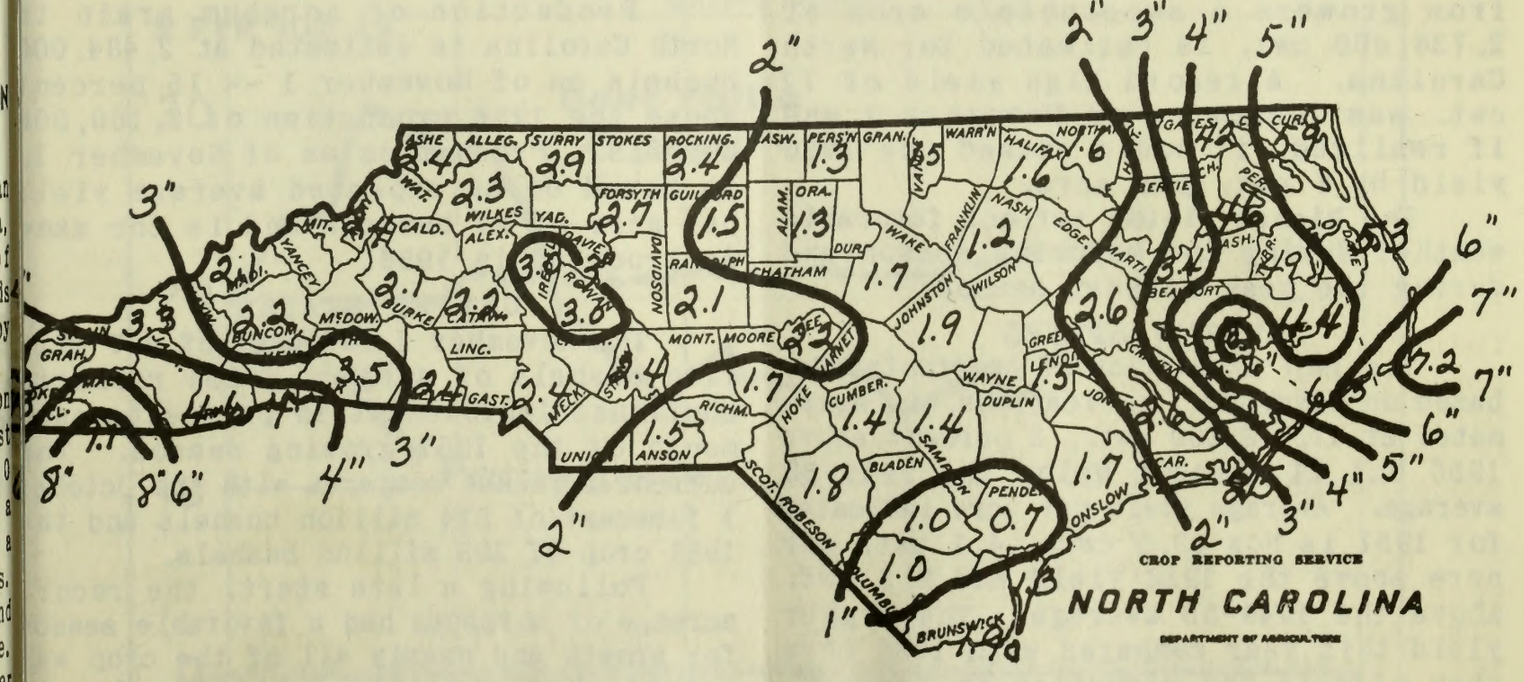
NORTH CAROLINA WEATHER FOR OCTOBER 1957

October, ordinarily bringing more fair weather to North Carolina than any other month, was unusually cloudy this year. The average amount of cloudiness in the sky during the month was around six tenths in all parts of the State, and sunshine was recorded during only a little more than half the daylight hours. Cloudiness was heaviest on the two extremes of the State, the northeastern counties and the southern Mountains; the least cloudiness was observed on the extreme southern coast. Offshore storms caused some rather windy weather along the coast, and dangerously high tides occurred in connection with some of these storms. No particularly high winds were reported in the interior, but northeasterly directions prevailed as far inland as the western Piedmont.

This October was the coldest on record in many sections of North Carolina. The heavy cloud layer, combined with persistent north and northeast winds, caused parctically the entire month to be cooler than normal for the time of year. At most places the highest readings of the month were in the seventies, while early morning readings dropped well into the thirties several times. The coldest part of the month was during the final week, when practically the entire State dropped below freezing for two or more consecutive mornings. Killing frost or first freeze occurred from one to two weeks earlier than the average date of occurrence. At most weather stations the average temperature for October was around five degrees below normal.

Rain occurred more frequently than is usual in October over practically all sections of North Carolina. Over large areas, however, the total amounts of rain were in keeping with the usual dry October weather, and the central section of the State-perhaps half of the total area, had less than normal rainfall amounts. In the northeastern counties, amounts were larger, totals reaching in some cases six or seven inches, or about twice the usual October amounts. The southern Mountain area also received substantial rains, with one or two points near the South Carolina line having totals of nine inches. The driest part of the State was the southern Coastal Plain and eastern Piedmont, where totals for October ranged from seven tenths inch to two inches.

INCHES OF RAINFALL, OCTOBER 1957



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

N. C. SWEETPOTATO PRODUCTION

Based on November 1 yield reports from growers a sweetpotato crop of 2,736,000 cwt. is estimated for North Carolina. A record high yield of 72 cwt. was indicated on November 1 and if realized, it would exceed the 1956 yield by 6 cwt. per acre.

The higher yields reflect favorable weather during the maturing season and during the peak harvest season.

UNITED STATES

The 1957 production of sweetpotatoes, based on November 1 indications, is estimated at 17,378,000 cwt., 3 percent above 1956 but 14 percent below the 1949-55 average. Average yield per acre indicated for 1957 is now 63.5 cwt., 4.1 cwt. per acre above the 1956 yield and 9.5 cwt. above the 1949-55 average. The higher yield this year compared with 1956 more than offsets the reduction in acreage.

SORGHUM GRAIN PRODUCTION UP 15 PERCENT

Production of sorghum grain in North Carolina is estimated at 2,484,000 bushels as of November 1 -- 15 percent above the 1956 production of 2,160,000 bushels. Production as of November 1, is based on an expected average yield per acre of 27 bushels and is the same as produced in 1956.

UNITED STATES

The November 1 forecast of 527 million bushels of sorghum grain reflects continued improvement in prospects each month of the 1957 growing season. The current forecast compares with the October 1 forecast of 514 million bushels and the 1956 crop of 205 million bushels.

Following a late start, the record acreage of sorghums had a favorable season for growth and nearly all of the crop was mature when widespread killing frosts occurred in late October. Off-setting those favorable circumstances, sorghum grain has had little chance to dry out since the frosts because of wet weather.

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NO. 246 | RALEIGH, N. C. | DECEMBER 13, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX DOWN 2.7 PERCENT

The ''All Farm Products'' index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets declined 8 points, or 2.7 percent, during the month ended November 15. The November index at 288 percent of its 1910-14 average is 32 points above a year earlier but is 3 points below the November 1954 index. The current November 15 index is also 11 points below the September 1957 index.

The All Crops Index declined from 319 in September to 315 in October and to 304 in November. Lower average prices received by farmers for cotton, tobacco and oil bearing crops were chiefly responsible for the drop of 11 points in

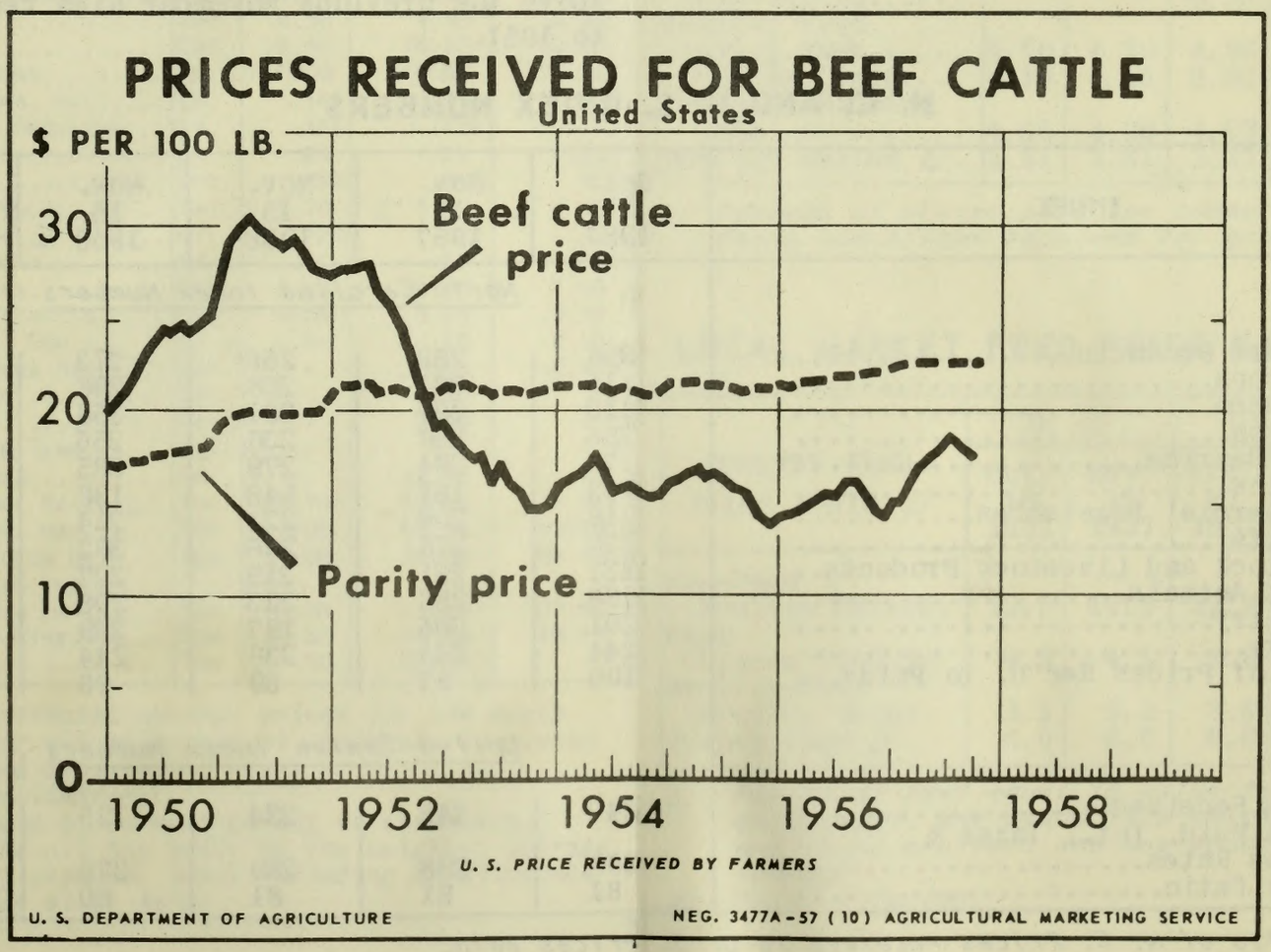
(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BOTH UP 2 POINTS PARITY RATIO UNCHANGED

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose 2 points (8-tenths percent) during the month ended in mid-November. Increases in average prices received for meat animals, vegetables, poultry and eggs were only partially offset by decreases in prices of cotton, feed grains and tobacco. The November index at 242 percent of its 1910-14 average was 3 percent above a year earlier.

A rather general rise in retail prices lifted the index of Prices Paid for Commodities and Services, including Interest, Taxes and Farm Wage Rates nearly 1 percent to 298 on November 15, a new high.

(Continued on Page 2)



N. C. PRICES *(Continued)*

the All Crops Index. The Fruits Index rose 8 points during the month and was the only crop commodity group to show an increase.

Lower average prices for hogs, lambs and broilers offset slightly higher prices for veal calves, eggs and milk. As a result, the Livestock and Livestock Products Index at 231 was unchanged from a month earlier.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by United States farmers decreased 3 points during the month -- from 100 to 97.

U. S. PRICES *(Continued)*

Prices paid for commodities used in family living and farm production both advanced during the month. The index was 3 percent higher than in November 1956.

With farm product prices also advancing during the month, the Parity Ratio held steady at 81, the same as in November of last year.

U. S. FARM-RETAIL PRICE SPREADS

Marketing Margin and Farmer's Share of the Consumer's Dollar for Market Basket of Farm-food Products

YEAR AND MONTH	RETAIL COST 1/	FARM VALUE 2/	MARKETING MARGIN	FARMER'S SHARE
1956 AVERAGE..	972	390	582	40
1956 SEPTEMBER	988	402	586	41
1957 AUGUST...	1,036	419	617	40
1957 SEPTEMBER	1,026	411	615	40

1/ Retail cost of average quantities of farm foods purchased per urban wage-earner and clerical-worker family in 1952, calculated from retail prices collected by Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Payment to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm produce minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing.

For comparisons with earlier months and years see the November 1957 issue of The Marketing and Transportation Situation.

PRICES PAID BY U. S. FARMERS

The 7-month plateau in the general level of prices paid by farmers for commodities and services ended as the index moved up 1 percent to 275 percent of its 1910-14 average on November 15. Prices paid for both family living and farm production items averaged higher than a month earlier. The prices paid index for living and production goods for mid-November was 3 percent over a year earlier, and slightly above the previous November high recorded in 1951.

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Oct. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1955	Nov. 15 1954
	North Carolina Index Numbers				
All Farm Products	296	288	256	273	291
All Crops	315	304	268	286	308
Tobacco	410	397	331	356	379
Cotton	256	236	236	256	276
Oil Bearing	273	264	279	285	339
Grains	152	151	148	138	182
Commercial Vegetables	218	206	224	214	236
Fruits	270	278	266	362	280
Livestock and Livestock Products	231	231	215	227	229
Meat Animals	266	256	223	208	258
Poultry	201	206	197	229	200
Dairy	244	245	236	244	245
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*	100	97	89	98	104
	United States Index Numbers				
Prices Received	240	242	234	225	242
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates	296	298	289	279	279
Parity Ratio	81	81	81	80	87

* *Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.*

MOST NORTH CAROLINA FEED PRICES UNCHANGED TO SLIGHTLY LOWER

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for mixed dairy feeds under 29 percent showed no change from the previous month. Mixed dairy feeds containing 29 percent and more protein decreased from $4.65 to $4.55 per hundredweight.

Prices paid for high protein feeds such as cottonseed meal decreased 5 cents per hundredweight while meat scrap increased 5 cents.

Among the grain by-products feeds, both bran and middlings were down 5 cents per hundredweight from October 15.

Broiler growing mash increased five cents while laying mash and scratch grain were unchanged from a month earlier.

The local market egg-feed ratio was more favorable owing to higher prices for eggs. The broiler-feed ratio was less favorable owing to an increase of about one percent in broiler mash and slightly lower prices for broilers.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C.		U. S.
		OCT. 15 1957	NOV. 15 1957	NOV. 15 1957
		DOLLARS		
TOBACCO	LB.	.556	.500	.491
CORN	BU.	1.25	1.24	1.01
WHEAT	BU.	2.00	2.01	1.93
OATS	BU.	.78	.79	.614
BARLEY	BU.	1.03	1.10	.852
RYE	BU.	2.00	2.00	1.02
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.15	2.15	1.44
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.15	2.03	2.04
PEANUTS	LB.	.110	.108	.107
COTTON	LB.	.310	.285	.3113
COTTONSEED	TON	47.00	44.00	50.00
WOOL	LB.	.53	.52	.475
HOGS	CWT.	18.00	16.90	16.70
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	14.00	14.00	17.80
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	19.60	20.50	19.50
SHEEP	CWT.	4.50	4.50	6.93
LAMBS	CWT.	18.50	18.30	20.00
MILK COWS	HD.	110.00	110.00	174.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.161	.158	.158
COM'L. BROILERS	LB.	.161	.158	.171
TURKEYS	LB.	.23	.25	.236
EGGS	DOZ.	.491	.513	.453
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.70	2/ 5.80	2/ 4.65
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.220	.222	.220
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.51	.51	.590
POTATOES	CWT.	2.55	2.25	1.68
SWEETPOTATOES	CWT.	4.05	3.65	3.32
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	1.95	2.10	2.18
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	-	9.10	6.45
KOREAN	CWT.	-	7.30	-
KOBE	CWT.	-	9.00	-
COM. & TENN.	CWT.	-	-	-
SERICEA	CWT.	-	12.50	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	28.70	29.60	18.90
ALFALFA HAY	TON	37.00	39.50	19.20
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	31.50	32.00	22.30
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY	TON	26.00	27.00	27.00
PEANUT VINE	TON	18.50	18.00	19.60
OTHER	TON	26.50	27.50	-

1/ *Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
2/ *Preliminary.*
3/ *Sold by farmers direct to consumers.*
4/ *The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.*

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	Oct. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1957
	DOLLARS			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein All	3.85	3.85	3.63	3.61
16% Protein	3.70	3.75	3.57	3.56
18% Protein	3.80	3.85	3.58	3.54
20% Protein	4.05	4.00	3.83	3.81
24% Protein	3.95	4.00	3.96	3.92
29% & Over	4.65	4.55	4.26	4.20
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal	-	-	3.94	3.87
Soybean Meal	4.00	4.00	3.85	3.75
Cottonseed Meal	3.50	3.45	3.72	3.65
Meat Scrap	4.65	4.70	4.84	4.75
Grain By-Products				
Bran	3.30	3.25	2.68	2.65
Middlings	3.50	3.45	2.79	2.74
Corn Meal	3.70	3.70	3.27	3.23
Corn Gluten	-	-	3.13	3.08
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash	4.70	4.70	4.36	4.32
Scratch Grain	4.10	4.10	3.92	3.90
Broiler Growing Mash	4.85	4.90	4.83	4.80
Poultry Ration 1/	3.81	3.81	3.37	3.34

1/ *Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.*

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C.		U. S.	
	Oct. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1957
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	12.9	13.5	12.8	13.6
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.6
Turkey Feed 2/	6.0	6.6	6.6	7.1

1/ *Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.*
2/ *Poultry ration.*

FATS AND OILS: U. S. supplies of all major food fats except cottonseed oil are larger than a year earlier as 1958 begins. Exports of food fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) through September may be a little less than the record 2.9 billion pounds of 1957. Lower prices will encourage exports. But export volume will be largely dependent on Government programs.

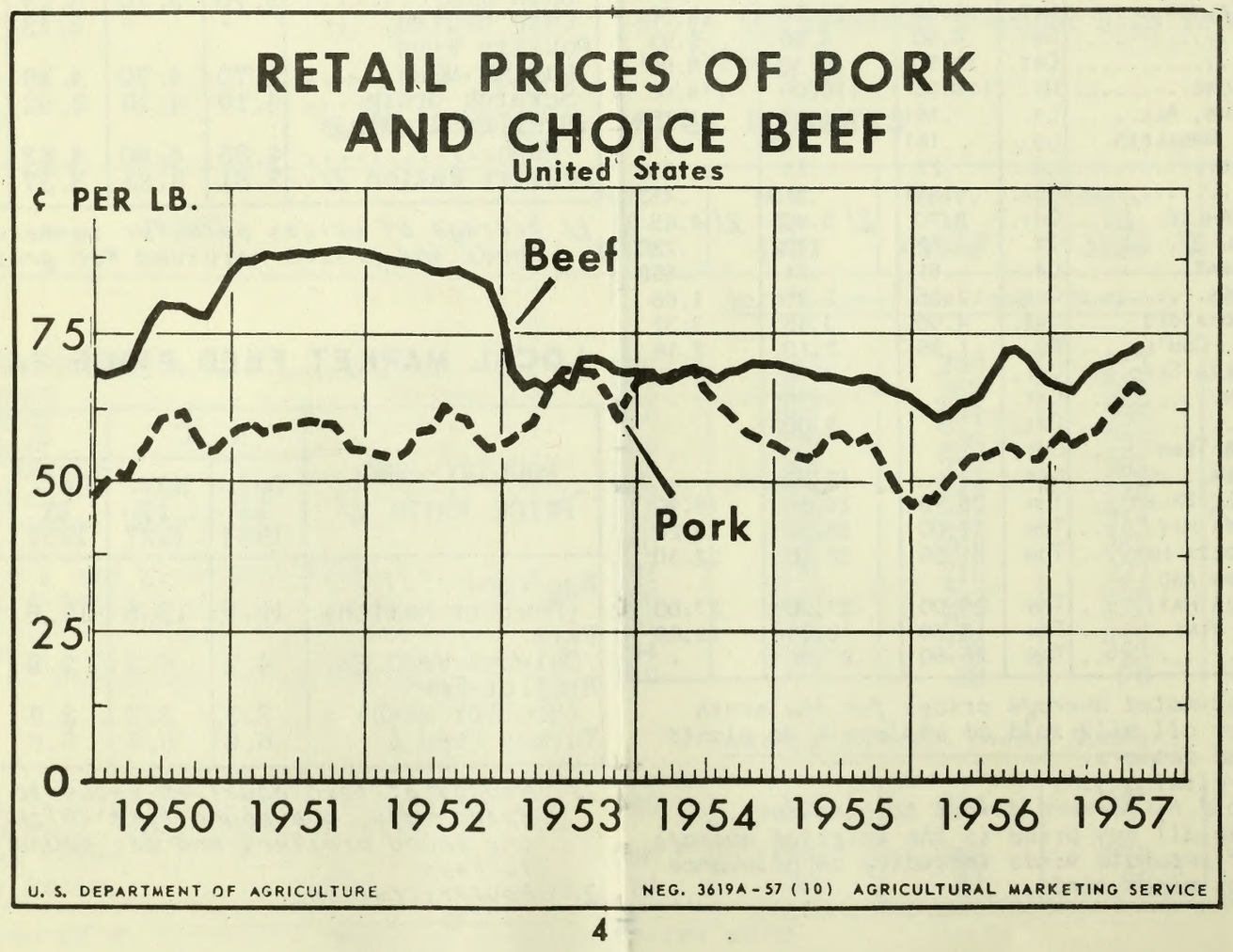
Domestic consumption is likely to increase slightly for those edible oils used mainly in the form of cooking and salad oils, mayonnaise, and French dressings. Urban households average highest in the use of these oils, farm households the lowest. Use generally increases with income.

Foreign demand for U. S. soybeans is based as much on the need for protein they contain as for the oil. Japan is the leading U. S. customer for soybeans. The Japanese use the soybeans principally for making food products and so the soybeans provide an essential part of their protein diet.

LIVESTOCK: Bigger U. S. hog production is in prospect for 1958. Prices probably will hold near 1957 levels during the first half of 1958. Lower prices are in prospect the second half. How big the decline will be, depends largely on the size of the spring crop.

Decline in U. S. cattle numbers, which began last year, probably will continue a year or two longer. Slaughter will decline until numbers rise. Cattle prices are likely to trend up most of this period. That's assuming demand stays strong.

Before World War II, almost half a million cattle were imported each year from Mexico and several hundred thousand from Canada. Export regulations by these countries, closing of the border due to foot-and-mouth disease, and the recent prices in the U. S. have limited imports since the end of the war. However, 1957 imports are greatly exceeding the very small 1956 number.



COTTON: Disappearance in 1957-58 is likely to exceed this year's production. Consequently, the August 1, 1958, carryover will be about 5.5 million bales below the record high of 1956. The smallest harvested acreage since 1878 plays a part in this.

Colored yarn fabrics have seemed to be less popular for some time. The decline in the proportion of colored yarn fabrics produced to the total production of broadwoven goods was particularly sharp during the first half of 1957. This is particularly significant because the relative production of fine cotton goods had been increasing for a period of years up to the start of 1957.

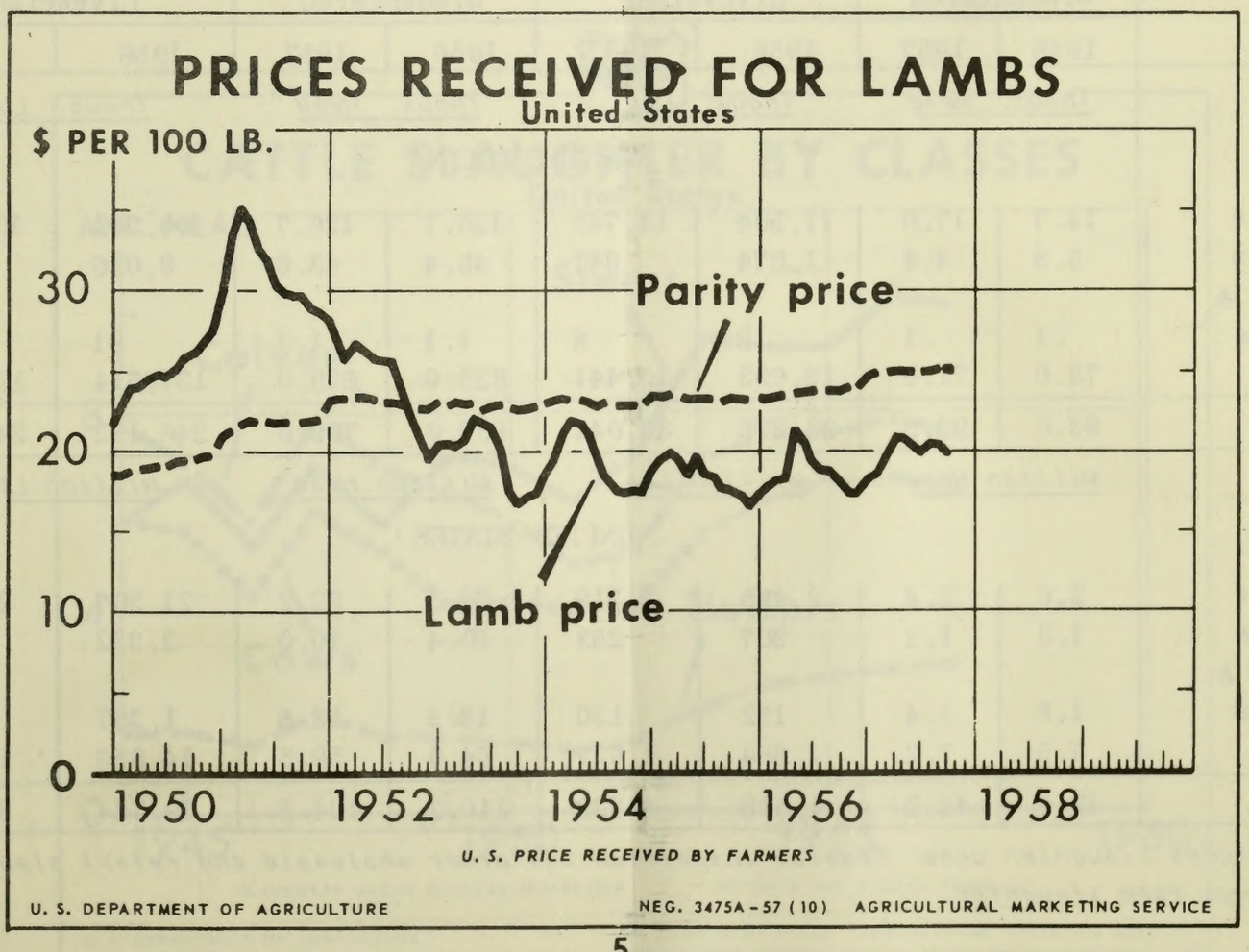
Strong domestic demand for food and other products likely will continue into 1958. Each year, the population in the United States increases by about 3 million. Economic activity and consumer incomes are not expected to change much in 1958. Private investment outlay for new plant and equipment leveled out during 1957, and business capital spending is likely to fall below 1957. Residential construction may improve in 1958, if more mortgage funds become available.

POULTRY AND EGGS: U. S. egg producers are likely to find 1958 more profitable than 1957. Prices will be higher, feed costs lower, and sales only slightly less than the record 1956 and 1957 volume. Prices should be helped by an anticipated 5 percent reduction in the number of layers. These factors may increase the number of chickens raised for laying flocks in late 1958.

Broiler production in 1958 probably will exceed the 1.4 billion record of 1957. Prices during the year are likely to average close to those of 1957.

Low turkey prices in 1957 and early 1958 may reduce production. If production should be cut 5 to 10 percent, turkey prices in the last 4 or 5 months of 1958 probably will exceed the comparable 1957 prices.

DAIRY; Another small increase in U. S. milk production is likely next year. Per capita consumption will be about the same. Supplies will again exceed demand. Prices probably will hold at about support levels.



NORTH CAROLINA COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER SHOWS INCREASE

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during October amounted to 3,041,000 pounds liveweight. At this level the output was six percent above the 28,278,000 pounds slaughtered in October of 1956. Cattle was solely responsible for the increase, more than offsetting declines in calf and hog slaughter which dropped off in liveweight twenty-one and two percent, respectively. Current slaughter was made up of 13,745,000 pounds of cattle, 847,000 pounds of calves, 8,000 pounds of sheep and lambs, and 15,441,000 pounds of hogs. Total slaughter for the year through October at 246,210,000 pounds was practically unchanged from that for the same period last year.

UNITED STATES

Production of red meat in commercial slaughter plants totaled 2,403 million pounds in October. This was 15 percent above September 1957 when production totaled 2,095 million pounds but 4 percent below the 2,511 million pound output of October 1956. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in federally inspected plants and other commercial slaughter plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

Production of red meat for the first 10 months of 1957 totaled 21,353 million pounds. This was 3 percent less than the 22,028 million pounds produced during the corresponding period last year. Of the January-October volume 11,701 million pounds were beef, only slightly below last year; 1,228 million pounds were veal, down 5 percent; 7,832 million pounds were pork, down 7 percent; and 592 million pounds were mutton and lamb, down 4 percent from 1956. Lard production for the January-October period at 1,945 million pounds was 7 percent below the same period a year earlier. The number of cattle slaughtered during the 10-month period was 1 percent below the comparable period of 1956; the number of calves slaughtered was down 4 percent; hog slaughter was down 7 percent; and sheep and lamb slaughter was down 6 percent.

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	OCTOBER				JANUARY THROUGH OCTOBER			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thous. Head		*Thous. Lbs.*		*Thous. Head*		*Thous. Lbs.*	
	NORTH CAROLINA							
Cattle	14.7	17.0	11,504	13,745	126.1	126.7	99,501	102,050
Calves	5.8	4.4	1,074	847	48.4	43.0	9,086	8,412
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.1	8	8	1.1	1.1	91	96
Hogs	73.0	71.0	15,692	15,441	625.0	629.0	137,514	135,652
TOTAL	93.6	92.5	28,278	30,041	800.6	799.8	246,192	246,210
	Million Head		*Million Lbs.*		*Million Head*		*Million Lbs.*	
	UNITED STATES							
Cattle	2.6	2.4	2,445	2,319	22.3	22.2	21,307	21,174
Calves	1.3	1.2	307	253	10.4	10.0	2,332	2,196
Sheep & Lambs	1.6	1.4	152	130	13.5	12.8	1,287	1,226
Hogs	7.5	7.2	1,694	1,627	64.0	59.5	14,858	13,838
TOTAL	13.0	12.2	4,598	4,329	110.2	104.5	39,784	38,434

** Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter. Excludes farm slaughter.*

SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

Beef production in October totaled 1,266 million pounds, 10 percent larger than the September output, but 3 percent below the level of October 1956. Cattle slaughter in October totaled 2,423,800 head, 10 percent more than the number killed in September, but 7 percent less than the number slaughtered a year earlier. October slaughter cattle averaged 957 pounds per head liveweight, 12 pounds heavier than September and 18 pounds heavier than the average for October 1956.

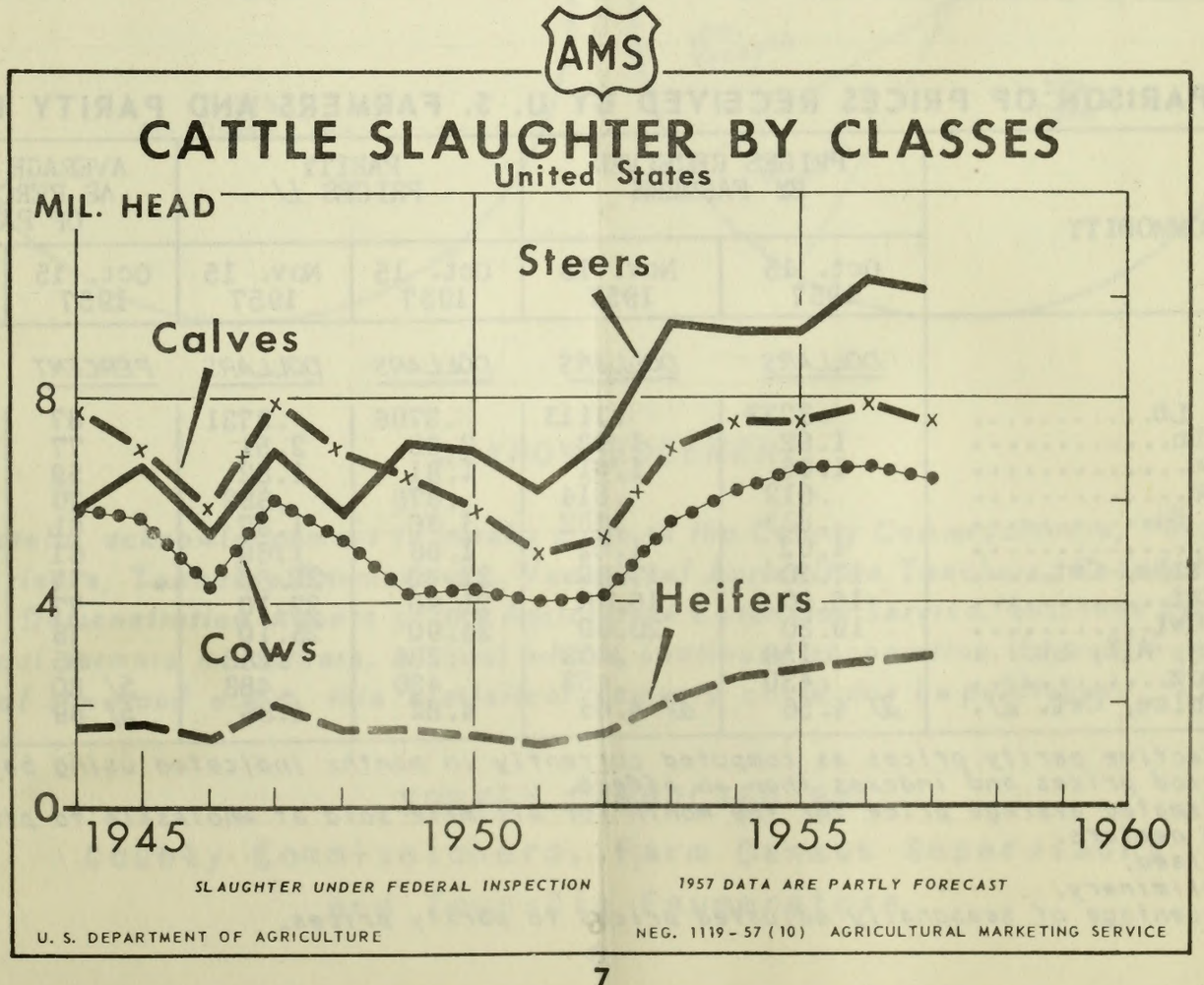
October veal production totaled 140 million pounds. This was 8 percent larger than the September output, but 17 percent below the October 1956 volume. Calf slaughter at 1,169,900 head in October compares with 1,039,900 head in September and 1,349,300 head in October 1956. Slaughter calves averaged 216 pounds per head liveweight, which is 8 pounds lighter than in September and 11 pounds lighter than in October last year.

Pork production during October totaled 935 million pounds -- 23 percent above a month earlier but 3 percent below the level of October 1956. Hog slaughter at 7,223,200 head was 20 percent above the September kill of 5,995,700 head but 4 percent below the October 1956 slaughter of 7,507,100 head. Slaughter hogs averaged 225 pounds this October compared with 221 pounds in September and 226 pounds in October last year.

Lard production in October totaled 216 million pounds, 25 percent above the level of a month earlier but 5 percent below a year earlier. The amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds liveweight of hogs slaughtered was 13.3 pounds this October compared with 13.1 in September and 13.4 in October 1956.

Output of lamb and mutton in October was 62 million pounds -- 11 percent above September, but 13 percent below production of October 1956. Sheep and lamb slaughter totaled 1,366,700 head -- 10 percent above a month earlier, but 16 percent below October last year. Sheep and lambs slaughtered during the month averaged 95 pounds, 2 pounds heavier than in September and 1 pound heavier than October 1956.

Poultry slaughter in October 1957 was 620 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. This was 19 percent above a month earlier and 43 percent above the 1947-56 October average, but 1 percent below the October 1956 production.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHEY
N. C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Oct. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1957
	DOLLARS	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*DOLLARS*	*PERCENT*	*PERCENT*
Cotton, Lb.	.3233	.3113	.3706	.3731	87	83
Wheat, Bu.	1.92	1.93	2.50	2.51	77	77
Corn, Bu.	1.06	1.01	1.81	1.82	59	55
Oats, Bu.	.612	.614	.876	.882	70	70
Barley, Bu.	.833	.852	1.36	1.37	61	62
Rye, Bu.	1.02	1.02	1.68	1.69	61	60
Beef Cattle, Cwt.	17.30	17.80	22.40	22.60	77	79
Hogs, Cwt.	16.90	16.70	21.90	22.10	77	76
Lambs, Cwt.	19.50	20.00	24.90	25.10	78	80
Chickens, All, Lb.	.158	.158	.286	.288	55	55
Eggs, Doz.	.430	.453	.480	.483	5/ 80	5/ 85
Milk, Whlse, Cwt. 2/.	3/ 4.56	4/ 4.65	4.82	4.86	5/ 89	5/ 88

1/ *Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.*
2/ *Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.*
3/ *Revised.*
4/ *Preliminary.*
5/ *Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.*

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA

1957 FARM CENSUS SUMMARY

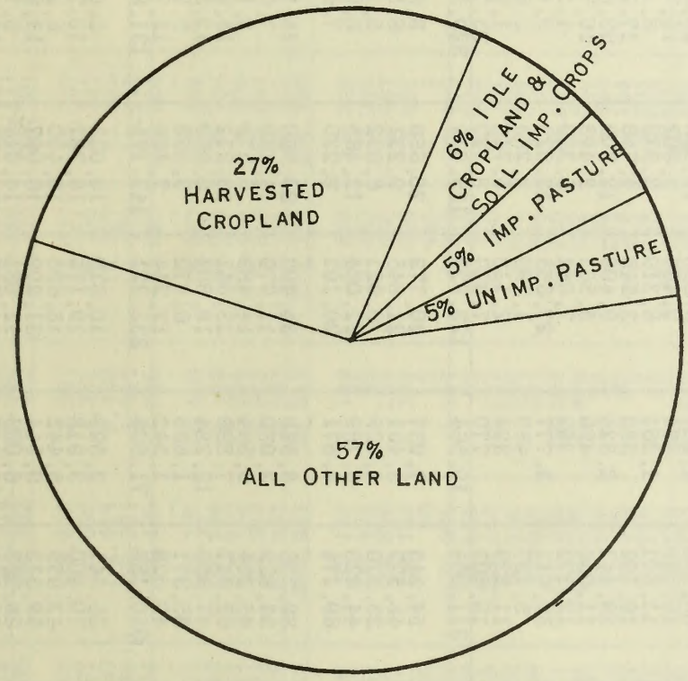
PRELIMINARY REPORT BY COUNTIES

FARM REPORT - SPECIAL ISSUE

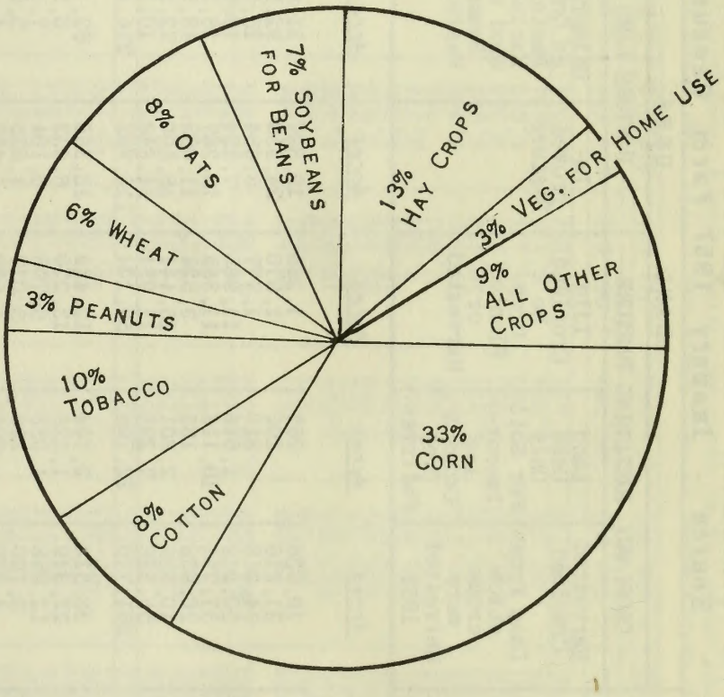
No. 247 RALEIGH, N. C. DECEMBER 23, 1957

CROPS HARVESTED IN 1956
LIVESTOCK INVENTORY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1957
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Utilization Of Farm Land 1956



Percent Of Total Crops Harvested 1956



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Grateful acknowledgement is hereby made to the County Commissioners, Farm Census Supervisors, Township Enumerators, Vocational Agriculture Teachers, County Farm and Home Demonstration Agents of the Agriculture Extension Service, business people, individual farmers and others, without whose continued cooperation through the contribution of time and effort, this statistical summary could not be published.

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY
County Commissioners, Farm Census Supervisors
and Township Enumerators

NORTH CAROLINA FARM CENSUS SUMMARY OF 1956 CROPS 1/

Source - January 1957 Farm Census Enumeration

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Total Acres for each tract of three or more Acres	LAND USES: CROPLAND, EXCLUDING PASTURE: Harvested Cropland - Land From which crops were Harvested 1956	LAND USES: CROPLAND, EXCLUDING PASTURE: Land Used Only For Soil Improving Crops & Crop Failures	LAND USES: CROPLAND, EXCLUDING PASTURE: Idle Cropland No Crop Planted or Harvested	LAND USES: PASTURE LAND: Improved Pasture	LAND USES: PASTURE LAND: Unimproved Open Pasture Exclude Wood and Swamp Pasture	All Other Land Woods Waste Cutover, Home-sites Non-farm etc.	Corn Grown for all Purposes (Exclude Sweet Corn)	Cotton Harvested	Tobacco Harvested	Peanuts Grown Alone for all Purposes
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
District 1											
Alleghany	131,798	19,928	267	1,269	19,897	51,067	39,370	2,818	-	177	-
Ashe	256,856	31,816	206	1,870	24,358	92,900	105,706	5,388	-	1,008	-
Avery	90,118	14,318	310	1,777	3,654	23,245	46,814	1,362	-	106	-
Caldwell	166,742	20,912	1,618	11,905	7,334	10,017	114,956	6,032	17	491	7
Surry	286,138	57,751	10,116	11,385	16,267	16,389	174,230	18,552	-	13,343	-
Watauga	159,141	20,938	185	3,526	11,095	48,523	74,874	3,057	-	715	-
Wilkes	327,533	40,586	2,801	15,441	15,500	22,554	230,651	10,829	62	1,725	-
Yadkin	203,424	55,526	7,293	11,931	14,848	10,274	103,552	11,875	13	9,568	22
NORTHERN MOUNTAIN (N.W.)	1,621,750	261,775	22,796	59,104	112,953	274,969	890,153	59,913	92	27,133	29
District 4											
Buncombe	263,555	36,518	2,744	12,435	13,360	63,173	135,325	10,192	-	1,300	-
Burke	170,171	22,849	1,328	13,270	6,632	8,501	117,591	6,591	42	7	37
Cherokee	143,799	12,058	1,058	5,706	6,104	7,163	111,710	5,424	-	41	-
Clay	56,466	8,790	390	3,017	4,035	5,054	35,180	3,587	-	64	-
Graham	40,227	4,670	330	1,900	1,458	4,410	27,459	1,849	-	305	-
Haywood	168,425	20,186	343	3,579	16,600	56,909	70,808	6,599	-	999	-
Henderson	148,918	33,193	2,227	9,865	12,968	20,359	70,306	10,244	-	36	-
Jackson	114,013	10,749	364	2,466	3,902	16,754	79,778	3,533	-	65	-
McDowell	113,069	11,801	1,261	6,319	3,932	6,187	83,569	4,288	-	14	1
Macon	132,932	16,102	583	3,545	4,750	17,228	90,724	5,007	-	43	-
Madison	224,155	29,442	2,824	9,409	12,709	63,604	106,167	7,606	-	2,489	-
Mitchell	90,201	11,036	490	5,561	3,493	16,786	52,835	1,827	-	452	-
Polk	89,474	12,172	262	7,861	5,319	4,538	59,322	4,223	1,633	5	16
Rutherford	262,848	50,441	3,777	27,655	13,822	9,449	157,704	14,538	9,173	33	52
Swain	50,220	5,127	489	1,799	2,283	3,662	36,860	2,275	-	47	-
Transylvania	62,026	11,229	324	2,113	5,718	1,963	40,679	4,434	-	26	-
Yancey	121,186	15,601	770	7,427	8,727	23,783	64,878	3,955	-	1,063	-
WESTERN MOUNTAIN (W.)	2,251,685	311,964	19,564	123,927	125,812	329,523	1,340,895	96,172	10,848	6,989	106
District 2											
Alamance	238,851	54,345	7,037	20,773	20,666	8,937	127,093	14,931	27	5,399	31
Caswell	251,901	48,577	8,431	21,845	9,231	8,532	155,285	13,900	-	11,349	-
Durham	139,918	23,310	1,429	9,021	6,632	5,127	94,399	7,313	105	4,528	-
Forsyth	197,676	44,838	6,769	22,064	12,465	8,007	103,533	10,376	97	5,590	19
Franklin	294,431	69,174	4,571	20,101	8,220	7,620	184,745	23,824	9,212	14,397	42
Granville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guilford	344,850	80,736	8,548	34,408	23,969	15,153	182,036	17,317	66	10,974	16
Orange	200,273	36,822	2,080	11,979	14,436	7,678	127,278	11,107	39	3,859	-
Person	241,952	45,224	5,584	14,482	7,572	8,108	160,982	15,901	-	11,798	-
Rockingham	332,133	63,547	7,896	23,841	13,211	15,959	207,679	15,260	-	15,902	-
Stokes	276,970	47,953	12,284	19,881	6,683	15,565	174,604	14,170	-	14,297	-
Vance	137,411	35,371	1,658	6,872	3,898	5,962	83,650	9,824	3,194	9,954	-
Warren	233,275	40,528	1,542	12,214	7,469	12,784	158,738	10,724	6,900	7,400	281
NORTHERN PIEDMONT (N.) 2/	3,177,260	650,188	71,605	232,321	143,175	131,899	1,948,072	186,331	19,926	131,797	394
District 5											
Alexander	136,840	25,341	2,592	10,878	10,033	5,010	82,986	5,888	471	1,322	35
Catawba	217,342	70,400	3,918	19,174	18,781	10,724	94,345	12,331	2,325	5	83
Chatham	323,664	43,839	5,442	18,698	18,430	8,287	228,968	13,839	393	3,313	5
Davidson	286,809	59,512	9,544	31,800	16,067	13,999	155,887	13,559	847	3,562	51
Davie	158,912	36,263	6,003	12,081	14,014	9,126	81,425	8,118	1,525	1,263	6
Iredell	331,027	92,554	12,943	24,728	33,375	16,455	150,972	16,883	7,806	1,340	20
Lee	122,866	24,443	1,565	8,397	4,060	2,829	81,572	7,466	1,100	4,954	24

Iredell	334,966	24,443	1,565	8,357	4,529	2,900	253,685	20,688	78	3,567	27
Lee	123,866										
Rowan	267,534	73,480	9,594	19,437	23,948	13,521	127,554	13,123	5,185	33	68
Wake	429,879	97,214	3,348	32,123	19,171	12,049	265,974	31,873	4,815	23,290	40
CENTRAL PIEDMONT (C.)	2,669,908	590,332	70,152	201,575	176,707	107,774	1,523,368	143,768	24,545	42,649	359
District 8											
Anson	283,745	69,615	2,551	11,617	14,857	4,577	180,528	15,931	14,773	489	-
Cabarrus	201,993	55,686	4,251	14,755	16,345	15,743	95,213	10,761	4,401	-	14
Cleveland	269,736	112,514	6,430	18,327	23,560	9,654	99,251	18,012	34,895	11	22
Gaston	164,436	37,231	3,017	13,476	11,416	7,218	92,078	7,914	3,201	7	4
Lincoln	180,034	56,129	2,216	13,523	11,124	9,922	87,120	10,512	8,127	10	26
Mecklenburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery	155,525	25,125	2,403	8,982	4,664	2,527	111,824	6,169	1,950	1,162	17
Moore	264,458	39,234	6,165	19,665	6,784	5,998	186,612	11,760	2,167	5,614	158
Richmond	193,091	38,722	3,354	26,261	4,503	3,205	117,046	10,952	6,840	2,591	326
Stanly	210,991	72,932	1,913	9,843	16,551	7,186	102,566	9,803	2,087	-	5
Union	381,526	124,993	2,992	17,174	27,240	19,189	189,938	19,763	16,345	-	11
SOUTHERN PIEDMONT (S.) 2/	2,534,115	686,651	38,515	173,318	154,788	106,112	1,374,731	131,750	101,942	9,884	591
District 3											
Bertie	291,306	85,136	142	3,816	7,809	1,707	192,696	34,508	6,725	7,227	25,496
Camden	70,515	35,492	16	483	1,266	592	32,666	15,995	305	7	78
Chowan	87,684	34,998	125	356	2,667	534	49,004	14,366	2,445	690	7,171
Currituck	88,915	36,152	134	638	1,493	101	50,397	16,121	301	-	280
Dare	2,599	98	13	448	3	31	2,006	24	-	-	-
Edgecombe	307,192	127,969	2,347	5,952	12,469	8,851	149,604	46,160	13,159	13,856	16,906
Gates	125,689	40,695	66	1,408	3,816	334	79,370	22,686	2,110	339	8,416
Halifax	409,465	128,838	2,578	14,240	15,191	6,980	241,638	38,053	23,086	7,411	31,001
Hertford	177,323	51,106	320	2,851	4,102	715	118,229	18,693	4,681	4,097	17,032
Martin	214,404	73,047	592	1,864	5,799	802	132,300	29,046	2,793	10,524	17,103
Nash	325,321	119,286	1,599	11,235	10,627	3,139	179,435	48,131	13,532	22,074	3,807
Northampton	310,241	107,378	2,408	7,972	6,820	3,848	181,815	33,532	21,780	538	35,252
Pasquotank	87,697	46,559	23	292	2,325	1,851	36,647	20,137	211	-	114
Perquimans	112,238	49,432	93	388	2,144	277	59,904	21,645	1,295	-	3,948
Tyrrell	44,292	15,640	2	624	2,301	385	25,340	6,205	220	1	280
Washington	82,921	34,231	17	1,357	3,506	919	42,891	11,377	571	1,182	3,657
NORTHERN COASTAL (N.E.)	2,737,802	986,057	10,475	53,924	82,338	31,066	1,573,942	376,679	93,214	67,946	170,541
District 6											
Beaufort	292,410	114,135	1,094	5,738	8,608	1,318	161,517	40,620	987	11,485	1,057
Carteret	95,029	12,065	965	3,174	4,267	805	73,753	2,966	27	1,529	488
Craven	192,883	52,183	889	7,022	5,253	1,490	126,046	23,838	356	10,528	191
Greene	161,558	75,314	506	2,178	2,864	806	79,890	46,435	4,236	15,180	318
Hyde	77,649	34,470	1,326	2,458	1,126	709	37,560	13,975	217	-	-
Johnston	473,679	184,222	3,541	16,041	10,728	7,777	251,370	86,615	22,074	28,750	182
Jones	150,381	43,977	1,042	2,977	5,629	902	95,854	24,531	237	6,795	287
Lenior	226,907	91,935	2,258	7,156	5,942	2,400	117,216	55,877	2,024	17,174	110
Pamlico	78,598	28,163	425	1,896	4,410	688	43,016	10,410	188	1,264	13
Pitt	358,349	155,492	1,505	4,669	9,628	2,945	184,110	75,088	7,800	31,132	7,514
Wayne	312,270	141,725	1,458	5,747	8,105	2,002	153,233	82,272	11,785	17,636	118
Wilson	220,699	98,148	1,144	8,909	4,434	1,369	106,695	47,870	9,375	20,963	256
CENTRAL COASTAL (E.)	2,640,412	1,031,829	16,153	67,965	70,994	23,211	1,430,260	510,497	59,306	162,436	10,534
District 9											
Bladen	311,375	78,885	1,819	9,597	7,024	4,965	209,085	38,068	3,861	9,251	6,122
Brunswick	151,060	30,759	577	8,775	3,506	804	106,639	14,079	201	3,968	1,123
Columbus	354,116	129,893	2,534	10,673	9,208	2,423	199,385	64,050	2,302	20,276	3,229
Cumberland	284,969	90,752	2,122	15,816	6,190	3,714	166,375	27,926	12,700	6,440	604
Duplin	402,582	129,039	3,870	25,192	8,919	6,957	228,605	78,381	3,751	19,045	359
Harnett	313,485	110,212	3,257	15,253	8,333	2,903	173,527	44,521	14,886	17,942	26
Hoke	159,901	53,000	5,398	8,353	2,778	1,725	88,647	11,776	15,565	3,609	-
New Hanover	30,837	6,205	852	2,966	746	870	19,198	1,291	7	220	375
Onslow	182,382	45,274	1,674	8,399	6,808	2,046	118,181	26,477	220	7,538	1,210
Pender	201,708	40,716	1,219	10,619	6,682	1,785	140,687	17,387	208	3,983	2,020
Robeson	504,118	244,550	3,085	9,327	9,320	3,443	234,393	107,300	45,211	25,001	1,560
Sampson	497,981	171,550	2,982	14,215	9,623	3,214	296,397	72,951	24,384	18,976	1,431
Scotland	152,186	60,378	2,084	6,199	4,604	1,463	77,458	10,981	19,901	1,489	47
SOUTHERN COASTAL (S.E.)	3,546,700	1,191,213	31,473	145,384	83,741	36,312	2,058,577	515,188	143,197	137,738	18,106
STATE TOTAL 1957 2/	21,179,632	5,710,009	280,733	1,057,518	950,508	1,040,866	12,139,998	2,020,298	453,070	586,572	200,660
STATE TOTAL 1956 2/ 3/	21,145,049	5,968,675	263,248	914,426	917,848	1,054,550	12,026,302	2,171,993	496,663	663,107	192,304

1/ Due to later revisions some county totals shown on this sheet may differ from those on individual county releases.
2/ Includes allowances for counties not reporting or counties having reports inadequate for getting county totals.
3/ Revised.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM CENSUS SUMMARY OF 1956 CROPS 1/

Source - January 1957 Farm Census Enumeration

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Wheat Threshed or Combined	Oats Threshed or Combined 2/	All Other Small Grain Alone or mixed Threshed or Combined	Milo and Other Sorghums Combined for Grain	Soybeans Combined for Beans 3/	LESPEDEZA		Soybeans and/or Cowpeas cut for Hay	OTHER HAY HARVESTED		All Other hays cut (Clover, mixed Grasses etc.) (Exclude Peanuts Hay)	Irish Potatoes Grown for sale 2/	Sweet Potatoes Grown for Sale 2/
						Lespedeza Harvested for Seed	Lespedeza cut Hay		Small Grains cut for Hay Only	Alfalfa cut for Hay			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
District 1													
Alleghany	158	397	146	21	5	43	43	19	783	2,518	12,045	38	-
Ashe	80	700	127	6	-	7	7	11	1,794	1,804	17,196	429	17
Avery	27	431	36	-	-	8	8	9	452	61	7,592	834	39
Caldwell	1,807	2,515	479	225	1,095	207	1,714	672	904	738	2,094	106	33
Surry	2,953	1,818	1,063	118	429	399	6,058	492	4,416	1,331	4,687	118	89
Watauga	113	686	228	-	-	-	9	1	902	329	10,921	910	8
Wilkes	4,002	1,300	945	90	757	466	2,491	953	952	1,156	10,147	90	17
Yadkin	8,157	5,822	4,711	751	382	1,060	8,037	1,113	2,655	1,412	1,409	100	53
NORTHERN MOUNTAIN (N.W.)	17,297	13,669	7,735	1,211	2,668	2,148	18,367	3,270	12,858	9,349	66,091	2,625	256
District 4													
Buncombe	288	676	520	267	197	48	1,050	606	1,815	4,512	11,568	144	34
Burke	2,658	2,689	622	221	1,703	294	1,400	708	1,226	1,923	1,143	11	22
Cherokee	47	33	70	21	315	21	168	94	39	79	4,763	125	20
Clay	16	46	11	3	106	23	150	152	116	269	3,551	36	7
Graham	-	7	-	4	-	2	42	12	2	18	2,094	61	10
Haywood	30	721	84	91	7	21	147	131	631	1,561	6,669	104	3
Henderson	224	542	982	38	122	210	767	396	975	1,260	4,329	1,210	198
Jackson	13	43	93	9	12	11	82	39	227	261	4,329	198	5
McDowell	738	395	484	141	1,552	163	291	537	209	225	1,261	16	11
Macon	33	107	69	6	30	50	217	48	428	783	6,807	223	32
Madison	128	456	57	43	13	49	452	115	1,617	2,502	11,667	204	10
Mitchell	2	331	16	4	-	8	9	16	361	745	6,009	307	1
Polk	1,073	868	222	281	23	19	475	323	610	434	458	3	89
Rutherford	6,573	6,047	666	720	925	223	1,292	911	2,346	2,108	1,137	67	354
Swain	-	-	-	-	12	2	275	173	35	28	1,735	139	46
Transylvania	24	17	217	36	33	6	156	14	311	30	2,464	71	2
Yancey	2	133	46	2	-	4	110	19	658	1,105	6,810	154	2
WESTERN MOUNTAIN (W.)	11,849	13,111	4,159	1,887	5,050	1,154	7,083	4,294	11,606	17,843	76,794	3,073	846
District 2													
Alamance	8,612	10,544	1,372	824	1,281	1,571	8,012	1,232	1,170	821	1,533	15	27
Caswell	7,685	3,311	831	238	60	374	6,360	317	1,294	1,721	1,021	49	34
Durham	1,564	1,944	479	117	108	65	3,373	455	954	338	942	9	57
Forsyth	5,650	6,796	1,829	488	345	897	7,131	685	1,737	2,542	1,535	42	42
Franklin	4,062	2,864	277	134	1,254	259	3,401	2,712	3,213	316	554	35	123
Granville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guilford	11,797	11,046	3,656	1,000	742	1,291	11,019	1,239	3,278	3,126	2,134	77	87
Orange	4,232	5,855	1,584	451	469	389	6,354	815	1,583	1,017	2,476	13	14
Person	5,599	2,820	279	118	62	204	5,969	159	829	379	781	46	27
Rockingham	11,173	3,575	2,187	291	56	160	5,190	888	2,663	2,384	2,924	70	79
Stokes	2,730	1,615	719	70	41	135	3,959	157	4,176	840	1,932	217	159
Vance	2,662	779	493	56	523	86	3,242	1,604	2,020	525	705	6	23
Warren	3,746	2,476	867	144	743	236	5,790	626	807	634	1,368	37	57
NORTHERN PIEDMONT (N.) 4/	72,840	55,918	14,882	4,066	5,951	5,869	76,703	12,965	25,202	15,170	20,404	720	781
District 5													
Alexander	3,723	5,116	891	386	351	572	2,311	556	2,158	853	428	2	14
Catawba	15,772	14,344	4,974	635	968	4,285	9,194	891	3,184	4,434	1,020	17	339
Chatham	5,462	9,819	1,456	1,429	691	1,215	5,349	912	1,658	471	701	55	65
Davidson	9,175	9,049	8,934	1,396	441	4,665	9,250	444	799	2,451	3,338	82	420
Davie	4,454	8,082	2,518	752	152	739	5,408	603	2,211	1,121	2,466	57	5
Iredell	18,247	21,235	6,264	874	587	4,743	16,504	957	3,765	4,375	2,908	15	29
Lee	2,585	3,596	648	77	346	200	1,400	780	899	64	236	7	27

.....	3,882	1,882	1,102	352	2,029	210	6,469	3,981	3,147	2,133	1,437	21	223
CENTRAL PIEDMONT (C.)...	94,017	109,880	37,534	10,416	7,419	27,729	81,153	10,649	20,347	19,660	17,057	328	1,279
District 8													
Anson.....	6,004	16,366	4,909	3,623	994	8,732	5,013	762	2,379	141	395	33	65
Cabarrus.....	7,854	13,572	4,704	4,698	812	6,874	10,871	540	1,766	905	1,240	1	3
Cleveland.....	17,724	19,160	3,778	1,031	394	1,518	6,283	772	4,100	3,042	1,215	91	106
Gaston.....	6,968	8,987	1,693	493	113	950	6,081	233	2,623	2,225	439	6	39
Lincoln.....	12,729	12,265	3,782	566	262	1,590	6,033	73	414	2,742	375	5	54
Mecklenburg.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery.....	2,413	3,659	1,494	809	129	1,506	2,045	258	458	268	272	15	13
Moore.....	5,008	5,039	2,362	173	189	372	1,119	1,166	1,565	354	300	25	47
Richmond.....	3,394	4,278	702	572	334	935	1,293	1,192	1,580	152	443	20	82
Stanly.....	14,372	16,237	7,571	16,284	828	21,298	6,185	220	743	657	600	8	5
Union.....	11,173	43,637	5,772	17,838	727	34,260	8,684	628	2,350	393	697	18	21
SOUTHERN PIEDMONT (S.)4/	93,262	155,717	38,498	47,248	5,231	79,006	64,373	6,700	20,978	14,684	6,956	230	510
District 3													
Bertie.....	132	67	83	171	6,940	31	16	419	106	5	1,320	34	185
Camden.....	159	555	16	821	14,573	183	351	218	2	-	26	2,336	34
Chowan.....	37	76	9	142	5,722	5	-	34	-	-	2	35	349
Currituck.....	173	218	51	387	14,635	40	191	352	60	18	20	3,157	233
Dare.....	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
Edgecombe.....	3,310	3,909	977	1,874	17,982	1,227	1,311	1,535	1,701	253	1,604	284	677
Gates.....	405	119	41	133	5,400	24	5	45	7	-	20	6	132
Halifax.....	2,158	2,725	962	678	14,111	1,323	2,552	1,001	317	99	862	221	345
Hertford.....	173	110	80	152	4,798	3	79	118	72	-	3	17	74
Martin.....	78	263	106	86	9,307	19	27	789	47	36	4	85	1,231
Nash.....	5,109	5,123	738	236	4,583	114	4,697	2,147	6,032	778	1,139	55	297
Northampton.....	1,105	730	823	741	9,169	323	468	793	512	59	123	47	217
Pasquotank.....	795	752	98	1,196	18,043	295	221	199	-	-	30	4,477	55
Perquimans.....	322	462	60	527	20,350	367	71	110	5	-	14	44	80
Tyrrell.....	423	55	-	496	6,640	100	289	352	2	3	77	1,626	295
Washington.....	205	524	63	94	14,535	359	172	830	16	-	65	14	147
NORTHERN COASTAL (N.E.).	14,584	15,688	4,107	7,734	166,832	4,413	10,450	8,951	8,879	1,251	5,309	12,439	4,353
District 6													
Beaufort.....	776	8,686	101	720	39,252	8,447	1,896	1,926	134	4	76	1,628	748
Carteret.....	335	456	142	79	2,405	142	268	201	121	23	330	814	293
Craven.....	789	1,470	77	318	10,097	376	1,264	1,498	79	8	51	73	328
Greene.....	589	681	37	152	1,973	30	847	1,239	419	10	132	124	282
Hyde.....	164	1,676	55	138	15,976	2,884	500	96	17	-	17	132	10
Johnston.....	6,917	6,480	1,472	674	11,476	217	2,548	5,726	1,879	144	1,155	173	3,186
Jones.....	206	690	24	202	6,967	548	792	953	89	6	190	48	230
Lenior.....	1,565	2,747	260	242	4,058	199	1,904	1,764	650	5	354	90	467
Pamlico.....	741	4,707	459	692	7,537	3,694	476	393	64	7	-	621	758
Pitt.....	991	5,388	276	493	12,365	430	3,136	3,022	1,754	18	200	263	939
Wayne.....	3,245	5,515	833	409	10,173	788	1,668	2,037	299	100	413	758	509
Wilson.....	2,242	3,250	223	145	3,119	97	2,465	1,664	3,146	180	1,049	131	222
CENTRAL COASTAL (E.)....	18,560	41,746	3,959	4,264	125,398	17,852	17,764	20,519	8,651	505	3,967	4,855	7,972
District 9													
Bladen.....	2,011	4,865	625	405	7,710	365	1,196	2,311	786	40	799	33	119
Brunswick.....	366	2,919	752	204	3,147	284	523	2,688	289	27	327	28	1,040
Columbus.....	1,540	12,110	749	776	5,853	128	1,073	6,938	2,218	71	1,262	180	2,955
Cumberland.....	6,130	7,177	2,299	445	18,656	1,073	2,165	1,781	322	82	236	13	158
Duplin.....	2,553	2,579	530	453	6,632	231	763	1,901	345	44	822	250	1,098
Harnett.....	6,972	7,576	1,292	438	6,715	441	1,887	3,812	1,883	96	417	35	661
Hoke.....	3,665	6,240	2,537	54	3,937	1,129	1,502	1,768	378	116	137	5	34
New Hanover.....	79	384	47	140	1,097	7	41	208	101	64	104	18	104
Onslow.....	452	641	51	177	5,057	107	411	726	248	-	53	98	361
Pender.....	1,866	2,669	332	398	6,093	90	935	1,305	170	3	301	22	253
Robeson.....	8,276	21,976	2,296	245	5,282	869	5,409	8,434	3,569	135	3,584	356	575
Sampson.....	5,795	7,361	1,309	795	20,481	490	1,365	3,114	891	35	500	296	1,749
Scotland.....	1,290	7,721	2,681	104	7,358	606	1,111	2,653	177	-	201	2	21
SOUTHERN COASTAL (S.E.).	40,995	84,218	15,500	4,634	98,018	5,820	18,381	37,639	11,377	713	8,743	1,336	9,128
STATE TOTAL 1957 4/.....	363,404	489,947	126,374	81,460	416,567	143,991	294,274	104,987	119,898	79,175	205,321	25,606	25,125
STATE TOTAL 1956 4/ 5/..	317,910	537,220	130,416	104,398	332,155	156,347	347,300	118,980	99,845	73,104	207,360	35,622	42,715

1/ *Due to late revisions some county totals shown on this sheet may differ from those on individual county releases.*
2/ *Not comparable with 1955.*
3/ *Includes acreage grown alone and interplanted.*
4/ *Includes allowance for counties not reporting or counties having reports inadequate for getting a county total.*
5/ *Revised.*

NORTH CAROLINA FARM CENSUS SUMMARY OF 1956 CROPS 1/

Source - January 1957 Farm Census Enumeration

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Other Vegetables Grown for Sale	Vegetable Gardens Grown for Home Use	All Other Crops Harvested -- Include Orchards, Vineyards etc.	Commercial Fertilizers Total of All Kinds Used In 1956 Except Lime & Plaster	LIVESTOCK ON THIS LAND JAN. 1, 1957				All Telephones on this Land, Including Those Temporarily Out of Order	Number of Acres from which Sawtimber was Harvested for Sale or Used on the Farm in 1956	All Television Sets on this Land, Including those Temporarily out of Order	People of all Ages Living on This Land Jan. 1st. 1957
					Sows & Gilts kept for Breeding	Cows and Heifers Two Years Old and Over		All Hens and Pullets of Laying Age				
						Kept Mainly for Milk	Kept Mainly for Beef					
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Number*
District 1												
Alleghany	91	559	194	6,057	144	5,613	4,197	28,686	199	277	635	5,412
Ashe	1,690	1,277	419	7,530	280	8,165	6,160	56,850	168	625	1,396	14,557
Avery	1,337	1,349	607	3,411	122	1,810	1,934	19,996	251	94	674	7,346
Caldwell	118	1,537	315	3,425	347	2,802	1,472	57,209	1,304	1,847	2,027	14,819
Surry	126	2,900	911	17,358	391	5,109	2,919	129,941	892	1,464	2,046	19,094
Watauga	973	1,129	800	5,049	152	3,881	2,551	40,045	375	427	834	9,703
Wilkes	96	2,841	2,474	7,328	427	5,320	3,621	156,285	474	3,225	2,433	24,091
Yadkin	124	2,338	919	13,486	440	4,815	2,540	69,025	841	959	1,688	13,053
NORTHERN MOUNTAIN (N.W.)	4,555	13,930	6,639	63,644	2,303	37,515	25,394	558,037	4,504	8,918	11,733	108,075
District 4												
Buncombe	769	1,867	1,695	7,414	250	9,456	5,030	96,149	2,104	1,489	2,520	23,670
Burke	60	2,282	295	3,869	421	2,329	1,428	79,283	1,336	947	1,790	13,299
Cherokee	14	596	230	2,056	139	1,785	1,683	63,506	136	139	465	8,016
Clay	20	625	57	1,579	153	1,643	513	137,509	92	28	327	3,842
Graham	10	439	86	1,027	20	595	672	20,031	14	47	149	3,589
Haywood	212	1,134	1,157	4,686	112	3,972	8,510	47,932	1,591	483	1,255	12,648
Henderson	5,033	1,685	6,030	8,391	455	3,828	3,410	77,808	1,533	795	1,335	10,296
Jackson	467	1,055	191	2,577	96	2,068	1,861	37,123	255	703	571	9,446
McDowell	206	960	696	1,745	152	1,080	1,167	26,884	240	826	701	7,647
Macon	319	1,245	406	3,586	560	3,327	2,306	95,324	114	977	516	8,557
Madison	54	1,548	337	6,200	163	4,467	3,949	44,422	140	389	716	12,515
Mitchell	14	1,021	306	1,696	123	1,771	974	18,886	131	342	689	7,795
Polk	189	596	847	3,221	91	1,427	951	24,292	213	5	507	4,824
Rutherford	1,134	2,137	1,227	10,437	375	3,333	1,981	65,914	1,814	2,591	2,027	16,192
Swain	86	310	20	949	25	738	464	33,923	2	27	17	3,089
Transylvania	2,858	533	411	4,224	288	1,241	1,593	25,352	164	511	349	4,529
Yancey	36	1,031	363	3,070	137	3,357	1,524	48,130	37	520	634	9,319
WESTERN MOUNTAIN (W.)	11,481	19,064	14,354	66,727	3,560	46,417	38,016	942,468	9,916	10,819	14,568	159,273
District 2												
Alamance	124	3,113	532	11,902	564	5,800	2,981	94,073	2,032	672	2,227	16,985
Caswell	45	2,902	493	11,786	372	3,455	1,560	53,450	448	817	1,532	14,995
Durham	107	1,473	225	5,331	358	1,815	1,854	62,223	1,030	1,161	1,174	9,159
Forsyth	205	2,443	558	9,970	279	3,514	2,923	108,356	2,010	727	2,436	15,121
Franklin	225	2,848	158	19,984	820	1,903	2,677	80,939	377	1,416	1,425	19,287
Granville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guilford	369	4,377	1,341	18,393	768	6,256	3,754	106,229	3,100	811	3,578	25,940
Orange	46	1,357	369	8,447	685	4,521	2,696	157,210	751	1,377	1,219	10,365
Person	21	2,240	455	11,841	485	2,872	1,802	48,479	308	978	1,308	13,800
Rockingham	60	4,288	925	17,429	400	4,198	2,659	92,222	1,850	1,853	2,863	20,884
Stokes	22	2,803	659	14,590	111	3,597	1,233	110,319	710	1,506	2,119	16,311
Vance	290	1,640	268	11,531	452	2,177	865	41,780	515	477	1,040	11,627
Warren	794	1,249	243	9,622	391	2,760	2,465	38,574	301	1,620	626	11,924
NORTHERN PIEDMONT (N.)2/	2,324	33,069	6,573	167,437	6,303	46,824	30,297	1,055,665	13,817	15,002	22,785	202,540
District 5												
Alexander	38	1,335	1,642	5,499	184	3,274	1,014	39,666	749	714	1,173	8,989
Catawba	166	3,276	901	11,858	356	6,713	2,902	107,052	2,145	703	2,622	17,375
Chatham	127	1,160	620	8,361	1,302	5,147	5,126	141,296	565	3,281	1,333	13,166
Davidson	437	2,359	533	11,535	894	4,654	4,305	107,561	1,970	708	2,651	18,106
Davie	24	971	248	6,338	128	5,292	1,959	45,554	470	601	879	7,600
Iredell	73	2,714	420	16,646	473	10,973	4,261	93,771	2,054	1,488	2,349	17,122
Lee	59	974	325	6,792	316	912	1,149	50,282	698	771	984	8,461

Randolph	89	3,045	474	12,390	1,217	6,977	3,379	146,072	970	1,999	2,571	20,511
Rowan	271	2,075	537	13,197	409	7,565	3,168	58,102	1,987	515	2,366	15,795
Wake	777	3,995	772	31,431	1,362	4,643	5,033	152,019	2,579	2,512	3,344	30,891
CENTRAL PIEDMONT (C.)	2,061	21,904	6,472	124,047	6,641	56,150	32,296	941,375	14,187	13,292	20,272	158,016
District 8												
Anson	317	1,716	898	15,468	565	2,194	4,372	81,448	268	1,804	805	11,875
Cabarrus	56	1,861	453	8,463	584	4,616	4,468	147,083	1,321	261	1,491	10,638
Cleveland	200	3,998	931	28,583	619	6,418	3,904	225,639	1,870	632	2,407	21,543
Gaston	145	1,217	503	8,135	359	5,036	1,683	93,823	1,128	646	1,581	10,881
Lincoln	261	1,616	375	10,847	248	5,002	1,487	68,958	994	282	1,337	11,545
Mecklenburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery	294	763	3,891	5,945	520	1,131	667	41,378	307	2,268	853	6,881
Moore	194	1,533	2,540	9,856	546	1,675	1,671	40,989	366	4,628	1,044	13,002
Richmond	264	1,201	2,668	8,263	243	723	1,594	27,091	415	1,292	757	8,538
Stanly	19	1,876	210	13,221	957	3,934	5,169	218,334	955	695	1,962	11,780
Union	601	1,871	1,509	23,404	2,100	7,974	4,027	259,527	1,504	759	2,745	22,337
SOUTHERN PIEDMONT (S.) 2/	2,742	19,287	14,341	142,058	7,020	43,685	32,432	1,244,803	10,939	13,733	16,999	143,107
District 3												
Bertie	135	1,060	155	19,509	4,658	650	2,047	48,304	120	1,520	1,076	14,557
Camden	265	83	146	8,814	657	176	763	14,082	154	15	343	2,752
Chowan	3,641	265	80	8,903	1,975	119	870	18,679	219	202	450	4,996
Currituck	1,526	39	118	10,583	527	147	1,658	18,952	135	78	354	3,432
Dare	3	5	1	25	9	4	-	462	5	-	12	112
Edgecombe	131	2,006	327	33,683	4,720	1,443	4,630	77,648	424	1,421	2,107	18,954
Gates	170	277	351	9,954	2,797	346	691	28,665	289	1,065	578	5,849
Halifax	321	2,341	235	29,222	3,921	1,794	6,082	70,414	378	2,489	1,306	23,644
Hertford	39	794	171	12,790	2,670	369	1,265	34,181	129	2,218	733	8,639
Martin	177	1,262	110	23,888	4,175	651	1,730	50,889	303	1,162	1,501	13,662
Nash	406	3,910	470	37,163	3,293	1,438	3,120	126,102	640	2,497	3,037	29,416
Northampton	70	1,846	213	20,951	3,815	1,071	3,233	75,308	265	1,952	1,151	16,529
Pasquotank	3,820	74	42	16,702	982	671	1,624	22,204	224	118	405	3,981
Perquimans	668	185	42	9,488	1,672	367	830	29,091	170	122	520	4,719
Tyrrell	81	169	20	4,519	1,161	323	890	24,169	61	122	240	2,251
Washington	402	121	193	6,300	1,542	327	993	14,178	50	283	387	4,311
NORTHERN COASTAL (N.E.)	11,855	14,437	2,674	252,494	38,574	9,896	30,426	653,328	3,566	15,264	14,200	157,804
District 6												
Beaufort	159	1,188	558	25,514	2,633	1,128	2,291	78,443	516	4,252	1,775	14,376
Carteret	1,614	388	80	4,992	571	502	787	22,023	163	193	437	3,126
Craven	272	1,042	132	15,669	1,454	1,177	1,746	41,344	200	1,267	1,163	11,431
Greene	99	1,533	91	25,217	2,060	512	955	56,359	336	546	1,755	13,836
Hyde	283	23	39	4,439	755	622	704	21,671	98	93	271	2,856
Johnston	963	6,438	797	52,968	7,613	2,676	3,134	203,553	1,037	3,834	3,701	36,315
Jones	72	917	122	11,152	1,756	422	1,790	32,368	85	3,868	771	6,909
Lenoir	285	2,325	295	32,016	2,760	1,174	1,838	87,290	574	1,865	2,523	19,183
Pamlico	177	152	46	6,618	395	325	1,480	14,003	91	321	356	3,133
Pitt	840	3,197	150	43,771	4,583	1,227	3,395	123,516	737	2,852	3,304	27,922
Wayne	1,184	2,425	1,090	37,367	4,469	2,517	2,678	133,547	941	880	2,528	22,353
Wilson	115	3,183	203	32,816	2,513	774	1,537	86,480	394	1,300	2,892	20,950
CENTRAL COASTAL (E.)	6,063	22,811	3,603	292,539	31,562	13,056	22,335	900,597	5,172	21,271	21,476	182,390
District 9												
Bladen	323	1,853	761	16,933	2,796	1,762	3,129	56,513	320	1,845	966	17,147
Brunswick	519	807	556	7,880	1,860	597	813	31,425	53	1,655	821	11,066
Columbus	784	3,025	752	32,042	4,178	1,836	2,423	94,478	318	1,523	1,606	28,732
Cumberland	1,242	2,170	904	18,920	2,277	1,903	1,993	62,991	418	1,218	1,026	17,914
Duplin	4,889	2,375	1,257	37,096	6,067	1,571	3,722	111,474	599	2,842	2,555	24,976
Harnett	476	3,566	465	32,743	2,387	1,675	3,031	100,478	969	1,372	2,169	24,265
Hoke	566	857	869	11,326	820	663	654	22,413	125	866	496	8,400
New Hanover	2,201	405	691	3,309	183	259	197	12,359	485	20	478	3,216
Onslow	303	1,400	316	13,016	2,871	804	1,481	31,377	76	785	1,099	10,922
Pender	2,133	906	1,435	10,847	2,046	1,414	1,204	54,436	197	2,107	1,017	10,603
Robeson	1,800	5,128	1,130	55,940	5,820	3,290	2,830	191,688	847	1,560	2,593	46,111
Sampson	7,364	4,407	1,251	46,600	5,221	2,369	3,448	141,618	712	2,716	2,325	30,874
Scotland	832	538	5,032	12,982	938	782	1,422	27,611	295	701	519	8,430
SOUTHERN COASTAL (S.E.)	23,432	27,437	15,419	299,634	37,464	18,925	26,347	938,861	5,414	19,210	17,670	242,656
STATE TOTAL, 1957 2/	64,513	171,939	70,075	1,408,580	133,427	272,468	237,543	7,235,134	67,515	117,509	139,703	1,353,861
STATE TOTAL, 1956 2/ 3/	82,667	-	224,224	1,477,961	134,265	286,624	243,215	6,843,747	-	-	-	1,389,946

1/ Due to late revisions some county totals shown on this sheet may differ from those on individual county releases.
2/ Includes allowances for counties not reporting or counties having reports inadequate for getting a county total.
3/ Revised.

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

FARM LAND -- Total land in farms is the sum of the acreage of all tract reporting crops harvested or livestock produced during the previous year. This also includes the acreage in farm tracts which were idle during th year.

IMPROVED PASTURE -- The definition of improved pasture as used here i ''Any pasture which has been seeded with recommended pasture grass mixture such as Ladino or grass mixtures, fertilized or otherwise improved''. Thi figure excludes new pasture seeded in the fall of 1956.

UNIMPROVED OPEN PASTURE -- Includes all open pasture not reported as im proved, but excludes woodland and swampland used for pasture.

CROPS -- Reports for all crops except peanuts are for acreage harveste during 1956. The acreage of peanuts is acreage grown alone for all purpose and includes ''acreage hogged'', etc.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER -- The commercial fertilizer question was aske to include all applications of commercial fertilizer used on all crops an pasture during 1956. Lime and land plaster are not included.

SOWS AND GILTS -- This question was asked ''How many sows and gilts ar being kept on the farm for breeding purposes''? In earlier years the ques tion related to numbers of sows and gilts for Spring farrowing.

PEOPLE -- Includes only people living on tracts (3 acres or more) tha had some form of agricultural activity in 1956.

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA
Farm Report
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 248 | RALEIGH, N. C. | DECEMBER 20, 1957

1957 ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY

N. C. CORN PRODUCTION SHARPLY OFF

Production of corn in North Carolina during 1957 at an estimated 60,125,000 bushels fell short of the record 80,688,000 bushel crop of 1956 by 25.5 percent. This year's turn-out was also short of the 1946-55 ten-year average by about six percent. The acreage for harvest this year, estimated at 1,850,000 acres, was the smallest since 1870. Yields, moreover, fell under the record 1956 41-bushel average by 8.5 bushels to bring this year's average to 32.5.

(Continued on Page 2)

1957 PEANUT CROP 12 PERCENT BELOW 1955

With an expected yield of 1,700 pounds per acre the 1957 production of of peanuts in North Carolina will amount to 307,700,000 pounds from 181,000 acres. At this level production would be 12.4 per cent below the 1956 production of 351,450,000 pounds when the average yield was 1,775 pounds on 198,000 acres. The current production, however, would be above the 1946-55 ten-year average of 276,616,000 pounds by about 11 percent.

Weather conditions during the greater part of the growing season

(Continued on Page 2)

MAJOR CASH CROPS CONTINUE TO SHOW DECLINE

Acreages of major cash crops harvested in North Carolina have shown a rapid decline over the past decade. Among these cotton has suffered the most having shown a 53 percent decrease from 1948 to 1957 during which time the acreage harvested fell from 737,000 down to 347,000. Peanuts made the next greatest relative drop,

(Continued on Page 2)

N. C. FLUE-CURED PRODUCTION 31.6 PERCENT BELOW 1956

Reduced yields of all types of flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina, from a considerably smaller 1957 acreage were responsible for a 31.6 percent reduction in the crop as compared with that for 1956. Smaller acreage allotments resulted in a 23.5 percent decrease from the 579,000 acres harvested in 1956. Production this year at an estimated 657,295,000 pounds fell short of the 961,495,000 pounds produced last year by over 300,000,000 pounds. The average flue-cured yield of 1,484 pounds on the estimated 443,000 acres harvested in 1957 dropped below the record 1956 yield of 1,661 pounds by about 11 percent.

Type 11 tobacco (Old and Middle Belts) amounted to 229,500,000 pounds at an average yield of 1,350 pounds from 170,000 acres. Last year 346,175,000 pounds were produced on 227,000 acres with a yield of 1,525 pounds.

Production of Type 12 tobacco

(Continued on Page 2)

A REMINDER

Beginning next month, Farm Census Listers throughout the State will obtain reports from landowners on (1) land use during 1957; (2) Acres of each crop harvested during 1957; (3) livestock numbers as of January 1, 1958 and (4) number of people living on farm as of January 1, 1958. Individual reports made to Farm Census Listers are strictly confidential and are in no way used for tax purposes. All landowners having three or more acres of land are urged to make their crop report during the January listing period and to supply as complete and accurate information as possible.

TOBACCO *(Continued)*

(Eastern Belt) is estimated at 341,170,000 pounds averaging 1,575 pounds from 218,000 acres. In 1956 Type 12 reached a production of 496,320,000 pounds on 282,000 acres at an average yield of 1,760 pounds.

Type 13 (Border Belt) production is estimated at 86,625,000 pounds for an average yield of 1,565 pounds from 55,000 acres. The year before Type 13 amounted to 119,000,000 pounds from 70,000 acres averaging 1,700 pounds per acre.

Burley tobacco (Type 31) for North Carolina is estimated at 9,400 acres yielding a record 2,000 pounds per acre for a production of 18,800,000 pounds. Production last year from the same size acreage amounted to 17,390,000 pounds with an average yield of 1,850 pounds.

PEANUTS *(Continued)*

were unfavorable for the optimum growth of peanuts, particularly in the drier areas of the northeast where most of the crop is grown. About a month before harvest date, however, soil moisture conditions were greatly improved and production was considerably higher than originally expected.

Since the beginning of harvest producers have been hampered in their operations by too much rain and have found it very difficult to get the crop sufficiently dry for proper picking and threshing. Excessive moisture in peanuts has been causing considerable delay, loss and inconvenience in getting the crop to market.

ACREAGES *(Continued)*

falling 39 percent from 295,000 down to 181,000 acres. Following peanuts was tobacco - 25 percent off in a change from 604,000 acres to 452,000 acres. Corn, also, showed a sharp decline-off 17 percent in decreasing from 2,226,000 acres in 1948 to 1,850,000 acres harvested in 1957.

In an effort to offset these major crop changes, farmers (among other things) have increased their soybean and small grain acreages. Over the ten-year period soybeans harvested rose from 264,000 acres to 416,000 acres, an increase of 58 percent. Small grains (wheat, oats, barley and rye) rose 28 percent in moving from 698,000 acres to 895,000 acres. These increases however were more than offset in the over-all change since the total of the crops named fell during the ten-year period from 4,824,000 acres to 4,141,000 acres - a decrease of 14 percent.

From 1956 to 1957 changes in acreages by crops were, respectively as follows: Cotton 440,000 acres to 347,000 - off 21 percent; tobacco 588,000 to 452,000 - off 23 percent; peanuts 198,000 to 181,000 - off 9 percent; corn 1,968,000 to 1,850,000 - off 6 percent; soybeans 416,000 and 416,000 - no change; and small grains 948,000 to 895,000 - off 6 percent.

CORN *(Continued)*

Adverse weather in practically all sections of the state, particularly in the important commercial counties of the northeast, was responsible for the reduced yield. Despite the droughty conditions in many counties, however, the 1957 yield exceeded the average for the 1946-55 ten-year period by 3.1 bushels. This relatively good showing is primarily the result of increased acreages planted with hybrid seed, closer spacing of plants, larger applications of fertilizer, and the increased use of irrigation.

N. C. COTTON CROP SMALLEST SINCE 1950

North Carolina's 1957 cotton crop is estimated at 235,000 bales (500-pounds gross weight). This year's production of only 235,000 bales is the smallest crop since 1950 when boll weevils and unfavorable weather conditions resulted in a very low per-acre yield. Except for 1950, the current crop is the smallest harvested by Tar Heel growers during any year since 1878.

Production from the 1957 crop is 124,000 bales or 34.5 percent below 1956 production and is 214,000 bales or 47.7 percent below the 10-year (1946-55) average.

The estimated 347,000 acres harvested this year is the smallest since records were started in 1866. The 1957 harvested acreage is 21.1 percent under last year and 48.3 percent below the 1946-55 average.

The State average yield of lint per acre is estimated at 325 pounds. This is 66 pounds less than the 1956 average, but is 5 pounds above the 1946-55 average. (See table, page 3)

1957 COTTON ESTIMATES WITH COMPARISONS

STATE	ACREAGE				YIELD PER ACRE			GINNINGS	PRODUCTION-BALES 3/			PRODUCTION COTTONSEED		
	Harvested		In Cultivation *		Average 1946-55 crops	1956 crop	Estimated 1957 crop	To Dec. 1 1957	Average 1946-55	1956 crop	Indicated 1957 crop	Average 1946-55	1956 crop	1957** crop
	1956	1957	1956	1957										
	Thousand Acres				Pounds of Lint			Thousand Bales				Thousand Tons		
N. C.	440	347	457	352	320	391	325	227	449	359	235	186	147	98
S. C.	682	498	695	504	305	360	333	339	647	513	345	270	209	146
Ga.	830	570	854	578	264	334	333	384	679	579	395	276	235	162
Tenn.	543	475	558	490	374	488	424	348	579	552	420	231	211	167
Ala.	972	735	1,001	743	296	370	346	514	891	750	530	352	300	211
Miss.	1,595	1,335	1,641	1,385	363	483	417	868	1,702	1,609	1,160	685	656	474
Mo.	366	294	373	315	384	586	302	134	385	448	185	165	189	79
Ark.	1,365	1,130	1,405	1,170	360	500	418	729	1,444	1,426	985	583	581	401
La.	562	446	586	461	357	496	398	282	606	581	370	245	238	151
Okla.	715	540	802	570	170	175	218	133	374	261	245	153	108	100
Texas	6,200	5,900	7,065	6,150	208	280	291	2,077	3,742	3,615	3,575	1,552	1,497	1,488
N. Mex.	181	181	189	189	551	797	629	155	253	301	237	103	120	96
Ariz.	358	350	372	363	718	1,108	1,097	471	620	829	800	256	334	332
Calif.	749	716	772	730	683	924	1,006	1,360	1,249	1,446	1,500	502	565	610
Others 1/	57	44	63	45	295	341	305	18	49	41	28	20	17	12
U. S.	15,615	13,561	16,833	14,045	300	409	390	8,039	13,669	13,310	11,010	5,578	5,407	4,527
Others:														
Va.	15.3	12.5	15.8	12.8	330	381	307	7	16.0	12.1	8.0	-	-	-
Fla.	30.0	20.4	34.4	20.7	232	215	240	7	20.4	13.5	10.2	-	-	-
Ill.	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.5	261	457	260	1	1.8	2.8	1.3	-	-	-
Ky.	7.2	6.4	7.4	6.6	423	676	405	3	9.5	10.2	5.4	-	-	-
Nev.	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	456 2/	554	655	-	1.0	2.3	3.0	-	-	-

* Acreage in cultivation July 1. ** Based on 1952-56 average ratio of lint to cottonseed. 1/ Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded to thousands for inclusion in United States total. Estimates for these States, except Kansas, where cotton production is insignificant, are shown separately. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-pound bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.

ANNUAL SUMMARY: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS
1956 REVISED AND 1957 PRELIMINARY

CROPS	UNIT	ACRES HARVESTED			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION			SEASON'S AVE. PRICE 1/		VALUE OF PRODUCTION 2/	
		AVERAGE 1946-55	1956	1957	AVERAGE 1946-55	1956	1957	AVERAGE 1946-55	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
NORTH CAROLINA		*Thousand Acres*			*Units*			*Thousands*			*Dollars*		*Thousand Dollars*	
General Crops														
CORN, ALL	BU.	2,177	1,968	1,850	29.4	41.0	32.5	64,145	80,688	60,125	1.29	1.30	104,088	78,162
CORN, FOR GRAIN	BU.	-	1,866	1,767	-	41.0	32.5	-	76,506	57,428	-	-	-	-
CORN, FOR SILAGE	TON	-	53	50	-	9.5	9.0	-	504	450	-	-	-	-
CORN, FOR FORAGE	TON	-	49	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, WINTER	BU.	384	368	350	18.6	25.5	19.0	7,144	9,384	6,650	1.95	1.95	18,299	12,968
OATS, FOR GRAIN	BU.	357	492	458	31.9	40.0	30.5	11,451	19,680	13,969	.70	.70	13,776	9,778
BARLEY, FOR GRAIN	BU.	42	62	67	29.1	37.0	28.0	1,239	2,294	1,876	1.04	1.00	2,386	1,876
RYE, FOR GRAIN	BU.	20	26	20	13.2	15.5	13.5	271	403	270	1.78	1.80	717	486
SORGHUM, FOR GRAIN	BU.	35	80	100	26.5	27.0	26.0	950	2,160	2,600	1.12	1.20	2,419	3,120
SORGHUM, FOR FORAGE	TON	3/ 13	11	5	1.90	4/ 2.10	4/ 1.90	24	23	10	23.00	22.50	529	225
SORGHUM, FOR SILAGE	TON	3/ 4	7	13	3/ 8.6	5/ 7.0	5/ 9.0	3/ 31	49	117	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM, FOR SIRUP	GAL.	5	2	2	70	70	70	345	140	140	2.80	2.80	392	392
COTTON, LINT	LB.	671	440	347	320	391	325	449	359	235	.309	.307	55,520	36,072
COTTONSEED	TON	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	147	98	42.90	48.20	6,306	4,724
TOBACCO, ALL	LB.	703.2	588.4	452.4	1,269	1,664	1,494	889,643	978,885	676,095	.518	.555*	507,071	374,905
TYPE 11	LB.	269.3	227	170	1,152	1,525	1,350	309,670	346,175	229,500	.502	.544	173,780	124,848
TYPE 12	LB.	337.7	282	218	1,338	1,760	1,565	450,126	496,320	341,170	.518	.548	257,094	186,961
TYPE 13	LB.	85.3	70	55	1,309	1,700	1,575	111,330	119,000	86,625	.550	.596	65,450	51,628
TOTAL FLUE-CURED	LB.	692.3	579	443	1,262	1,661	1,484	871,126	961,495	657,295	.516	.553	496,324	363,437
TYPE 31	LB.	10.9	9.4	9.4	1,690	1,850	2,000	18,517	17,390	18,800	.618	.610	10,747	11,468
IRISH POTATOES, ALL 11/	CWT.	46.1	37.0	37.6	87	90	91	3,992	3,328	3,428	4.06	1.68	13,772	6,046
SWEETPOTATOES 11/	CWT.	45.6	36.0	38	59	66	70	2,690	2,376	2,660	4.54	4.30	10,787	11,438
LESPEDEZA, FOR SEED 9/	LB.	149.6	140	133	191	170	170	28,954	23,800	22,610	-	-	-	-
Hay Crops														
HAY, ALL	TON	1,231	1,030	1,026	1.02	1.07	1.11	1,253	1,098	1,140	28.90	29.00	31,732	33,060
ALFALFA & ALFALFA MIXTURES	TON	55	83	88	2.03	2.10	2.10	109	174	185	-	-	-	-
CLOVER & TIMOTHY	TON	108	116	133	1.13	1.15	1.20	122	133	160	-	-	-	-
LESPEDEZA	TON	487	332	315	1.02	.90	1.05	497	299	331	-	-	-	-
SOYBEANS	TON	104	58	55	1.07	1.15	1.15	113	67	63	-	-	-	-
COWPEAS	TON	25	27	18	.92	.95	1.00	23	26	18	-	-	-	-
PEANUTS	TON	210	146	161	.70	.80	.80	146	117	29	-	-	-	-
GRAINS	TON	152	195	185	.99	1.05	.95	152	205	176	-	-	-	-
OTHER HAY	TON	88	73	71	1.02	1.05	1.10	90	77	78	-	-	-	-
Legumes														
SOYBEANS:														
GROWN ALONE	-	392	494	484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INTERPLANTED	-	159	66	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIVALENT SOLID	-	471	527	514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARVESTED FOR BEANS	BU.	274	416	416	15.6	21.5	21.0	4,286	8,944	8,736	2.09	2.05	18,693	17,909
GRAZED OR PLOWED UNDER	-	93	53	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COWPEWS:														
GROWN ALONE	-	48	61	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INTERPLANTED	-	68	38	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIVALENT SOLID	-	82	80	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARVESTED FOR PEAS	BU.	17	9	9	5.6	6.5	7.0	97	58	63	4.00	4.10	232	258
GRAZED OR PLOWED UNDER	-	40	44	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEANUTS:														
GROWN ALONE	-	243	206	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PICKED & THRESHED	LB.	230	198	181	1,230	1,775	1,700	276,616	351,450	307,700	.118	.109	41,471	33,539

Commercial Vegetables 7/		-Actual Acres-												
FOR FRESH MARKET:														
LIMA BEANS	CWT.	1.460	1,500	1.500	21	26	26	31	39	39	8.00	9.40	312	367
SNAP BEANS, ALL	CWT.	13.940	12.300	11,700	27	32	40	8/ 383	392	8/ 467	7.71	6.32	3.023	2.950
LATE SPRING	CWT.	5.490	4.800	4,600	24	22	28	8/ 130	106	8/ 129	8.90	5.40	943	632
LATE SUMMER, WEST	CWT.	7.630	6,800	6,400	31	40	50	8/ 238	272	320	7.30	6.90	1,986	2.208
EARLY FALL	CWT.	820	700	700	17	20	25	8/ 15	14	18	6.70	6.10	94	110
BEETS	CWT.	280	260	250	128	135	135	36	35	34	3.85	2.85	135	97
CABBAGE, ALL	CWT.	9,560	8.600	8,900	124	140	127	8/ 1,186	8/ 1,204	1,127	1.35	1.98	1,626	2,226
LATE SPRING	CWT.	2,130	2,400	2.700	119	140	100	8/ 253	336	270	1.85	2.00	622	540
LATE SUMMER, WEST	CWT.	4.200	4,100	3.500	143	140	160	8/ 600	8/ 574	560	1.45	1.95	754	1.092
LATE FALL	CWT.	3,230	2,100	2,700	103	140	110	333	294	297	.85	2.00	250	594
CANTALOUPS	CWT.	3.790	3,400	3.600	46	54	43	173	184	155	2.75	2.50	506	388
CORN, SWEET	CWT.	6,990	6.100	5,500	48	47	50	8/ 335	8/ 287	275	3.60	3.10	990	852
CUCUMBERS	CWT.	5.440	5,900	6,200	48	41	42	8/ 261	242	260	6.10	3.45	1.476	897
LETTUCE	CWT.	1,600	1,600	1.800	76	55	75	8/ 121	8/ 88	8/ 135	5.40	2.40	443	108
GREEN PEPPERS	CWT.	4,600	5,100	5,400	35	35	32	8/ 160	178	173	5.80	11.20	1.032	1.938
STRAWBERRIES	LBS.	2.040	1.300	1.500	2.237	1,660	2,300	4.762	2,158	3,450	.227	.229	490	790
TOMATOES	CWT.	2,660	2.800	2.900	42	45	40	111	126	116	7.80	8.00	983	928
WATERMELONS	CWT.	11.060	11,000	12.000	49	50	55	8/ 540	8/ 550	660	1.00	1.35	500	891
ONIONS	CWT.	-	-	800	-	-	75	-	-	60	-	4.90	-	294
TOTAL FRESH MARKET 12/		-	58,560	60.550	-	-	-	-	3.325	3.501	-	-	11,026	11.936
FOR PROCESSING:														
SNAP BEANS	TONS	2.050	3.300	3.600	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.400	6,600	9.000	132.50	126.00	874	1.134
CUCUMBERS	BU.	10,850	11,000	16.300	81	80	75	884	880	1,222	1.10	1.10	968	1.344
OTHER VEGETABLES	-	-	100	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL CROPS 13/		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850,725	648.609
UNITED STATES		-Thousand Acres-												
CORN, ALL	BU.	82.451	75,634	72,656	37.8	45.7	46.8	3,120,484	3,455.283	3,402,832	1.29	1.17	4.459,465	3,991,111
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	65.404	49,784	43,664	17.4	20.2	21.7	1,131.000	1,004,272	947,102	1.97	1.94	1.974,174	1,839.440
OATS	BU.	38.662	33,706	34.984	34.3	34.5	37.4	1,325.418	1.163.160	1.308.360	.688	.614	800,513	803.493
BARLEY	BU	10.854	12,940	15.000	26.8	29.1	29.0	291.589	376.873	435.695	.984	.871	370,752	379.529
RYE	BU.	1,734	1,623	1,671	12.7	13.0	15.9	22.092	21,155	26.528	1.16	1.10	24,640	29,187
COTTON, LINT	LB.	22,050	15,615	13,561	300	409	390	13,669	13,310	11,010	.318	.325	2,112,625	1,786,899
COTTON SEED	TON	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,578	5,407	4,527	53.40	50,90	288,864	230,244
HAY, ALL 15/	TON	74,248	73.302	73,776	1.40	1.48	1.65	104,178	108,680	121,402	21.20	18.80	2.303,616	2,286,350
SORGHUM GRAIN	BU.	8,115	9,342	19,475	19.0	22.1	28.9	155.980	206.205	561,977	1.15	.868	237,392	488,009
SORGHUM FORAGE	TON	4,842	6.349	4,380	1.26	.73	1.70	6,046	4,613	7,458	20.50	13.10	94,386	98,036
SORGHUM SILAGE	TON	890	1,457	1,804	6.17	6.07	8.28	5,363	8,843	14,934	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM SIRUP	GAL.	69	38	34	65.3	72.2	74.3	4,506	2,745	2,527	2.18	2.22	5,972	5,610
LESPEDEZA SEED	LB.	775	715	689	194	192	203	153,552	137,545	139,805	10.40	7.99	14,264	11,171
SOYBEANS, FOR BEANS	BU.	13,486	20,642	20,738	20.2	21.8	23.1	271,689	449,446	479,841	2.18	2.09	980,747	1,004,934
COWPEAS, FOR PEAS	BU.	392	222	202	6.1	6.5	7.1	2,400	1,434	1,425	3.68	3.86	5,271	5,496
PEANUTS, P & T	LB.	2,238	1,385	1,554	818	1,160	968	1,760,097	1,607,210	1,504,850	.112	.105	179,887	157,706
POTATOES, ALL 11/	CWT.	1,509	1,386	1,375	150.4	175.9	171.9	226,458	243,716	236,268	2.01	1.73	488,894	408,329
SWEET POTATOES 11/	CWT.	373	284	285	54.0	59.6	63.3	20,179	16,920	18,053	4.04	3.96	68,283	71,427
TOBACCO, ALL	LB.	1,694	1,365	1,123	1,273	1,597	1,496	2,148,368	2,179,003	1,680,108	.537	.570	1,169,795	958,052
TOBACCO, FLUE-CURED	LB.	1,040	875	663	1,255	1,625	1,485	1,301,856	1,422,538	984,351	.515	-	732,598	-
APPLES, COMMERCIAL	BU.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/ 109,968	100,623	14/ 117,308	2.35	1.89	236,870	219,111
PEACHES, ALL	BU.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/ 64,251	14/ 70,209	63,058	2.12	2.12	141,513	130,134
PEARS, ALL	BU.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/ 29,940	32,322	14/ 31,902	2.27	2.01	73,033	62,589
PECANS, ALL (10 STATES)	LB.	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,599	173,700	112,100	.185	.235	32,159	26,326
IMPROVED	LB.	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,970	106,310	31,950	.192	.310	20,399	9,898
SEEDLINGS	LB.	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,630	67,390	80,150	.175	.205	11,760	16,428
GRAPES	TON	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/ 2,954	2,912	14/ 2,611	51,40	61,90	149,126	161,113

1/ Received by farmers. 2/ Values are for the cropyear and should not be confused with calendar year income. 3/ Estimates for Forage and Silage not separated prior to 1952. 4/ Dryweight. 5/ Green weight. 6/ 500 lb. gross weight bales. 7/ Short-time average. 8/ Includes some quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value. 9/ Lespedeza seed price and value to be released later. 10/ Includes an allowance for minor crops not listed above. 11/ 1949-55 average for acreage, yield, and production. 12/ Excludes strawberries. 13/ Includes major seed crops and minor crops not listed above. 14/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 15/ Baled price.
* Preliminary 1957 Prices.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS OFF FROM 1956 RECORD PRODUCTION

Tar Heel 1957 production of wheat, oats, barley and rye was considerably below that obtained from these crops in 1956.

Wheat harvested for grain this year was produced on 350,000 acres with a yield of 19 bushels per acre and a total production of 6,650,000 bushels. This is in contrast to a production of 9,384,000 bushels from 368,000 acres at an average yield of 25.5 bushels for 1956.

Oats production amounted to 13,969,000 bushels from 458,000 acres averaging 30.5 bushels as compared with last year's production of 19,680,000 bushels on 492,000 acres averaging 40 bushels per acre.

Barley harvest this year amounted to 1,876,000 bushels from 67,000 acres at a yield of 28 bushels per acre. Production for 1956 totaled 2,294,000 bushels with an average yield of 37 bushels on 62,000 acres.

Rye production from the 20,000 acres harvested in 1957 totaled 270,000 bushels for an average of 13.5 bushels per acre as compared with a production of 403,000 bushels from 26,000 acres averaging 15.5 bushels to the acre.

N. C. SOYBEAN CROP SECOND LARGEST OF RECORD

Soybean production in North Carolina during 1957 at an estimated 8,736,000 bushels was the second highest of record, being exceeded only by the 1956 crop of 8,944,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest was the same for both years, estimated at 416,000 acres, but yield for 1957 was one-half bushel less than the 21.5 bushels reported for 1956.

A considerable portion of the crop was planted late because of unfavorable conditions, and many sections of the main production areas, particularly in the northeast, were plagued by dry weather through the greater part of the growing season. Several weeks before harvest, however, conditions were greatly improved and yields were much higher than expected earlier in the season.



North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

NEAR RECORD SORGHUM GRAIN CROP

Production of sorghum grain in North Carolina is estimated at 2,600,000 bushels with a yield of 26 bushels per acre on 100,000 acres. At this level the production is the second highest of record being exceeded only by the crop of 1955 when the same size acreage was harvested but when the yield was 28 bushels per acre. Last year 2,160,000 bushels were produced on 80,000 acres with an average yield of 27 bushels per acre.

A total of 120,000 acres of sorghums for all purposes was harvested in 1957. Utilization of the total was distributed as follows: 100,000 acres for grain; 13,000 acres for silage; 5,000 acres for forage; and 2,000 acres for sirup.

NORTH CAROLINA'S PECAN CROP SHORT

Except for the short crops of 1954 and 1955 when damage from hurricanes was severe, the North Carolina 1957 pecan crop is the shortest since 1932. At an estimated 1,000,000 pounds current production is only 38.5 percent of the 1956 crop of 2,600,000 pounds and 50.5 percent of the ten-year average 1946-55 crop of 1,981,000 pounds.

This year's production from improved varieties is estimated at 850,000 pounds and from seedlings at 150,000 pounds.

The U. S. estimate is far below the 1956 production and well below average.

RECORD N. C. SWEETPOTATO YIELD

The 1957 Tar Heel sweetpotato crop is estimated at 2,660,000 cwt. and compares with 2,376,000 cwt. produced in 1956. The increased production is due to an increase in harvested acreage and a record yield per acre. This year's crop was harvested from 38,000 acres compared with 36,000 acres in 1956.

The average yield per acre at 70 cwt. (127 bushels) is a record and compares with 66 cwt. for the 1956 crop.

APPLE PRODUCTION 20 PERCENT BELOW 1956--BUT ABOVE AVERAGE

North Carolina's commercial apple production totaled 1,400,000 bushels and is 20 percent below the 1956 production of 1,750,000 bushels. This years production is 15 percent above the 10-year average production of 1,222,000 bushels.

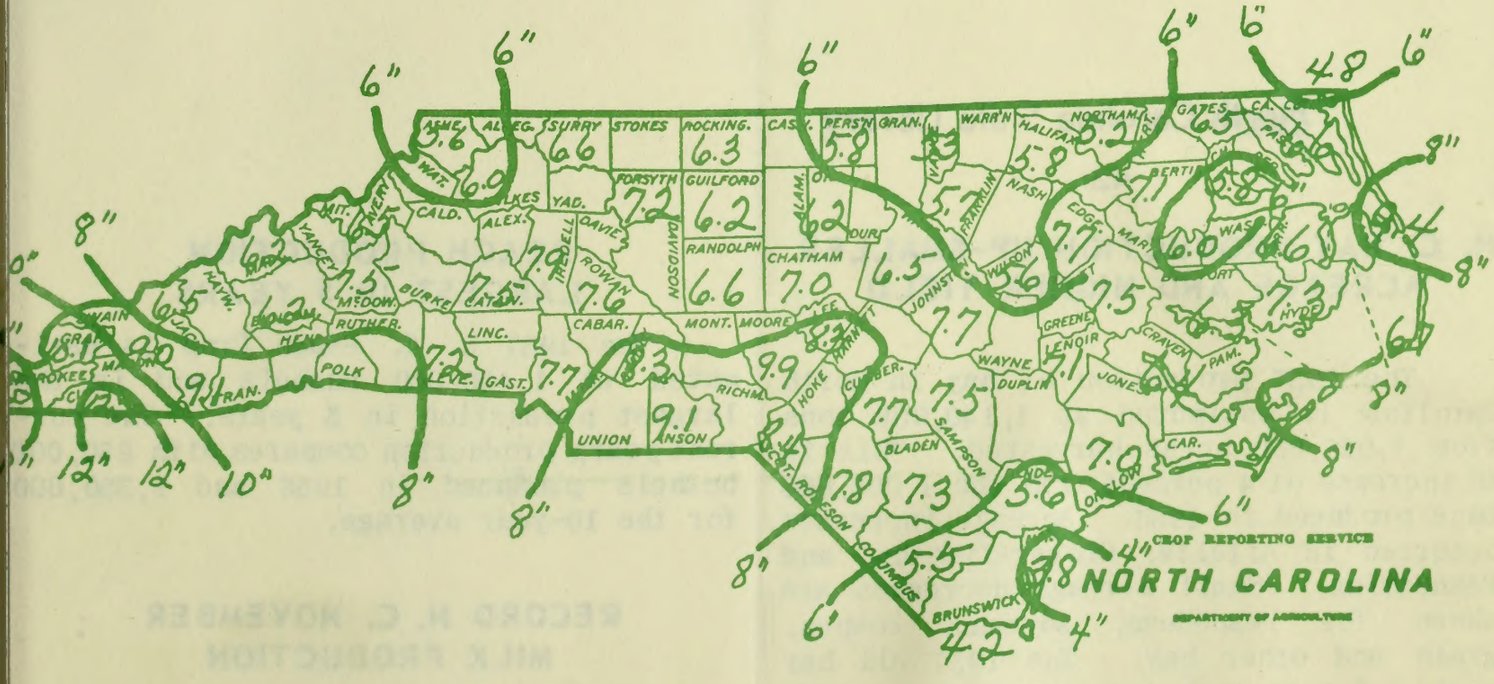
NORTH CAROLINA WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER 1957

November weather in North Carolina, like that of the preceding month, was much cloudier than is usual for the time of year. Sunshine was recorded during only about half the daylight hours at the barious weather stations about the State, instead of the nearly two-thirds which is normal for mid-autumn. Rain fell on nearly twice as many days as may generally be expected during November, and the quantity was correspondingly greater. Thunderstorms, usually a rarity at this season, occurred on several days; lightning was observed from coastal points on as many as nine different days. There were several windy days, and tornadoes or destructive local windstorms occurred on two or three different dates.

Temperatures in North Carolina went through the usual ups and downs during November. The beginning and end of the month, plus a week-long period beginning the 14th, were warm, while the remainder of the month was near or below normal. The coldest period began around the 10th, and most places got the lowest temperature of the month on the morning of the 11th. Lowest readings that morning ranged from around 10 degrees on the higher mountains to the twenties over the lowlands, with freezing weather extending all the way to the southeast coast. The warmest weather of the month came about a week later, when high readings were generally in the seventies and a few places reported 80 degrees.

November precipitation was more than double the normal amount over most of North Carolina. This is usually the driest month of the year in some parts of the State, and has only a slightly higher average than October in other areas. This November's total precipitation ranged from over 12 inches in the wettest portion of the southern Mountains to just under four inches at the driest point on the southeast Coast. Most parts of the State had between six and eight inches of rainfall. Most of the rain fell during the last half of the month, when ten of the fifteen days were rainy over most of the State. Snow fell in the Mountains on two or three occasions, and there was a two-inch accumulation on the northern Mountains at the end of the month.

INCHES OF RAINFALL, NOVEMBER 1957



Rainfall data furnished
By Dept. of Commerce
Weather Bureau, Raleigh

Charles B. Carney
State Climatologist

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates Division
S. R. Newell, Director

Published by
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

PRIMARILY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
CROP REPORTERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ORIGINAL INFORMATION DIRECT FROM
FARMERS AND OTHER LOCAL SOURCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C.
OFFICAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300
(PMGC)

STATE LIBRARIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

N. C. HAY PRODUCTION UP-SMALLER ACREAGE AND HIGHER YIELD

The 1957 production of hay in North Carolina is estimated at 1,140,000 tons from 1,026,000 acres harvested. This is an increase of 4 percent from the 1,098,000 tons produced in 1956. Acreage increases occurred in Alfalfa, Clover-Timothy, and Peanutvine. Small acreage decreases are shown for lespedeza, soybean, cowpea, grain and other hay. The 1957 All hay yield of 1.11 tons per acre is a record. The previous all time high yield of 1.10 tons per acre was produced in 1955. High yields were obtained from early cuttings of Alfalfa, Clover-Timothy and Cloves Mixed with grasses. Lespedeza hay yields are above 1956 and above average.

PEACH PRODUCTION LARGEST IN 5 YEARS

The 1957 N. C. Peach Crop is estimated at 1,400,000 bushels and is the largest production in 5 years. The current years production compares with 950,000 bushels produced in 1956 and 1,350,000 for the 10-year average.

RECORD N. C. NOVEMBER MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production in North Carolina during November totaled 140 million pounds and set a new record for the month. The previous November high was reached in 1956 with 133 million pounds. Milk production per cow at 390 pounds also reached a new high for the month.

STATE LIBRARY OF NORTH CAROLINA
3 3091 00748 5279